

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

: February, 1895 :

Monthly

Illustrated



CONTENTS

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A Study of Civil Government in Manitoba, by E. V. Smalley (with portraits and other illustrations).

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THE LATE ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

(See Page 177.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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No. 2

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.



M. FELIX FAURE, PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

*Presidential
Changes in
France.*

The exciting political event of the month has been the theatrical abdication of the President of the French Republic. The assassination of Carnot was sufficiently disquieting, but all the latent virtue and good sense of the French people came to the rescue, an overwhelming patriotism checked the unruly spirits which longed to seize that moment for a revolution, and the National Assembly promptly convened at Versailles and gave

France a new President in a lawful and orderly manner. M. Casimir-Perier held a high reputation for firmness and courage, and his election to the presidency was hailed with delight by the conservative friends of the Republic, outside of France as well as at home. If the more commonplace and less Napoleonic Carnot had been able for six years to hold the post and to carry France through two such critical strains as the Boulanger episode and the Panama fiasco, it was reasoned that Casimir-Perier ought surely to be able to keep back the insidiously rising tide of socialism, and to weather the lesser storms that seemed to be brewing in other directions. President Carnot met his death on June 24. The National Assembly (composed of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies sitting together) met three days later, and on June 27 M. Casimir-Perier was elected and entered immediately upon his duties. He had been in politics long enough to understand the trying nature of the position. Yet, after less than seven months of incumbency, he throws up his duties and responsibilities at the very moment when circumstances would seem to have put him on his mettle and required his steadfast perseverance. It happens that M. Casimir-Perier is a man of large inherited wealth and comes of a family that has for several generations enjoyed the highest consideration. He is an aristocrat in every sense except in that of favoring the restoration of an aristocratic *régime* of government. He is high-spirited and without the gift of patience. He is something of a spoiled child, fond of power and not at all equal to the task of meeting annoyances and conquering them by silent endurance. He has high personal character, and would very likely have shown himself equal to a crisis that called for some display

of great qualities and heroic spirit. But he found himself miserably nagged and insulted and tormented by petty persecutors employing a malicious press; and he believed that the Chamber of Deputies and the country as a whole ought to have protected the chief magistrate of the nation against such annoyances.

*Functions of
a French
President.*

The French presidency is a very different post from the American presidency. It does not wholly explain the nature of the presidential office to say that it corresponds to that of a king in a constitutional monarchy, where the sovereign "reigns but does not rule," yet the analogy is a fairly sound one. In Italy, for example, it is Crispi who is the real head of the administration and not King Humbert. If the French President were elected for life rather than for seven years, his practical place in the state would be very similar to that of the King of Italy or the King of Sweden, his authority being somewhat more real than that of the sovereign in Great Britain. The duties of the French President, as conveniently summed up in that excellent manual the *Statesman's Year Book*, are as follows:

The President is elected for seven years by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly, or Congress. He promulgates the laws voted by both chambers, and insures their execution. He selects a ministry from the Chamber, appoints to all civil and military posts, has the right of individual pardon, and is responsible only in case of high treason. The President concludes treaties with foreign powers, but cannot declare war without the previous assent of both chambers. Every act of the President has to be countersigned by a minister. With the consent of the Senate he can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. In case of vacancy the two chambers united might elect a new President.

The administrative departments of the government are under control of the respective ministers, who owe their appointments to the President. But the cabinet is really formed by the Prime Minister or President of the Ministerial Council, and the cabinet works with the Chamber of Deputies rather than with the President of the Republic. In short, France attempts to carry on the British system of parliamentary government in a republic, and proposes to maintain the principle of stability and continuity through the substitution for a constitutional monarch of a president elected for seven years. The French President has a palace and a yearly salary of 1,200,000 francs at his disposal, and is expected to be a great ceremonial functionary. But since the President is elected by the legislative Chambers, and since he must appoint ministers from the Chambers,—these ministers in turn being every day at the mercy of a capricious House which may vote a want of confidence, withhold the appropriations and starve the executive government,—it is obvious that the President has the shadow rather than the substance of actual power. To accomplish things and get on smoothly he must be in pleasant accord with a strong majority in the Chamber, or else on the other hand

be so entrenched in the respect and confidence of the people of France that a turbulent Chamber will not defy his moral power and popular prestige,—for in such a case the Senate would sustain the President in dissolving the Chamber of Deputies and ordering a new election.

*Casimir-
Perier's
Tribulations.*

France has been under the present republican régime since 1870, but no president has served out his full term of seven years. Thiers was president from 1871 to 1873. MacMahon retired in 1879, after a service exceeding five years. Grevy, who seemed likely to complete his term, was dragged down by the exposure of official misconduct on the part of his relatives and intimates, and forced to retire in 1887. Carnot was assassinated a few months before the end of his term. It must be remembered that the question of Carnot's resignation was raised repeatedly during his administration. The



M. CASIMIR-PERIER,
Ex-President of the French Republic.

retirement of Casimir-Perier is in effect a sharp criticism upon the French Constitution. The late president of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Burdeau, was one of Perier's most intimate personal and political friends. The recent prime minister, Charles Dupuy, was also sufficiently agreeable to the president of the Chamber on the one hand and the president of the Republic on the other. But the three men have gone down in a row. Burdeau died in office, as our annals made record last month. Thereupon the Chamber elected M. Brisson to its vacant presidency or speakership. Brisson is a strong man of puritanic principles in public and private life, and of rather extreme radical views in politics. He was supported against Casimir-Perier as a rival candidate for the presidency of the republic. His election to the presidency of the Chamber was very distasteful to Perier, and many other distasteful things speedily followed. The socialist attacks upon the president

of the republic became at once more numerous and more venomous.

*Why He
Resigned
His Office.*

At length there came the exposure in the Chamber of the corrupt methods by which certain railway corporations a dozen years ago had secured valuable franchises and government subsidies and guarantees. The exposures implicated certain friends of the president of the republic, who were also bound up with the fortunes of the Dupuy ministry. The compromising attitude of the ministry, and its apparent unwillingness to compel a frank and full investigation, led to an adverse vote in the chamber and forced the resignation of the ministers. Perier himself had been an under-secretary in the cabinet of 1883 which had been guilty of the corrupt railway contracts, although no one, not even the socialists, accuse him of having been in any way a guilty party. A number of years later, when Perier was himself prime minister for a time, he had given a high post in his cabinet to Raynal, the minister who in 1883 had apparently been most at fault. Thus the exposure now of the corruption which attended the granting of certain franchises twelve years ago, seemed to Casimir-Perier to reflect upon his personal honor at a time when he was not able to defend himself, and when, in his opinion, the people who ought to have been most jealous of his reputation were not taking proper pains to protect his good name. Furthermore, he was confronted with the difficult task of setting up a new ministry. Circumstances compelled him to ask M. Brisson to undertake the task, but Brisson declined with thanks. He naturally preferred the comfortable post of president of the chamber, with its safety and its emoluments, to the uncertainties and difficulties of a premiership at the present moment. Moreover, he was not anxious to relieve the embarrassment of Casimir-Perier. Accordingly, not finding himself on cordial relations with the element which for the moment seemed



M. BRISSON,
President of the Chamber of Deputies.

dominant in the Chamber, and not finding sufficient personal solace in the treatment which public opinion and the nation at large seemed to accord him, President Casimir-Perier concluded to retire without delay to private life, and nothing could dissuade him.

*Electing
a Successor.*

Dupuy and the retiring ministry kindly consented to hold their official posts until the presidency of the republic could be safely transmitted to Perier's successor, and the National Assembly was promptly summoned to meet.



THE LATE M. BURDEAU,
Who died while President of the Chamber.

at Versailles. The meeting was held on Thursday, January 17, at 1 o'clock, with M. Challemeil-Lacour, who is president of the Senate, filling by constitutional authority the post of president of the National Assembly. The French Chamber is composed of nearly six hundred deputies, and the Senate has three hundred members, consequently the National Assembly is a body of nearly nine hundred men. On the first ballot M. Brisson obtained 344 votes, while 216 were given to M. Felix Faure, and 195 to M. Waldeck-Rousseau. There were scattering votes for various other names. No candidate having received a majority, a second ballot was taken in the course of the afternoon, and it resulted in the election of M. Faure, who had succeeded in concentrating in favor of his candidacy all the elements of opposition to M. Brisson. Socialists and Royalists made the proceedings lively by their ill-timed and hysterical interruptions, but no attention was paid to them.

*President
Felix Faure.*

The new President is a ship-owner, and belongs to the city of Havre. He is about fifty-four years of age, and was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Havre before he was thirty. He held a post in the ministry of commerce under Gambetta, and has served in more recent cabinets in executive posts connected either with commercial or maritime interests. He was indeed Minister of Marine at the moment of his election to the

national presidency. He has been deemed a safe and consistent republican for twenty-five years, and possesses the high and untainted personal character which has belonged to every man who has been elected to the presidency of the Third Republic. We shall know more about him when he has served for a while in his difficult office. Meanwhile it does not require much wisdom to suggest that it is altogether probable that he, like the lamented Carnot, possesses in a higher degree than the more brilliant but less patient and tenacious Perier the qualities which a French president, under the existing constitution, requires. He is a trained administrator, an expert financier, and a high authority upon naval and maritime affairs.



M. BOURGEOIS,

A Leader of the Advanced Republicans.

*Need of a
Better
Constitution.*

If the best and safest men in France were not under a nervous dread of some possible *coup d'état* or some dangerous advance in the direction of the socialistic programme, they might be ready to consider the question of constitutional revision. The French constitution does not very successfully meet the needs of the country. The British system of government through a majority of the popular chamber,—known as “parliamentary government,”—presupposes the existence of two strong parties, both of which are united in support of the main principles of their nation's constitution, but which differ honestly about many questions of practical policy and current statesmanship, one party having a fondness for progress and change while the other party instinctively holds on to tradition and moves with caution and reluctance. Even in England this form of government has become extremely difficult, on account of the creation of a series of groups which hold the balance of power as between the two leading parties. Thus, at present, besides the regular Liberal and Conservative organizations, there are in the British House of Commons the Lib-

eral Unionists, two groups of Irish Nationalists and a group of labor representatives and extreme radicals. Lord Rosebery's majority is not complete except as some of these groups, particularly the larger of the Irish groups, stand by his programmes. In the French Chamber the situation is even less stable. Gambetta clearly foresaw the failure of the parliamentary system unless cliques and groups could be amalgamated into large and clearly defined parties. At times such amalgamation has seemed to have been fairly accomplished; but upon the whole it must be confessed that the French Chamber presents a scene of ever-dissolving and recrystallizing groups, rather than that of two compact parties, such as one usually finds, for example, in the American House of Representatives. There are careful observers and students of the French constitutional system who have come to the conclusion that something approaching the American system would suit the actual political conditions of France much better than the present one, which in spite of its imperfect working has not been fatal to republican institutions.

*The American
System Advocated
for France.*

The late Emile de Laveleye was a representative student of contemporary politics who had become firmly convinced that the attempt in France to combine the legislative and executive branches of the government was a serious mistake. He advocated the American plan of a complete separation of the two functions. He believed that the presidency should be entrusted with full executive authority, that the ministers like American cabinet officers should be responsible to the President, and that they should hold their positions for a fixed period. On the other hand, he favored the abandonment of the principle which makes the Chamber dissolvable at the option of the President and Senate. He favored the plan of a House elected, like that of the United States, for a short period of two or three years, or else that of a chamber whose members should be divided into two classes holding office for four or six years, half the body being renewable at the end of two, or of three years.

*The Splendid
Civil-Service as
a Balance Wheel.*

Under existing circumstances, the continuity of French administration is largely due to the fact that the great executive departments are full of officials who, as bureau chiefs and permanent members of the higher grades of the civil-service, hold their positions decade after decade, and really carry on the government. But for this magnificent civil-service—which though firmly republican in its tone and character is otherwise non-political—France could not well endure the capricious actions of the Chamber of Deputies, the rapid succession of ministries, and such events, tragical in the one case and quixotic in the other, as those which have caused the last two presidential changes. If the retirement of Perier should result in fundamental improvements in the French constitu-

tion, the recent crisis may in the long run have ministered to the stability of the republic. Meanwhile, let us express our unabated faith in the French people as a whole, and our confidence in their ability to maintain a government resting upon the popular sovereignty. Their prompt installation in the presidential chair of an excellent man of probity and sincere patriotism last month was an object-lesson that the captious critics of France should take to heart.

*The
Madagascar
Expedition.*

M. Bourgeois, one of the strongest of the newer group of French Republican statesmen, was asked by President Faure to try to form a ministry, and there was prospect of his success when our record closed. It was well that the swap of Presidents was made so quickly, and that the new order was so promptly entered upon, for France had decided to prosecute the Madagascar venture, and all the dates and arrangements had been fixed. On the 15th of March a strong expeditionary force is to start for the capital of the Hovas, with instructions not to return until it has completed what is virtually the conquest of the largest island outside the Malay Archipelago. The new President, as Minister of Marine in the late Cabinet, was largely concerned with all those preparations, and the policy is not likely, therefore, to be changed, or pursued with slackened zeal.

*A New
Hawaiian
Topic.*

The Hawaiian question has come up in a new form through a request that the United States government permit Great Britain to lease a whole island of the Hawaiian group as a cable station on the route of the proposed line from Vancouver to New Zealand and Australia. The existing treaty between the United States and Hawaii specifically forbids any such grant to a third power; and consequently a lease could not be made without our voluntary relinquishment of an exclusive position and claim. President Cleveland has sent the correspondence in this matter to the Senate, and has recommended an unqualified acquiescence in the proposal. It is scarcely to be expected, however, that the Senate should show so amiable a disposition. At least the question is quite certain to arouse a spirited debate. It would be difficult, surely, to conjure up any good reason why a telegraph line should be excluded from the Sandwich Islands; for telegraphic communication with the larger world is one of the chief needs of the group. But it has not been made clear why the opening of an office in the Sandwich Islands by a submarine cable company should require the leasing of an island to a European government. We have not heard that the American company which operates a cable line to the west coast of South America has ever found it necessary to have the government of the United States secure long leases of islands or provinces at points where its telegraph offices are open for business. There are great numbers of foreigners engaged in commercial operations in the Sandwich Islands, and

many of them have offices and warehouses in Honolulu. A telegraph company might open its offices on equal terms with any of them. Nothing in President Cleveland's communication to the Senate, and nothing in the correspondence which accompanied it, seems to us to throw the slightest gleam of light upon the first question that arises in every inquiring mind. Acquiring possession of an island, and putting it under the direction of the British government, is one thing; opening an office for the transaction of business by a submarine cable company is another thing. But what has the one to do with the other? If there are reasons why a telegraph office requires a separate island under a separate flag, that do not also apply to any steamship line that serves the Sandwich Islands regularly, we have not as yet been made to understand wherein the difference consists.

*A Cable to Japan
via
Honolulu.*

Long before the plan of a cable line from Canada across the Pacific was ever thought of, there had been much discussion of a line connecting the Sandwich Islands with California. The United States government has made expensive surveys and soundings in order to discover the best route. Ninety per cent. of the actual business to be transacted over a cable line connecting the Islands with North America would probably pertain to the United States. The Japanese government has shown some interest in the establishment of a cable line to the United States by way of Hawaii, and Japan's new prominence and expansion of policy will unquestionably add very much to this interest. There would seem to be no reason, then, for the sudden abandonment of the long-considered plan of a Pacific cable from California to Honolulu and thence to Japan, where it would have connection with all parts of Asia. But if the United States should too eagerly abet the plan for a cable from



MR. CHARLES L. CARTER.

New Zealand to the western terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, the result might be very greatly to diminish the prospects of an American line that would probably serve our purposes more completely. It is quite true that we should derive much commercial benefit from any line, regardless of its precise landing place on the North American seaboard. But inasmuch as our government has already incurred considerable outlay in locating a cable route from California, it would seem peculiar, to say the least, if we should without discussion abandon that idea, and not only give our commercial encouragement to the proposed line under British auspices but also go so far as to make over to Great Britain an island in the Hawaiian group. Canadian and Australian states-



ROBERT WILCOX,
Leader of the Insurrection.

manship and commercial energy are worthy of much praise for their efforts to establish better facilities of communication in the Pacific ocean. But the United States has far greater interests at stake than these colonies, and should act with due caution.

*A Royalist
Uprising
in Hawaii.*

The policy of our administration in withdrawing all vessels from Hawaiian waters at a time when Admiral Walker had informed the government that he considered it critically important that we should be represented by at least one ship, was made the subject of a lively debate in the Senate last month. This debate was in progress when President Cleveland sent his message advising our acquiescence in the wishes of the cable company which has asked permission to bring an island of the Hawaiian group under the British flag. A day or two later Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs, made it clear that his government,—while it would naturally like to be at liberty to make any bargain it pleases with any telegraph company whatsoever,—does not actually wish to accede to this British request, and infinitely prefers an American cable from California. To crown all these events which were

bringing the Hawaiian question into prominence again, there came the startling news, published at length in all the newspapers of January 19, that the rebellious conspiracies described by Admiral Walker had come to a head in an uprising against the Hawaiian government on Sunday night, January 6. The rebels were armed with repeating rifles which seem to have been brought from Canada. The plot was a formidable one, but, fortunately, it was discovered in the nick of time, and the government of President Dole showed itself equal to the emergency. Considerable fighting occurred, although the rebels were effectually kept from bringing the scene of operations into Honolulu. The death of Mr. Charles L. Carter at the hands of the conspirators is greatly lamented. Mr. Carter had many friends in this country, and was one of the commissioners with whom President Harrison's administration arranged the annexation treaty. He was a young lawyer of high character and brilliant prospects, a son of Mr. Henry A. P. Carter, who for many years represented the Hawaiian government at Washington. But for the accidental discovery of the scheme a few hours before the concerted attack was to have been made upon Honolulu, there is much reason to think that frightful carnage would have ensued, in which many American citizens would have been in great danger and large American property interests sacrificed. The conduct of our administration in refusing during these recent critical months to keep a vessel in that region has not as yet been satisfactorily explained. If our marines had not been withdrawn, against the urgent protest of Admiral Walker, who knew the situation, there is no reason to think that the uprising would have occurred. The *Philadelphia* was sent back to Hawaii from California on January 20.

*Japan's
Improved
Position.*

It seems to us that one of the most creditable acts of the present administration at Washington has been the negotiation of a new treaty with Japan, based upon recognition of the fact that Japan has attained the position of a maturely developed modern power. The treaty provides that after a few years more of the present system of consular jurisdiction, the Japanese courts shall have the same authority to try cases which concern an American in Japan that the United States courts now have to try cases which concern a Japanese citizen in this country. Furthermore, Japan will be at liberty to arrange her customs dues without being bound by treaties which limit the rates of duty. The treaty provides for the extension of rights under the patent laws of each country to the citizens of the other. War is a terrible thing, and its indirect effects upon the life and character of a nation are always in some respects both deplorable and exceeding difficult to outgrow. Nevertheless this particular war would seem in a great many ways to be a blessing to Japan. So far as her outward relations are affected, it has brought promptly from various powers a respect and recognition which years of ordinary diplomacy could not have obtained. As



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

to the effect upon the Japanese people themselves, the war has so completely demonstrated the superiority of the modern and occidental methods over the ancient and oriental ways that the reactionary party is practically wiped out of existence. The new civilization which Japan had borrowed and only partially assimilated has by virtue of this war been made her own. Henceforth no one can say that Ja-

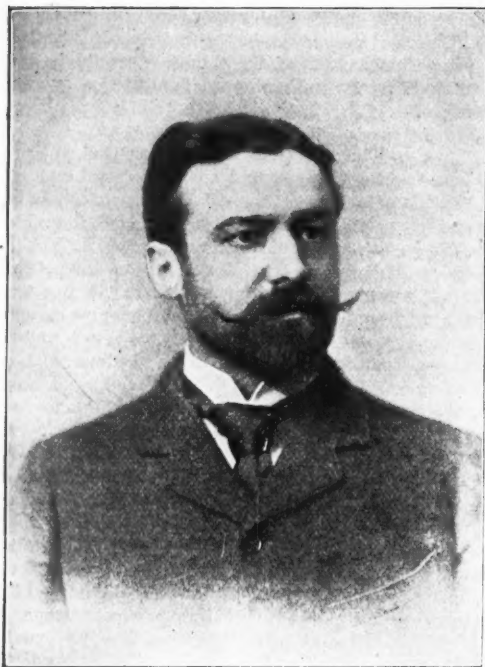
pan is playing at European ways or imitating Western civilization. In testing her new panoply she has developed such skill in its use that it would be impossible to return to the discarded outfit of a generation ago.

*A Native View
of Japanese
Conditions.*

The most instructive article that we have been able to find upon the moral and religious position of Japan, as likely to be permanently affected by the war, is contributed to the *Congregationalist* of Boston by Mr. J. T. Yokoi, of Tokio. He predicts that Japan will come out of the war essentially sober and level-headed; that her ambition to become a strong commercial power will operate as a counteracting influence against undue military expansion; that she will be content with a standing army numbering a hundred thousand men on the peace footing, but that she will double her navy in the course of the next ten years, bringing it up to a strength of perhaps seventy-five effective vessels. She will be ambitious, he asserts, to shine as a well-governed, well-educated, prosperous nation. He makes it very clear that the Japanese realize that their easy victory is due to their modern army and navy, to a representative system of government which brought the press, the platform and public opinion to the support of the public authorities, and to "the system of universal education that has made every soldier and sailor such an intelligent, patriotic and efficient factor in the present war." Furthermore, it was the opening up of the country, with the subsequent growth of its manufactures and commerce, which made the people so prosperous that they have not seriously felt the effects of the expense of the military campaign. In view of these and other facts which he recites, Mr. Yokoi declares that no retrograde movement will henceforth be possible. He also calls attention to the significant fact that instead henceforth of a promiscuous appropriation of European ways and methods, the Japanese will be able to proceed abreast of other countries with a natural development upon their own lines as an independent and sovereign nation. Having thus made their own such modern ideas as they had previously borrowed, there can henceforth be no such thing as anti-foreign reaction, because the modern spirit will no longer appear to the Japanese as a foreign spirit. Mr. Yokoi is confident that Buddhism will tend to decline with other phases of the old Japanese life, and that the Japanese will espouse Christianity, in forms suitable for adoption into the national life and consciousness.

*Progress of
the War.*

The peace negotiations which have seemed about to come to a focus for so many weeks, are apparently making slow headway. China is so completely demoralized that she has not even energy enough to proceed vigorously in the discussion of terms of peace. She has had the good judgment to call to her assistance, as adviser to her peace ambassadors, the Hon. John W. Foster, of Washington, who preceded Mr. Gresham as Secretary



MR. JAMES CREELMAN,
War Correspondent New York World.

of State, and who is eminent as a diplomat and an authority in questions of international law and procedure. Mr. Foster sailed for Japan some weeks ago. Meanwhile the Japanese have been sending a steady stream of reinforcements to China, while the Chinese have been mobilizing new Manchurian armies and making more or less formidable preparations to obstruct the march of the Japanese upon Peking. It is difficult for us to understand the geographical and military situation, although to most readers it has seemed strange that the Japanese have advanced so slowly. Several months ago the reading public had been led to suppose that we might witness some such rapid and brilliant exploit as the German march to Paris. As for China, she seems to be utterly paralyzed, and to be engaged in condemning her own leaders rather than in uniting against the common foe. The poor young Emperor is in great distress, and Li Hung Chang is not only stripped of honors, but stands exhibited in the position of an old man face to face with a crisis which baffles and unnerves him. As for some hundreds of millions of Chinamen, they have not so much as heard the first rumor of the fact that their empire is engaged in war, much less that it is suffering invasion and is very possibly on the verge of dissolution. Upon the whole, the Japanese in China are conducting themselves with the utmost regard for the rights of the non-combatant population, and with

humanity to the wounded or captured enemy. It was reported in elaborate dispatches by Mr. Creelman, however, that they exhibited astounding barbarity after their great victory at Port Arthur. The Chinese had given dreadful provocation by their cruelties to Japanese captives, but nothing could have been gained by wholesale retaliation upon a vanquished host and a terrified community. We must hope that the excesses at Port Arthur will remain throughout the war as the one grave exception to the general rule of Japanese forbearance, humanity and regard for modern rules of warfare.

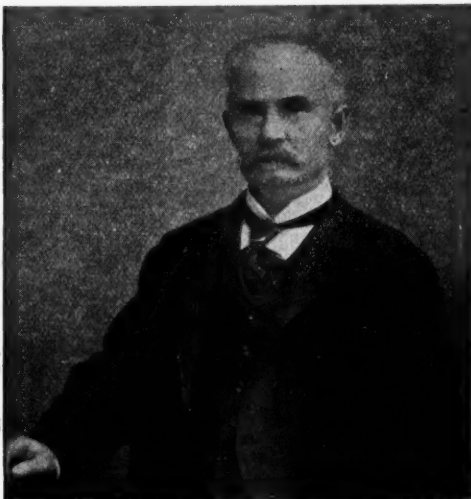
*The Sufferings
of Armenia.*

Not only as to the primary fact that there has been a frightful massacre of Armenian Christians by Kurdish cavalry and regular Turkish infantry regiments stationed in Armenia, but also as to the immensity of the massacre and the horrible atrocities accompanying it, we have received information which more than confirms that which was published in this magazine last month. Instead of five or six thousand victims it seems to be more probable that the number exceeded ten thousand and may not have fallen far short of twenty thousand. Information has also come from sources upon which we rely implicitly to the effect that the dead were gathered in great heaps, covered over with the branches of trees and inflammable materials, which were then saturated with petroleum and consumed as vast funeral pyres, in order to remove, so far as possible, all traces of the fiendish business. Our readers must bear in mind the remoteness from railways and telegraph lines of the regions thus devastated, and the certainty that the snows and storms of a harsh winter must intervene before even the first practical steps toward an official investigation could be taken. Meanwhile, there is a peculiar effrontery in the conduct of certain personages who have come forward as champions of the Sultan, and whose rather inconsistent arguments, taken as a whole, have attempted to show first, that there was no massacre at all and that the reports are only lying rumors; second, that the Armenians are such pestiferous fellows and such anarchical revolutionists that massacring is almost too good for them; third, that the Armenian farmers were the aggressors and had assaulted the Kurdish and Turkish military forces with such ferocity that the troops were obliged in self-defense to sacrifice a few lives; fourth, that whatever massacre there may have been has simply grown out of the traditional discord between the Kurds of the mountains and the Armenians of the valleys, and finally, that the Grand Turk at Constantinople is in no case responsible, and can be relied upon to render full justice. It is unfortunate for their own reputations that gentlemen who have been somewhat conspicuously the recipients of favors from the Sultan and the Turkish authorities should come forward so promptly to assure us that there is nothing in the story of the Armenian outrages. The fact

that these gentlemen have at one time or another in their careers received pleasant treatment on the European side of the Bosphorus by no means makes them authorities upon the affairs of Armenia, a distant region which they have never visited. For several years the position of the Armenians has been growing constantly more intolerable. The colossal crime at Sassoun is merely the sensational climax of innumerable acts of outrage, oppression, and bloodshed,—acts which had been regularly reported to the Sultan without any resulting reforms.

*New Consulates
in
that Region.*

There is not very much that we can do in this country by way of direct or official action, but we can at least do something through the moral pressure of an aroused public opinion. The Turkish government has put



HON. ROBERT C. HITT,
Of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

obstacles in the way of our sending an independent American representative with the agents of the European powers who are to investigate the situation in Armenia. But nothing in any case is likely to come of an investigation under the auspices of the Turkish government. Meanwhile, Secretary Gresham has had good counsel as to the precise situation, and has recommended the placing of an American consul at Erzeroum and another at Harpoot, these being large towns of Armenia lying much nearer the region of recent disturbance than Sivas, where we already have a consul. The proposition was accepted by Mr. McCrary, chairman of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, and eloquently defended by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, as a result of which the two new consuls were ordered by a unanimous vote of the House. This action of the House, which, of course, will be unanimously sustained by the Senate, will not only enhance the safety of our devoted missionaries and

educators whose work for the past half century has accomplished so much in Asiatic Turkey, but it will also have the effect of serving notice upon the Turkish government that we propose to keep a closer official watch upon affairs in that region and to resent with more spirit and promptness henceforth the insults, hardships, and in some cases dastardly outrages, to which American citizens in Turkey have of late been subjected.

*Armenia from
the European
Point of View.*

The recent display of the Ottoman method of dealing with troublesome Christians has naturally aroused Mr. Gladstone. About the middle of December Madame Novikoff, that stormy petrel in all things connected with the Levant, published in the *Westminster Gazette* a letter which Mr. Gladstone had addressed to her some years ago, urging her to rouse public opinion in favor of reform in Armenia. Of course, reforms in Armenia, or any other Turkish province, mean one thing and one thing only,—the withdrawal of that province from the control of the pashas at Constantinople. Whoever talks of any other reform in Turkey has not yet mastered the A B C of the Eastern Question. It needed, however, the massacre at Sassoun to arouse the English public to a sense of what Turkish rule actually means to a Christian province. Then once more, as in the old days of the Bulgarian horrors, Mr. Gladstone took the field in person and launched on the eve of the New Year one of those sweeping anathemas which no one can pronounce with so much authority and vehemence as the great pontiff of political humanitarianism. When Mr. Gladstone fulminated against the Bulgarian horrors war followed; and it was from that war that the principality of Bulgaria was born. But there is no reason to believe that another war will follow his latest fulmination against the Turks. All Mr. Gladstone's eloquence in 1876, giving voice, as it did, to the passionate indignation of the British people, would have been absolutely futile but for the determination of the Russians to liberate their Slavonic kinsfolk. England talked, Russia fought, and so the work was done. To-day England is talking fitfully, with very little trace of the passion and fervor of the Bulgarian times, and Russia shows no disposition to act other than diplomatically in the redress of the wrongs of the Armenians. A Commission, representing England, France and Russia, from which the best qualified officials seem to have been excluded, has been appointed to take evidence and to report upon the details of the latest atrocities. But this Commission and its recommendations are mere waste of time unless there is behind them the revealed will of Allah in the shape of an overwhelming military and naval force. But the Armenians are likely to look in vain for the advent of another such deliverer as Alexander II proved to be for the Bulgarians. If the Concert of Europe would give Russia a mandate to occupy and administer Armenia, something might be done; but for certain reasons it is believed in England that Rus-

sia would very reluctantly accept the task. At present not a regiment is being moved, not a pound of powder is being purchased. So far as Armenia is concerned, therefore, the peace of Europe is not likely to be disturbed, nor, unfortunately, are the wrongs of the Armenians likely to be redressed.

*Condition of the
Public
Treasury.*

The country is counting the days that must elapse before the present Congress expires by limitation. The 4th of March is now not far distant. Besides passing the routine appropriation bills, there was one grave and pressing duty which lay plainly before Congress in this short session. That duty was the relief of the treasury and the protection of the public credit. The main difficulty is very easily explained: The government's income is running considerably short of its expenses. Two tendencies have operated to increase steadily the ordinary outlays of every modern government. One has been the growth of population and the natural development of the administrative machinery, while the other has been the constant enlargement of the sphere of governmental action. Ten years ago it was costing us \$300,000,000 a year to pay the nation's bills. For the past three or four years the annual cost has ranged from about \$350,000,000 to \$380,000,000. Apart from the disastrous but temporary period of business reaction through which we have been passing, the wealth of the country and its ability to contribute to the revenues of the government may be said to have increased about as rapidly as the government's expenses have expanded. A few years ago the government's income was very much in excess of its expenditures, and the surplus was devoted to a reduction of the public interest-bearing debt. In 1888 the surplus exceeded \$111,000,000; in 1889 it was about \$88,000,000; in 1890 it was \$85,000,000; in 1891 it fell to \$27,000,000; in 1892 it was barely \$10,000,000; in 1893 it was a little more than \$2,000,000, and in 1894 (fiscal year ending July 1) there was no surplus at all, but on the contrary a deficit of \$70,000,000. The government revenue which for each of the years 1890 and 1891 had been about \$400,000,000, and which from a considerably lower figure in 1892 had risen to \$386,000,000 in 1893, fell sharply in the fiscal year 1894 to less than \$298,000,000, this being \$70,000,000 less than the appropriations which the Secretary of the Treasury had to meet.

*The Struggle
for
Solvency.*

Secretary Carlisle was compelled to draw heavily upon the gold reserve which the government had been accustomed to keep intact as a fund to make it certain that the government could and would redeem on demand the great mass of outstanding "greenbacks" and other treasury notes. When this gold reserve became dangerously small and was further imperiled by reason of the money panic which occurred simultaneously, Secretary Carlisle, under the color of authority derived from an almost forgotten act intended for a different emergency, issued bonds and borrowed \$50,-

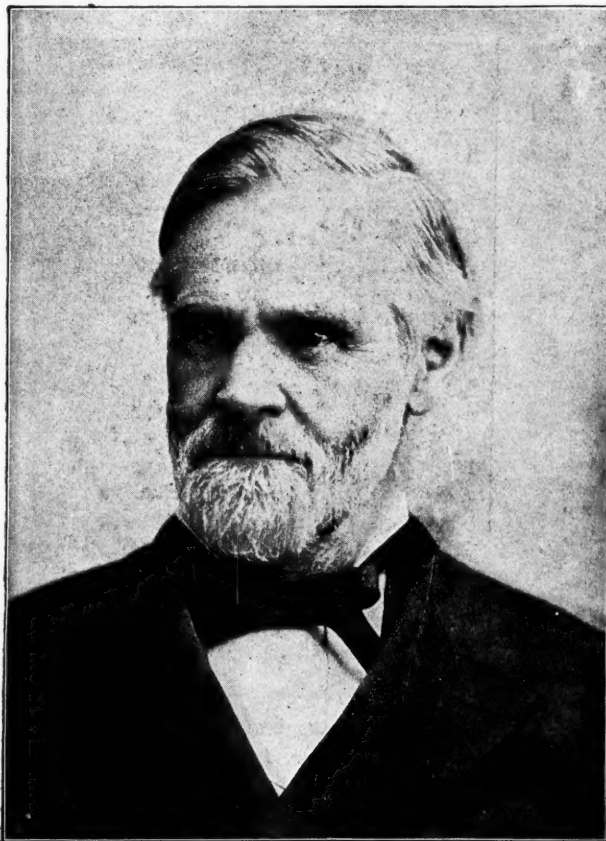
000,000. We have now gone through seven months of the next fiscal year, which will end with the 1st of July, 1895, and the situation is worse rather than better. It remains true that the government's revenues are not nearly large enough to pay its current expenses. Mr. Carlisle has borrowed a second \$50,000,000, and unless Congress comes to his aid in some effectual manner he must soon attempt a third loan, perhaps for an even greater sum. These loans, under a law that is obsolete so far as its detailed bearing upon the money market is concerned, are made at considerable disadvantage. It has been necessary to issue five per cent. bonds, although the United States is abundantly entitled to all the money it wants at three per cent. The five per cent. bonds must be sold at a premium so computed as to give the government the equivalent of a three per cent. loan. The money market has not taken kindly to Mr. Carlisle's last issue of bonds, and is not begging him for any further issues on the same basis. The situation is a very trying one for the Secretary of the Treasury. He has not only to find money to pay bills and carry on the government, but he is also obliged to take care lest his supply of gold should all be drained away and his ability to redeem paper money on demand should come to an end.

*What Can
Be Done.*

There are two things that a well-regulated legislative machine would have done without delay under such circumstances. First a bill would have been passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on such terms and in such a way as should be most advantageous, whatever sums of money are found necessary to meet the deficiencies of revenue and to maintain the credit of the government. Such a bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman. Second, a prompt means would have been found to bring the public revenue up to the line of the public expenditure. As our readers may remember, the most emphatic criticism passed by this magazine upon the Wilson bill as originally introduced, as also upon the Wilson-Gorman bill as finally passed, was based upon the ground that, although it purported to be a bill to provide public revenue, there was no apparent attempt at any stage in the proceedings to show that the measure was really framed with reference to supplying the amount necessary for the government's expenses. The whole discussion seemed to turn upon the extent to which Mr. Wilson and his fellow Democrats in the two houses should cut down the high protective features of the McKinley act. High protective schedules are by no means necessary for the purpose of raising revenue. The fundamental inconsistency of the Wilson bill lay in its rearrangement of the protective tariff without imposing any revenue duties upon the articles of the free list. Instead of taxing the free list, Mr. Wilson's great fight was for an extension of that list. And yet, historically, the whole contention of the "tariff for revenue only" men has been for customs taxes upon precisely such articles,—tea, coffee, raw sugar, etc.,—as are left upon our untaxed list. If Congress

should now vote to collect a small revenue tariff of say five per cent. upon the free list, and should make a horizontal increase of five per cent. in the duties upon all other imported articles, the result would not disturb business nor would there be any appreciable burden laid upon consumers. This five per cent. could be imposed for a short period either

operation without the derangement of commerce or industry, and without affecting in any way the essential status of the tariff question as between the two political parties. On the contrary, the result would be relief and security for the public treasury, and improvement in the business situation in all quarters and circles.



SENATOR SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

year by year or for a period of five years. It might be expected to yield \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of revenue, without necessitating any new machinery of collection or any added expenditures. On the other hand it has been proposed to double the internal revenue tax upon beer. The tax is now one dollar per barrel, and the government collects about \$30,000,000 a year from that source. The simple expedient of doubling the beer tax would bring an extra \$30,000,000 into the treasury without any increase in the machinery or cost of collection. Nor would this added tax collected from the brewers come out of the pockets of the consumers; for the retail price of beer would not be affected in the least. These are simple proposals, and could be put into

*Revenue First,
Currency Reform
Second.*

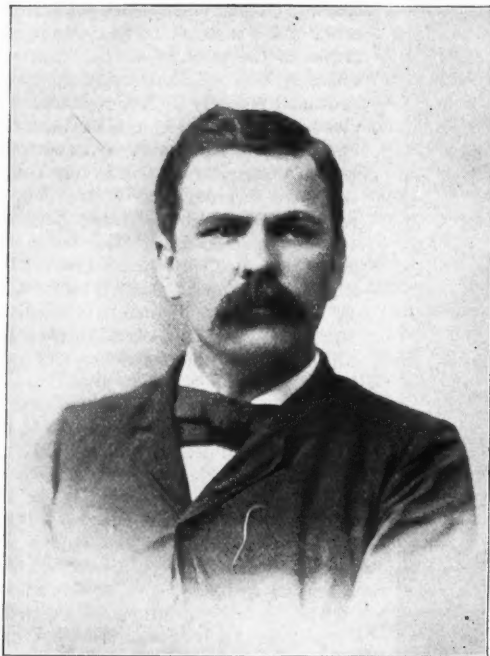
Yet the majority in Congress thus far has shown only the slightest disposition to take any action looking to the relief of the treasury by the prompt increase of the public revenue. Unfortunately, the opinion seems to have prevailed not only in Congressional circles but also in banking and business circles that what needs earliest attention is a complete reform in our banking laws and currency system. It is perfectly true that the present national banking system must either be materially reformed, or else superseded by a radically different plan. It might well be admitted on all hands, moreover, that there is nothing sacred or perpetually binding in the maintenance of precisely \$346,000,000 of so-called "greenbacks;" and that our entire volume of paper money ought somehow to be assimilated, and detached so far as its redemption is concerned from all connection with the current operations of the public treasury. The business of the public treasury should be to collect and keep account of the public income, and to make disbursements in accordance with the appropriations of Congress. Therefore it is true that, whether upon the "Baltimore plan" or some other plan, we should secure a revision of our currency system. But that must needs require careful consideration, and it is evident that opinions are too diverse to admit of an off-hand decision. There would be time enough for a mature and deliberate treatment of the banking and currency question, if Congress should only rise to the emergency and levy taxes by one means or by another to meet the deficiency of revenue, meanwhile arming the Secretary of the Treasury with the limited borrowing authority which he ought always to possess.

*What of the
Income
Tax?*

The situation is complicated somewhat by the income tax as an unknown quantity. Through oversight rather than intention, doubtless, no appropriation was made last year for establishing an income tax machinery. It has been alleged that without such an appropriation there would be no way to collect the tax and it would fall to the ground. At one time last month there was

some reason to think that the opponents of the income tax in the Senate would filibuster against the passage of a clause in the urgent deficiency bill appropriating the required amount for the collection of the new taxes. But on the one hand the wisest men in the Senate declared against such action, and on the other hand the Secretary of the Treasury made it clear that he should proceed somehow to carry out the provisions of the income tax whether the appro-

until the first week of next December. As yet the talk of an extra session has taken no form more substantial than political gossip. The more sober-minded of the Republicans in both existing houses have perceived that it would be far more prudent to do everything in their power to help the Democrats to accomplish salutary legislation immediately, than to take the risk and responsibility of dealing with the revenue and currency measures in an extra April session,

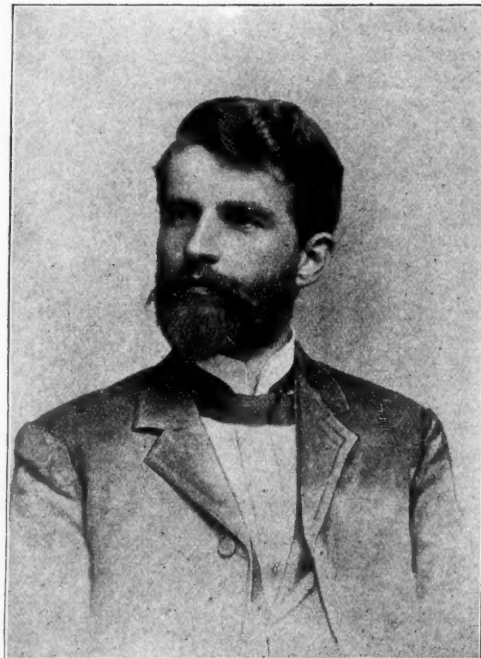


HON. J. C. PRITHCARD,
Senator-elect from North Carolina.

priation were granted or not. Nobody can estimate accurately the amount that the taxation of incomes in excess of \$4,000 at the rate of two per cent. will yield. The estimate of \$15,000,000 seems to be currently accepted in the absence of any competing guesses. It is declared with much confidence in some quarters that the Republican House will promptly vote to repeal the income tax, but nobody knows whether it will do so or not. It is sometimes harder to overthrow such an arrangement as an income tax than to create it, especially if it is aimed at the few for the benefit of the many.

*Talk of an
Extra
Session.*

Another interesting question touches the possibility of an extra session of the new Congress. It has been declared that unless this Congress, soon to retire, should pass laws adequately dealing with the financial situation, President Cleveland would immediately convoke an extra session of the new Congress elected last November, which would not otherwise assemble at Washington



HON. MARION BUTLER,
Senator-elect from North Carolina.

with an overwhelming majority of new Republican members in the House and a Senate in which the little Populist group bids fair to hold the balance of power.

*The
Congressional
Outlook.*

Indeed, the legislative outlook for the next two years is anything but brilliant. The Republicans will have a dangerously large majority to manage in the House, without any certainty whatever of Senatorial concurrence in any of their measures, while a strong-willed Democratic President, with a particular penchant for the exercise of his veto power and a wholly unprecedented fondness for directing legislation from the White House, may be expected to maintain his own unyielding point of view. The Populists are proposing to make every possible use of their assured balance of power in the Senate; and thus we shall have a beautiful opportunity either for legislative deadlocks or else for capricious enactments out of line with the views and policy of the Executive department. Students of comparative constitutional systems may

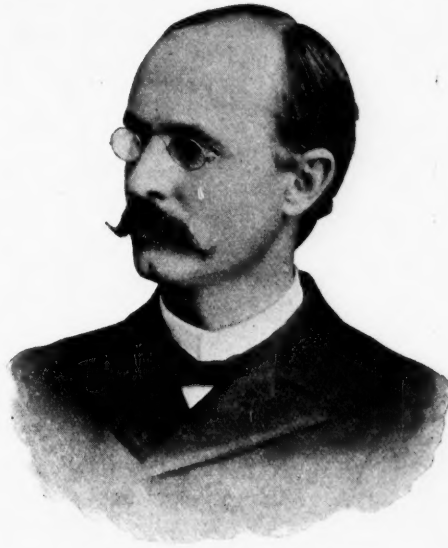
perhaps never have a better opportunity for close and instructive observation than the coming two or three years will present in the United States, France, England and Italy. It is quite possible that as a result of such observation some great improvements may be introduced in the first quarter of the coming century which will diminish the frictions engendered by the two-chambered legislatures and by the imperfect adjustment in practice of the respective authority of the executive and legislative branches.

*Changes in
the
Senate.*

The United States Senate when all seats are occupied consists of eighty-eight members. There have of late been three vacancies. Moreover, thirty-two of the sitting members will reach the end of their present terms on the 4th day of March. Thus when the next Congress begins its work, fifty-three senators will have held over by reason of unexpired terms, while thirty-five will have taken their seats by virtue of recent election. The state legislatures have almost completed the task of refilling these senatorial chairs, although in a few states the contest has been protracted and the result cannot be foretold as we go to press. Of the thirty-two senators whose terms are about to expire, it is certain that twelve will reappear in their seats, while it is also certain that fifteen will be replaced by other men. The contests yet pending as we go to press leave no doubt about the exact party complexion of the Senate as it will henceforth stand. To-day there are in the Senate forty-four Democrats, thirty-six Republicans, five Populists, and three vacant seats. But after March 4 there will be forty-three Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats, and six Populists. On a full test of strength, it will require forty-five votes to carry a measure. Thus the Republicans will be compelled to secure the assistance of at least two Populists in order to have their way. The Democrats and Populists combined will possess exactly the requisite majority of forty-five votes.

*The Populist
Group,—a
New Recruit.*

Thus it is plain that if party lines are to be sharply drawn the Populist group will hold the balance of power. The five Populists now in the Senate will keep their seats, and will be reinforced by the accession of a Populist from North Carolina, namely, Mr. Marion Butler. The overthrow of the old Democracy in North Carolina has been one of the most striking incidents of the political season. Mr. Marion Butler is a young Populist politician only thirty-two years old, who has shown an extraordinary talent for organization, and who succeeded last fall in arranging a complete campaign fusion of the Populists and Republicans. The consequence was a sweeping victory for the combination; and Senator Vance's death has given the new legislature two vacant seats instead of one to fill in the United States Senate. Mr. Marion Butler is rewarded with one of these seats, while a young Republican, Mr. Pritchard, who is a close personal friend of Mr. Butler's, has been chosen for the other place. The appearance of these youthful and unterrified radicals



HON. JOHN M. THURSTON,
Senator-elect from Nebraska.

from North Carolina will perhaps shake some of the venerable traditions of the Senate. Mr. Butler will be one of the youngest men, if not the very youngest, who ever entered the body, while Mr. Pritchard also will be younger than any other senator except his colleague. Since Republican votes helped to elevate Mr. Butler, it may be expected that except upon questions involving clear difference of view and doctrine, he will be inclined to work with the Republicans rather than with the Democratic senators.

*The List of
Successful
Aspirants.*

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, and Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, are all distinguished Southern Democratic senators whose constituents are sending them back as their own successors. Mr. Frye, of Maine, Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, are Republican senators from New England who are likewise honored. In the Republican West, Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, and Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, are elected to serve for another term; while as we go to press Mr. Culom, of Illinois, and Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, are making, through their loyal friends, a gallant fight for re-election. Among the new men on the Republican side of the Senate will be Mr. Gear, of Iowa, who succeeds Mr. Wilson by virtue of the action of the Iowa legislature last year; Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, whose popular and acceptable services in the House of Representatives have been recognized by this promotion; Mr. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who is a distinguished Republican lawyer and politician and who takes the seat from which Mr. Manderson retires, and Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, a stalwart Republican, who takes the seat vacated by a Dem-



HON. WM. J. SEWELL,
Senator-elect from New Jersey.



HON. HORACE CHILTON,
Senator-elect from Texas.

ocrat, Mr. Camden. From Montana will come two new Republicans, Mr. Carter, of National Republican Committee fame, and Mr. Mantle, who succeeds Mr. Power. From New Jersey, the all-dominating Republican politician, Mr. Sewell, will take the place of the retiring Democrat, Mr. McPherson. Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island, succeeds Mr. Dixon. Mr. Warren, of Wyoming, takes the place of Mr. Carey, while Mr. Clark, of the same state, is designated to fill the seat that had been vacant. All these new men are Republicans. On the Democratic side, one of the most striking new figures will be Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, who succeeds Mr. Butler. Mr. Coke, of Texas, is to be superseded by Mr. Horace Chilton,—a young man, not yet forty. Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, yields to Mr. Martin. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, as we announced last month, succeeds Mr. Walsh. Mr. Walthall, of Mississippi, takes the place of Mr. McLaurin. Delaware, Kansas and Idaho will elect Republican successors to Messrs. Higgins, Martin and Shoup. Some observation of the reorganized body will be necessary before a sound opinion can be pronounced upon the question whether the infusion of new blood is to result in any change of senatorial tendency. To what extent the millionaire element is re-enforced, we have not definitely ascertained; nor can we yet estimate the effect of these changes in the *personnel* of the chamber upon the future treatment of monetary and financial questions.

Affairs in the States. About thirty-five state legislatures are now assembled and a vast number of important bills are under discussion. The gubernatorial messages have constituted a suggestive series of documents which if collected in one package, together with the most recent corresponding messages pertaining to the affairs of the other states, would embody a very instructive account of the condition of the country as a whole. The governors' messages of the present season are strong in declaring for less "politics" and more "business" in the conduct of public affairs. Many of them urgently recommend legislation for good roads. Taken as a whole, they indicate a great revival of interest in the improvement of common school systems. They also make it clear that the people are demanding better safeguards against corrupt practices in elections; and thus in many other respects they are indicative of an improved tone of citizenship. A month or two hence it will be better possible to give some account of the principal measures pending before the state legislatures. In Tennessee there is much disquietude over a determination on the part of the legislature to prevent the inauguration as governor of Mr. Evans, the Republican, who was successful upon the face of the returns. Elsewhere, apart from some exciting and protracted contests over the election of United States senators, there is an unusual degree of peace and harmony in the centers of state law-making and administration.

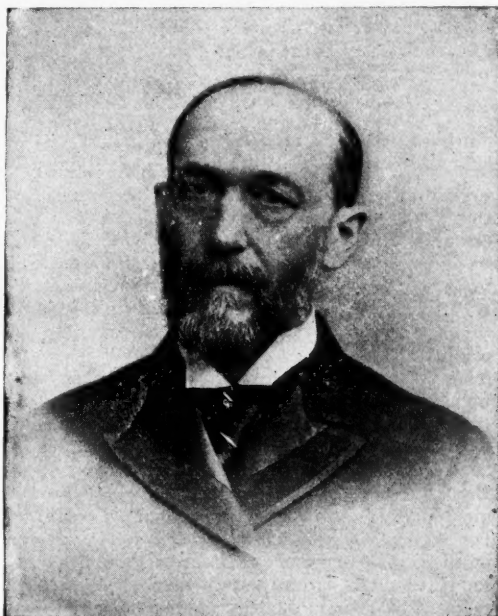
*Mr. Platt's
Dictatorship
in New York.*

The eyes of the country have been turned with no little interest upon the factional tendency in the ranks of the victorious Republicans of the State of New York. There has been only one question at issue, however, and that has been whether Mr. Thomas C. Platt should or should not be recognized as the Republican dictator. Mr. Platt on the Republican side is more ambitious than any gentleman of corresponding position in the other party has ever been; for whereas Mr. David B. Hill was ambitious to control the Democratic party in the state at large, and Mr. Richard Croker was equally determined to control that party in the city of New York, neither one of them ever supposed that he could successfully fill the two boss-ships at the same time. Mr. Platt's aspirations, therefore, are without precedent in either party. He has undertaken to secure direct personal control of the machinery of Republican organization in the State of New York, and to control with equal directness the county organization for the city of New York. Moreover, he attempted with success at the opening of the year to dictate the organization of the Republican legislature, just as he succeeded last summer in controlling the state convention and dictating the nomination for governor of the Hon. Levi P. Morton. Mr. Platt's methods resemble Mr. Croker's rather than Mr. Hill's, inasmuch as Mr. Hill has always been a public man, an office-holder, and an outspoken political leader, while Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker have remained in private life, pulling wires behind the scenes. The secret of Mr. Croker's now disintegrated power and influence has become quite generally understood. Mr. Platt's has not been so minutely analyzed, and it remains to many intelligent minds a puzzling mystery. So far as we are aware, not one of Mr. Platt's followers has ever intimated that their leader was an exceptionally wise and authoritative student of public questions, yet he is permitted to dictate legislation. It may be a mistake to assume that Governor Morton's policy is directed by Mr. Platt at all points, yet such seems to be the general belief in New York.

*Reformers
versus
Politicians.*

Even the report of the Senate committee which, with Mr. Lexow as chairman, investigated the police corruption of New York city, has been shaped to meet Mr. Platt's views regarding the reorganization of the police force. The report in itself is a matter of minor consequence, because the facts of the investigation were made fully public from day to day, and the whole world has been able to form its conclusions. It must be remembered that the investigation was not, after all, in any true sense conducted by the gentlemen who came down to New York city from the legislature. The inquiry was ordered upon request of the New York Chamber of Commerce, as a direct result of Dr. Parkhurst's exposures of police corruption. It was carried on in the presence of the Senate committee by Mr. John W. Goff with the aid of the New York city

reformers, who had personally guaranteed all the expenses of the investigation. The fact, therefore, that the Senate committee,—which was the passive rather than the active factor in the investigation that was conducted in its name,—should subsequently have made a formal report to the legislature, was not to be considered as a vital circumstance in the progress of reform. Nor is it true that these members of the State Senate, by virtue of having heard the public testimony brought out by Mr. Goff, became thereby especially qualified to draft the legislation necessary for a reconstruction of the New York police department. The citizens of New York, as represented in the municipal offices by Mayor Strong and Recorder Goff, and as represented unofficially by Dr. Parkhurst's



MR. THOMAS C. PLATT, OF NEW YORK.

society, by the Chamber of Commerce through its Committee of Seventy, by the Good Government Clubs and the City Club, by the German-American Reform Union, and by other organizations, possess not only all the knowledge that could possibly have been gained by the members of the Senate committee but have much additional knowledge which their constant attention to the municipal conditions in New York would naturally give them. It is unfortunate in the extreme that the Senate committee should not have been content to allow the New York reformers to draft the reform legislation. Instead, they seem to have preferred to do the bidding of a politician like Mr. Platt, who cannot possibly be actuated by the sole and unmixed motive of a desire to lift the municipal services of New York out of the domain of

party politics. We do not for a moment wish to accuse Mr. Platt either of corrupt designs or of misconduct in any regard. It is only that Mr. Platt is a party man pure and simple, who has made it his business to consult always and everywhere what he considers the interests of the Republican party as such. But the best Republicans in New York city want a municipal government which shall be removed from the sphere of party politics, and want a police service which shall have as little taint of partisanship as the United States army or navy. It is certain that the reform forces of New York will not easily accept Mr. Platt's determinations, nor is there any prospect that Mayor Strong will acquiesce. Thus there seems to be a stormy time ahead, in which the reformers will have to fight as valiantly to secure the substantial results of their success as they fought last autumn to gain the victory at the polls.

*Fresh
Labor
Disturbances.*

The month has been one of considerable disturbances in the field of labor; and several bitter strikes have added to the sorrows of a winter which has not been able wholly to re-absorb in the industrial ranks the remnants of that army of the unemployed that attained such alarming dimensions a year ago. There has been a most disastrous strike of thousands of garment-makers in New York city. All disinterested persons who have investigated it seem agreed in the opinion that the strikers had genuine grievances, that their condition was indeed deplorable, and that there seemed scarcely any other resort than the great strike upon which they entered some weeks ago. In Brooklyn, the employees of the street railway companies, to the number of six or seven thousand men, made a concerted strike about the middle of January. The Brooklyn street railways are nearly all of them operated under the electric trolley system. A great number of people have been killed by the electric cars, and on the part of the people of Brooklyn there has been a loud demand for careful and attentive service. In the face of this demand the companies were said to have paid small wages, to have worked the men through long and irregular hours, and to have been constantly increasing the proportion of so-called "trippers," who were not guaranteed any regular wages, but were kept on hand as supernumeraries to take care of the extra traffic in the morning and evening hours. This whole system of "trippers" was declared to be objectionable from several points of view. It was an exceedingly bad time for a strike, and the men who thus subjected the public to inconvenience incurred a heavy responsibility. But all the newspapers of New York city and Brooklyn, without exception, so far as we are aware, agreed in expressing the editorial opinion that the men had genuine grievances which the companies showed no disposition voluntarily to redress, and that as between the two parties in dispute the men rather than the companies were entitled to public sympathy. The people of Brooklyn seemed also practically unanimous in agreeing

with this view. One or two of the lines were induced by the State Commissioners of Arbitration to make concessions, which their men promptly accepted. The larger lines were stubborn in refusing to concede anything, and used every effort to operate their lines with new men. The strike had not been settled when our forms were closed for the press, and there was serious apprehension expressed lest the strikers might wholly discredit their cause and abuse the sympathy of the public by resorting to violence. It is becoming apparent that in the matter of street railway franchises the municipality ought in the interests of the public to reserve a sufficient amount of control to give it practical power to prevent such a tie-up of transit facilities as the great city of Brooklyn has been compelled to endure. There have been smaller strikes in several other parts of the country, with consequences not as a rule favorable to the strikers. The report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration shows an increase by twenty-five per cent. in the number of strikes last year over the record of the previous year. Out of some hundreds of industrial conflicts, great and small, the State Board had been able to settle only a very small number, although some of these were of a serious character.

*The
Collapse in
Newfoundland.*

The distress of the unemployed has been greater during recent weeks in the British colonial centres of our western world than in the United States. Thus thousands of unemployed men in Montreal have appealed to the public authorities for work or bread, and the situation must for some time to come put a heavy strain upon all the charitable resources of the community, both official and private. But the most serious situation is in St. Johns, Newfoundland. All industry was prostrated for some weeks in that colony by the failure of the banks whose notes constituted the sole currency of the island. The bank failures destroyed faith in the circulating medium; and inasmuch as commerce and industry were already in an extremely demoralized condition, the panic that ensued can better be imagined than described. If the Newfoundlanders were not so fine a race of men, with so much strength of character and trained respect for law and order, there would unquestionably have ensued a state of revolution and anarchy. The Bank of Montreal took prompt steps to open a branch in St. Johns and put some good money into circulation, while the treasury of the colonial government also made a note issue. The government will probably make good in some way the holders of the notes of the failed banks, and the affairs of Newfoundland will be set to rights again. Meanwhile, this currency crash on an island might well be studied by the gentlemen at Washington who are proposing to set up a new system of bank issues for the United States. The Newfoundland affair has some sidelights to throw upon the general problem of paper money issues.

*Will
Newfoundland
Join Canada?*

Newfoundland, by the way, has never been willing to join the other British colonies which make up the Dominion of Canada, but has preferred to keep its separate and direct relations with the colonial office at London. The government of the Dominion is disposed to open fresh negotiations with Newfoundland looking to its reception into the sisterhood of the Dominion. On many accounts it would seem to us that the prosperity of Newfoundland would be promoted, and its political as well as its industrial stability better assured, if it were united with the other British colonies of North America in the well-governed Dominion of Canada, which has so excellent a banking system, so satisfactory a monetary circulation, so worthy a Governor-General as Lord Aberdeen, and so energetic and capable a prime minister as the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell. The readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will find in this number a most instructive account, prepared for us by a distinguished Northwestern journalist, Mr. E. V. Smalley, of the institutions of the Canadian prairie province of Manitoba. (From Newfoundland to British Columbia there is much in British North America to claim our attention and to invite our admiration.)

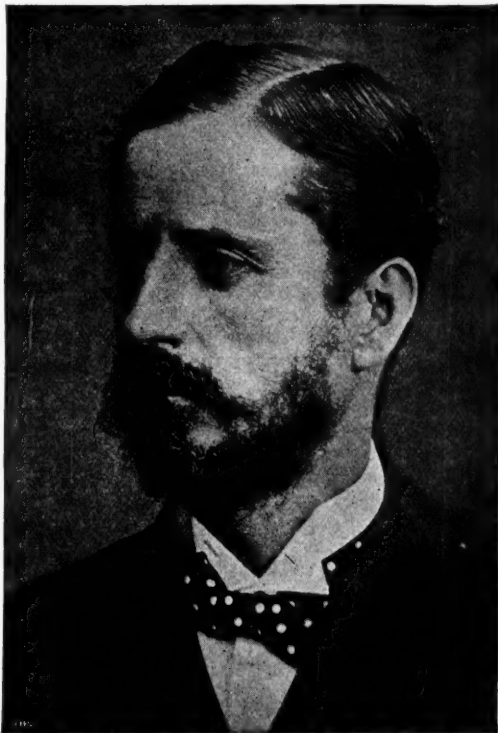
*The British
Revenue
Returns.*

The English Liberals have occasion to congratulate themselves upon the exceptionally favorable result of the Budget. The revenue returns published January 1 show an increase of three million pounds. The increase in the beer and spirit duties accounts for a million of this, and the quarter yet to come is almost certain to bring up the total to half a million more. The new death duties which were to have produced a million in the whole year produced more than that in three-quarters. On the whole, the good fortune which attended the passage of the Budget seems to have followed it into actual operation. Meanwhile Sir Wm. Harcourt, the author of the one piece of successful legislation last year, sits tight and says nothing. Probably he thinks the more, and is waiting his time until the Liberals go into opposition, when the actual, although not the nominal, leadership will revert to the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. A Liberal leader in the House of Lords is possible when the Liberals are in office, but what can the chief of a forlorn hope of forty Peers do, when he has no official position as a set off against his numerical inferiority?

*Recent
Polling in
London.*

The result of the voting for the London vestries and Boards of Guardians was very satisfactory. As our contemporary *London* points out, of the twenty-eight administrative vestries of London, omitting the district Boards of Works, which remain practically unchanged, the balance of party strength was as follows: Before the election the Progressives had a majority on four out of the twenty-eight vestries, and the Moderates on twenty-

four. As a result of the elections the Progressives not only keep their four, but have succeeded in electing a majority of members in six others, giving them ten, besides bettering their position in many of the other boards, and reducing the Moderate vestries from twenty-four to eighteen. On the Boards of Guardians of the Poor the result was even more decisive. There are thirty Boards of Guardians in London. Of these Boards the Progressives had a doubtful majority on two, while twenty-eight were held by Moderates. After the election there are no fewer than fourteen Boards on which the Progressives have a majority, while they tied for two with the Moderates.



LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

*The Result
of a
Moral Victory*

The proceedings of the London School Board show that the moral effect of the majority polled for the Progressives has not been without its influence. The Moderates reinforced their number by electing a chairman—Lord George Hamilton—from outside. But notwithstanding this increase in the Moderate majority the Progressives carried at the first meeting a resolution in favor of inquiring into the whole question of the feeding of the starving children attending the schools, and at the second, on a strict party vote, defeated the Moderates on an administrative question as to

whether the School Management Committee should consist of the whole Board or only of a section.

Indian News. In India, it is proposed to levy five per cent. import duty as a sop to Indian sentiment, while at the same time an excise duty of an equal amount is to be levied upon all cottons above "twenty" which are manufactured in Indian mills; that is to say, upon not more than six per cent. of the Indian cotton manufactures. The Viceroy, who on the 30th of November visited Lahore, made a speech in which he announced that there was reason to hope that the time was approaching when all risk of the clashing of Russian and British interests in India would be obviated. This announcement was caused by the information that the difficulty about the delimitation of the Pamirs had been settled, Russia having made concessions to England. Sir William Lockhart is engaged in a small punitive expedition against the Waziris who attacked Colonel Turner's camp at Wanu. The delimitation of the frontier will be completed before the expedition returns. Lord Sandhurst has been appointed Governor of Bombay.

The New Reign in Russia. The work of giving effect to the ukase of mercy which accompanied Nicholas II's accession is being taken in hand by the officials throughout the Empire. No fewer than twenty thousand prisoners have been liberated, or have had their sentences reduced. Unfortunately, it is in the dead of winter that they will be released. Many will not be able to find employment, and will be promptly arrested as rogues and vagabonds. The only change which has been made is the appointment of Count Schouvaloff, Ambassador at Berlin, to be Governor-General of Poland. His place is taken by General Richter, one of the best men in Russia. He was the keeper of the letter bag of the Czar. He is an upright man, and deservedly possessed the complete confidence of the late Czar.

On the Wrong Tack at Berlin. At Berlin, where the Socialist beer boycott is at last declared off, Prince Hohenlohe, in want of something better to do, seemed disposed to press the prosecution of the Socialist deputies who refused to cheer the Emperor. The Chamber, however, refused permission by 168 votes to 58. The incident was unpleasant and only aggravates the situation. The bill for the suppression of Socialist agitation is one of those measures which will live in history as an example of repression gone mad. The 130th paragraph prescribes a fine of \$150, or imprisonment up to two years, for "any person who, in a manner endangering public peace, shall publicly attack religion, the monarchy, marriage, the family or property by insulting utterances." Any Conservative who cared to make a disturbance on the score of what he chose to regard as insulting utterances directed against any one of these institutions, could secure the imprisonment of a political opponent for a couple of years. This is an

absurdity which is unworthy of the Kaiser. The Reichstag adjourned till January 8, after which it resumed discussion of these preposterous proposals.



GENERAL RICHTER.

Crisis Acute in Hungary. In Hungary the Emperor Francis Joseph has had to face a ministerial crisis. The trouble arose about the marriage question. Two religious bills which were necessary to give full effect to the legislation of civil marriage failed to receive the royal assent, and Dr. Wekerle and his cabinet resigned, as they had not the confidence of their sovereign. Budapest was in no small commotion. The Liberals, however, seemed inclined to stand firm, and the Emperor King finds it somewhat difficult to see how the government is to be carried on. The incident is interesting, for the same difficulty might have occurred at Dublin had Home Rule been carried, only it would be, so to speak, the other way about. The trouble at Budapest arose because the majority of the Parliament wish to pass marriage laws which are anti-Catholic, while the Emperor, with whom clerical influences weigh strongly in Austria, is more or less acting on behalf of his Catholic subjects. If a parallel case arose, we must imagine a Home Rule assembly legislating against divorce, and the English Viceroy refusing his assent under pressure of the English Protestant majority in England. Francis Joseph and the Hungarians, however, have too much good sense to make of this dispute a serious quarrel.

Crispi-ism and Corruption at Rome. In Italy the monotony of Parliamentary bickering was varied by a great outcry which turned out to be a great mare's nest. A deputy launched against Signor Crispi accusations of corruption which on examination turned

out to be as baseless as the accusations which the *Times* brought against Mr. Parnell of complicity in the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish. Fortunately for Signor Crispi the Italian Chamber lost no time in vindicating his character, and his assailant is to be prosecuted. The New Year finds Signor Crispi more firmly seated than ever in the Italian saddle, and his malicious enemies have taken their flight beyond Italian jurisdiction.

The Month's Casualties.

There have been frightful storms on the English and European coasts, with the wreckage of many a small craft and the loss of at least a hundred lives. But the most sensational casualty of the month was the explosion in the heart of the mining town of Butte, Montana, of a quantity of giant powder, which seems to have been kept on hand as a part of an ordinary retail hardware stock. The alarm of fire in the building had brought together the whole fire brigade of the town; and the fact that the blasting powder was stored in the building seems to have been unknown to the fire department. Two or three explosions, following each other in close succession, killed more than fifty people, including nearly all the members of the fire department, and seriously wounded a great number besides. Although most communities have made very strict rules for the isolation of explosives, there is always danger lest laxity should arise in the enforcement of those rules. The chemists keep on inventing substances of an ever-heightened explosive power, and the legislatures and local authorities must keep pace in turn with measures for the protection of the public against accidental explosions. There is a curious irony of fate in the circumstance that on almost the same day with the Butte explosion, which was so frightfully destructive both of life and of property, an explosive bomb was maliciously thrown in a European city with no result whatever beyond the shattering of a lot of window panes. Men have learned how to use dynamite and other high explosives very accurately and usefully in blasting rocks and removing physical obstructions. But as an instrument for the deliberate destruction of human life these explosives have almost invariably failed to accomplish the intended results. What frightful havoc they may unintentionally produce has been only too shockingly illustrated at Butte.

An Act of Piety and Patriotism.

From the strife of politics and the strain of current topics, it is pleasant to take refuge occasionally in the traditions of our early history. Nothing is more worthy of encouragement

by Americans than every attempt to mark the shrines of our ancestors, and to pay honor and respect to the memory of pioneers. The people of Virginia have been somewhat more tardy than their New England brethren in zeal for their colonial memories and survivals, but they are rapidly making up for lost time. We are glad to learn that the memory of the Reverend Robert Hunt is to have fitting honor paid to it by the placing of a memorial window in the venerable parish church at Williamsburg. This devoted Mr. Hunt was the first preacher at Jamestown. Jamestown is no more, but the ruined tower of the



PARISH CHURCH AT WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

old brick church and the broken wall of the churchyard still remain to show where Reverend Robert Hunt introduced the doctrines and services of the Church of England to the new hemisphere so long ago that, before we can realize it, full three hundred years will have passed away. It would be a graceful thing if many Americans without regard to religious denominations,—schools, churches and individuals,—should send their mite to Williamsburg to help erect this proposed memorial. Mrs. Coleman, or Mrs. Spencer, who are active in all this patriotic work for the rescue and the preservation of historic shrines in Virginia, would receive gladly the offerings, no matter how small, which any one may feel impelled to make for so good a cause as the placing of a memorial window in the old parish church, to show that the name of the Reverend Robert Hunt is still remembered and honored. It is recited of him that he "was the first English-speaking missionary who preached the Gospel of Christ in America. He came with John Smith in May, 1607, and landed at Jamestown." Privations overcame him and he died after three years. Let his name be honored.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

December 21.—Congress: Senate not in session; in the House, Mr. Springer introduces a substitute for the Currency bill....Another New York police captain confesses to having received "protection" money from violators of the law and implicates high officials in the department....New Bulgarian Cabinet formed, with M. Stoilof as Premier....The Chinese government appoints Chang-yin-houan and Shao-yeo-leen as peace envoys to Japan....Violent earthquake shocks are felt in Greece.

December 22.—Congress: In the Senate, Mr. Lodge introduces a resolution calling for information as to why a war-ship has not been stationed at Honolulu; the House debates the Currency bill; both branches adjourn to January 3, 1895....A suit to test the constitutionality of the income tax is begun in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia....A severe gale in and about the British Isles causes great loss of life on land and sea....The French court martial finds Captain Dreyfus guilty of betraying military secrets and sentences him to life imprisonment and degradation from all military rank and honors....Serious railway accident on the L. & N. W. Railway, at Chelford, near Crewe; seventeen persons are killed and about sixty injured....Admiral Ting reinstated in the command of the Chinese fleet.

December 24.—A stay of sentence in the case of Debs and the A. R. U. men at Chicago is granted until January 8, 1895....The Mikado, in opening the Japanese Diet, says that the neutral powers are friendly to Japan....First Indian Medical Congress opened in Calcutta....Resignation of Hungarian Cabinet....The Sultan of Turkey declines to allow an independent American delegate the right to accompany the Armenian Inquiry Commission.

December 25.—Lumber to the value of \$150,000 is destroyed by fire, at Burlington, Vt....Pennsylvania and Big Four railroad collisions cause loss of life....Negro camps of Sons of Veterans in the South are refused charters by the commander-in-chief of the order.

December 26.—The annual meeting of the American Economic Association is opened at Columbia College, New York City; that of the American Historical Association at Washington, D. C., and teachers' associations in many states....Imprisonment of three years and nine months and a fine of \$1,000 are the penalties imposed on John T. Stephenson, the first of the New York police captains to be sentenced for extorting blackmail....The Indian National Congress is opened at Madras.

December 27.—The American Psychological Association meets at Princeton College, the American Chemical Society at Boston, several national scientific bodies at Baltimore, and the first American congress of philologists at Philadelphia....Several earthquake shocks in Italy and Sicily....Railway accident at Low Moor, near Bradford; sixteen persons are injured....Legislative Council, at Calcutta, passes the Tariff Act Amendment bill and also the Cotton Excise bill....First national congress of the miners of Germany opened at Essen.

December 28.—Populist National Convention meets at St. Louis....Frosts cause immense damage to Florida orange crop....Fort Farafatra, in Madagascar, is taken by the French, after a stubborn defense by the Hovas, who retire with heavy loss....Great Britain enters into a

supplementary arrangement with Japan affecting the recent treaty.

December 29.—The Lexow Committee holds the last of its public sessions for investigation of the New York police department, calling Superintendent Byrnes as a witness....Mr. Gladstone celebrates his eighty-fifth birthday and receives a deputation of members from the National Church of Armenia....Liu-kun-yi, late Viceroy of Nankin, appointed to the chief command of all the Chinese forces....The Bulgarian Sobranýe passes a motion in favor of an amnesty for all political offenses, with few exceptions, committed since 1883....Continued gales in the British Isles; many more shipping casualties and lives lost....Close of the Medical Congress at Calcutta....The Newfoundland legislature and House of Assembly adopt a bill guaranteeing 80 per cent. on Union Bank notes and 20 per cent. on Commercial Bank notes.

December 30.—The burning of the Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., causes the loss of fifteen lives....The British bark *Osseo* is wrecked at Holyhead, and the crew of twenty-six men perish....M. de Lanessan, Governor-General of Indo-China, recalled by the French government for having, as alleged, communicated official documents; M. Armand Rousseau is appointed to succeed him.

December 31.—Meeting of the New Mexico legislature....Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst issues a statement criticising the action of the Lexow Committee in its relations with Superintendent Byrnes, of the New York police, and charging that a deal had been made by which protection was guaranteed the Superintendent when he appeared as a witness....A council of safety is organized by the Chinese government to take charge of the affairs of the empire.

January 1, 1895.—Legislatures meet in Delaware, Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Oklahoma Territory; the Governors of New York and Michigan are inaugurated....President Cleveland holds the customary New Year's reception at the White House....Emperor William of Germany reviews the Perlin garrison and addresses the officers....The body of Sir John Thompson arrives at Halifax.

January 2.—Legislatures meet in Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire and New York....The Newfoundland Assembly is ruled by a mob....The International Arbitration Society asks that overtures be made by Great Britain toward a settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

January 3.—Congress: In the Senate, Mr. Morgan speaks in favor of the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House resumes debate on the Springer Currency bill in committee of the whole....Georgia county elections show large Democratic gains, counties that were Populist in the two preceding elections being carried by the Democrats....Sacramento, Cal., is guarded by a "committee of safety" and patrolled by citizens serving as special police officers....The New York Chamber of Commerce takes action in favor of a thorough investigation of all departments of the city government....The Hovas send a protest to France against the occupation of Tamatave, in

Madagascar....The funeral of Sir John Thompson takes place at Halifax.

January 4.—Congress: The Senate passes the Military Academy appropriation bill with a few unimportant amendments (passed by House December 13, 1894); debate of Currency bill continued in the House....The Illinois Southern Hospital, an insane asylum, at Anna, Ill., is partly destroyed by fire; the inmates are safely removed....A memorial meeting in honor of Robert Louis Stevenson is held in New York City....The government of Austria sends a protest against the discriminating sugar duty imposed by the new American tariff....The chief Peruvian revolutionists are made prisoners by the government.

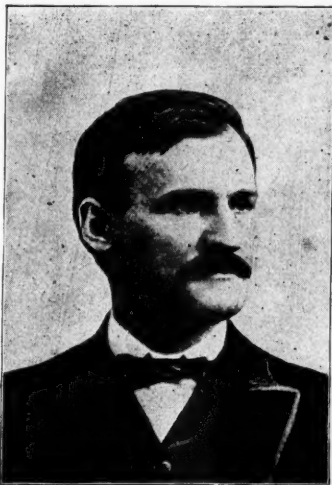
January 5.—Congress: Senate not in session; House continues debate on Currency bill....Governor Markham, of California, appoints Moses Gunst, a well-known sporting man, Police Commissioner of San Francisco....Captain Dreyfus is publicly degraded in Paris for selling French military secrets to foreign governments....The Italian parliament is dissolved.

January 6.—Large consignments of specie are received at St. John's, N. F.... A fire in Toronto does damage to the extent of \$1,000,000....Hawaiian royalists rebel against the government; the uprising is put down with the loss of ten men killed and 150 prisoners; Charles L. Carter, annexation commissioner to the U. S. is shot and killed.

January 7.—Congress: Both branches take an early adjournment on account of the death of Representative Post, of Illinois; the House Democratic caucus declares in favor of the Carlisle Currency bill....Legislatures meet in California, Montana, and Tennessee....An extraordinary grand jury is impaneled in New York City and charged with the investigation of corruption in the police department....Count Khuen Hodervary is commissioned to form the Hungarian Cabinet....The unemployed at



MR. CHARLES F. WARWICK,
Republican Nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia.



HON. ROBERT E. PATTISON,
Democratic Nominee for Mayor of Philadelphia

St. Johns, N. F., make a demand for work or bread.... Heavy earthquake shocks in Northern Sicily....Municipal elections are held throughout Ontario....President Dole proclaims martial law in Honolulu.

January 8.—Congress: Mr. Lodge's Hawaiian resolution is discussed in the Senate; in the House debate on the Currency bill, Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) makes an attack on President Cleveland....Legislatures meet in Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming....Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the A. R. U. begin serving their sentences for contempt of court.... Henri Brisson is re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies....The German Reichstag re-assembles....The independence of Corea is formally declared.

January 9.—Congress: The Senate discusses the Nicaragua Canal bill; the House rejects an order to close debate on the Currency bill by a vote of 130 to 124, thus virtually shelving the bill; the House passes the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill (\$1,565,118) and the Post Office appropriation bill (\$89,442,952)....Legislatures meet in Connecticut, Illinois, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin....State Treasurer Taylor, of South Dakota, is found to be a defaulter for a large amount of the state's funds....Charles F. Warwick is nominated by the Republicans of Philadelphia for Mayor....A cotton-growers' convention meets in Jackson, Miss....The extraordinary grand jury begins its investigation of the New York police cases....The German Reichstag resumes debate of the Anti-Revolution bill....Premier Turner, of Victoria, resigns.

January 10.—Congress: The Senate begins a contest over the income tax in connection with the consideration of the Urgent Deficiency appropriation bill; the House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill

(\$5,190,187)....The Indiana legislature meets....A *modus vivendi* is agreed on between the United States and Cuba.Nova Scotia coal miners go on strike....Toronto has a second million-dollar fire....The fortress of Kaiping is taken from the Chinese by Japanese troops under General Nogi

January 11.—Congress: In the Senate, Mr. Hill continues his attack on the income tax; the House devotes the day to private bills....The annual statements of the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron companies show a deficit of nearly \$2,000,000....Baron Banffy is requested by Emperor Francis Joseph to form a Hungarian Cabinet.

January 12.—Congress: Discussion of the income tax in the Senate; a bill against oleomargarine considered in the House....Heavy snow storms extend over a number of Northwestern states....The Anti-Revolution bill in the German Reichstag is referred to a committee....A new Cabinet is formed in Hayti.

January 13.—Gov. McKinley takes measures to relieve the destitution among Ohio miners....M. Barthou, French Minister of Public Works, resigns....The Italian troops win a victory over the Abyssinians.

January 14.—Congress: In the Senate, the Urgent Deficiency bill is further discussed, Messrs. Gorman and Hill speaking; the House postpones a vote on the Oleomargarine bill....A strike of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) street car conductors and motormen ties up nearly fifty lines of electric surface road....The French Cabinet resigns office....A new Hungarian Cabinet is formed by Baron Banffy....A second battle is fought between the Italians and the Abyssinians at Messagero.

January 15.—Congress: In the Senate, debate of the income tax amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill; in the House, consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and reporting of the Sundry Civil bill from the Appropriation Committee....The following United States Senators are elected in their respective states: James McMillan, long term, and Julius C. Burrows, short term (Mich.); George F. Hoar (Mass.); William E. Chandler (N. H.); William P. Frye (Me.); John M. Thurston (Neb.)....The Tennessee legislature votes to postpone the inauguration of a Governor till after a canvass of the votes cast at the recent election....Governors Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Marvil, of Delaware, are inaugurated....M. Casimir-Perier resigns the Presidency of France. The Prussian Landtag is opened by the Emperor in person....Governor Budd, of California, removes from office the Police Commissioner of San Francisco appointed by his predecessor and makes a new appointment.

January 16.—Congress: The Senate passes the Urgent Deficiency bill after further debate of the income tax provision; the House debates the Currency bill....The following United States Senators are chosen: Edward O. Wolcott (Colorado); Thomas H. Carter, long term, and Lee Mantle, short term, (Montana); continued deadlocks in Delaware and Idaho....Explosions of giant powder at Butte, Mont., cause the death of fifty-three persons, and the serious injury of about one hundred others....Philadelphia Democrats nominate ex-Gov. Pattison for Mayor....The Italians are again victorious over the Abyssinians south of Coatit.

January 17.—Congress: In the Senate, Mr. Sherman introduces a new financial bill, and the pension appropriation bill (\$140,000,000) is passed; the House considers the Indian appropriation bill....The Ohio miners' strike is declared off....M. François Félix Faure is elected President of France on the second ballot by a vote of 430 to

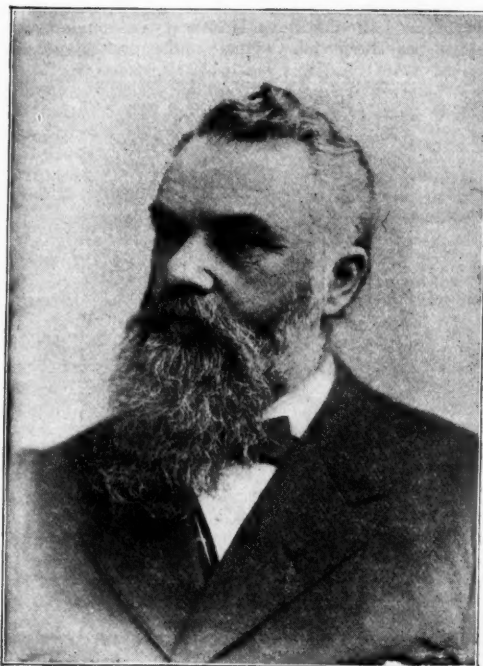
361 for M. Henri Brisson....The retirement of the Duke of Argyll from public life is announced....The Scandinavian Rigsdag is opened at Stockholm.

January 18.—Congress: The Senate passes the Army appropriation bill; the House debates the Indian appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole....The Lexow committee's report on the New York City police department is presented to the State Senate at Albany....The Mayor of Brooklyn, N. Y., asks for militia to guard the property of the street railway companies whose employees are striking....Harvard defeats Yale in joint debate.

M. Bourgeois consents to attempt the task of forming a French Cabinet....Mass-meetings are held in Greece to protest against increased taxation.

January 19.—Congress: Debate in both branches on the recent royalist uprising in Hawaii....Militia in Brooklyn make a bayonet charge on rioters attacking street railway property....President Cleveland orders the cruiser *Philadelphia* to proceed at once to Honolulu....The Ohio River passenger steamer *State of Missouri* sinks near Alton, Ind., and thirty-seven passengers are drowned....The Hungarian Premier, Banffy, declares that he will follow Dr. Wekerle's policy....The British Government refuses assent to the removal of disabilities from the Whitewayites in Newfoundland.

January 20.—The First Brigade of the New York National Guard is called out by the Governor for service in Brooklyn; there are now 7,000 militia in that city guarding lives and property during the street railway strike....The cruiser *Philadelphia* leaves San Francisco for Honolulu....The Armenian Commission of Inquiry is reported as nearing Sassoon.



EX-SENATOR JAMES G. FAIR.

OBITUARY.

December 20.—Rev. Dr. George Edward Ellis, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society....Douglas Putnam, of Marietta, Ohio, the oldest living descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam.

December 21.—Mr. A. W. M. Clark-Kennedy, the distinguished London naturalist....Joseph P. Thompson, of Newburg, N. Y., born a slave and in 1876 made a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in the United States.

December 22.—Col. J. B. Batchelder, official historian of the battle of Gettysburg....Ex-Congressman T. M. Marquette, of Nebraska...Charles R. Street, a California pioneer....Mrs William Waldorf Astor.

December 23.—Charles Toppan, chemical inventor, of Salem, Mass.

December 24.—Rt. Rev. James Atlay, D.D., Bishop of Hereford....Lady Henry Grosvenor....Miss Frances Buss, London educator...Col. Solomon Palmer, of St. Louis, the oldest telegraph line builder in the world....Henry Korwin Kalusowski, Polish surrectionist in exile at Washington, D. C.

December 25.—Baron Trevor....Vice Chancellor Abraham Van Fleet, of New Jersey....Selden Marvin, a leading lawyer of Erie, Pa....Judge Henry M. Seely, of Honesdale, Pa....Chief Detective Cornelius Markham, of Troy, N. Y.

December 26.—James H. Gridley, a well-known patent attorney of Washington, D. C....Rev. David Teese, a Presbyterian clergyman of Amherst County, Va., who is said to have officiated at the funeral of President Wm. Henry Harrison....Miguel Salgar, of New York City, ex-Consul-General of the United States of Colombia.

December 27.—Ex-King Francis II of Naples....The Maharajah of Mysore....Arthur Ellis, financial editor of the London Times....José Ellauri, twice President of Uruguay....Colonel Michael Frank, one of the founders of the Wisconsin free school system....Sim Coy, a well-known Indiana politician.

December 28.—James Graham Fair, ex-United States Senator from Nevada.

December 29.—Christina Georgina Rosetti, sister of Dante Gabriel Rosetti....Lieut.-Col. John B. Parke, U. S. A....Charles W. Button, one of the oldest newspaper men in Virginia.

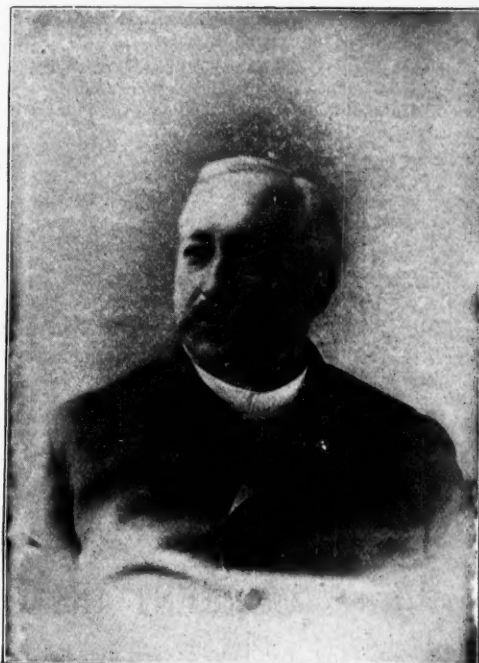
December 30.—John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, Neb., ex-president of the Irish National League of America....Mrs. Amelia J. Bloomer, advocate of dress reform....George M. Stearns, a prominent Massachusetts lawyer....Col. Thomas Benton Coulter, of Ohio, Sixth Auditor of the Treasury under President Harrison....Miss Emily L. Gerry, of New Haven, Conn., last daughter of the statesman, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts M. Decroix, Senator of France.

December 31.—Rt. Rev. David Buell Knickerbacker, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Indiana....Susan Fenimore Cooper, author and philanthropist, daughter of the novelist.

January 1, 1895.—Adolph Phillippi, civil engineer, of Elizabeth, N. J.

January 2.—Dr. James Rhoades, ex-president of Bryn Mawr College for Women....Colonel E. M. Heyl, Inspector-General Department of the Missouri, U. S. A....Prof. Thomas Metcalf, of the Illinois State Normal School....Alexandre Bida, the French artist.

January 3.—Dr. George Marx, a Washington entomologist....Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, president of the Michigan



THE LATE GEN. PHILIP SIDNEY POST, OF ILLINOIS.

W. C. T. U....John Newton Hyde, a well-known Boston illustrator....Rev. Dr. Julius M. Dashiell, of Anne Arundel County, Md....Marshal Pavia, Spanish revolutionist.

January 4.—The Crown Prince of Siam... John Owen, water-color artist of Detroit, Mich....Prof. Edward Hartsinck Day, of the New York Normal College....Col. Charles S. Hill, a Washington statistician....Major A. D. Abraham, of La Grange, Ga.

January 5.—Prof. George Dudley Thomas, of Athens, Ga.

January 6.—Congressman Philip Sidney Post, of the Tenth Illinois District....Jean Rathier, French radical Deputy for the Yonne....Louis Fatio, of Florida, a survivor of the Dade massacre in the Seminole War of 1835.

January 7.—Sir William Loring, K.C.B., Admiral of the British Fleet....Charles Alphonse Brot, the French novelist.

January 8.—Pay Director Richard Washington, U. S. N.

January 9.—Rev. Dr. John Newton Waddell, formerly prominent in Southern educational institutions....Archibald Gordon, New York newspaper writer and dramatist....Robert Macoy, of Brooklyn, N. Y., prominent in Masonic circles.

January 10.—Sir John Summerfield Hawkins, commissioner for marking boundary between British and United States territories west of the Rocky Mountains, from 1858 to 1863. Aaron L. Dennison, known as the "father of American watchmaking"....DeWitt C. Hays, for twenty-nine years treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange....William Sturgis, a retired New York merchant.

January 11.—Benjamin Louis Paul Godard, the French composer....Hon. Michael J. Power, for eight years

Speaker of the Nova Scotia Assembly....Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, a veteran of the Marine Brigade.

January 12.—Capt. Alexander Fraser Warley, a Confederate naval officer....Ex-Congressman John L. Merriam of Minnesota....Jacob D. Pohlman, the blind crier of the Supreme Court at Albany, N. Y.

January 13.—Charles C. Painter, of the U. S. Board of Indian Commissioners....Sir John R. Seeley, professor of modern history at Cambridge....William G. Moorehead, ex-United States Consul to Valparaiso.

January 14.—Prof. Karl Haushofer, the mineralogist, of Munich....Wilhelm Arndt, the historian, of Leipsic....Charles C. Leigh, a well-known advocate of temperance legislation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

January 15.—Ex-Judge George Shea, of New York City....Robert N. Ely, for many years prominent in Georgia politics....Most Rev. Lawrence Gilooly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin....Joseph Whitaker, one of

the editors of "Whitaker's Almanac."....Ex-Gov. S. F. Chadwick, of Oregon.

January 16.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson Coxe, of Utica, N. Y....John B. Smith, of Scranton, Pa., president of the Erie and Wyoming Valley R.R....Ex-Congressman Patrick Hamill, of Garrett County, Md.

January 17.—Prof. Hiram A. Hitchcock, of Hanover, N. H....Gen. Isaac Newton Stiles, a prominent Chicago lawyer....Joseph Tasse, member of the Dominion Senate for the Montreal District....Captain Edward S. Huntington, of Quincy, Mass.

January 18.—Prof. Henry B. Nason, a well-known man of science, of Troy, N. Y....Miss Mary L. Stevenson, eldest daughter of the Vice-President....Marcellus Strong, a veteran printer and publisher of Wisconsin.

January 19.—Prof. Augustus C. Merriam, of Columbia College....Moritz Carriere, German essayist.

January 20.—Major Joseph W. Paddock, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway.

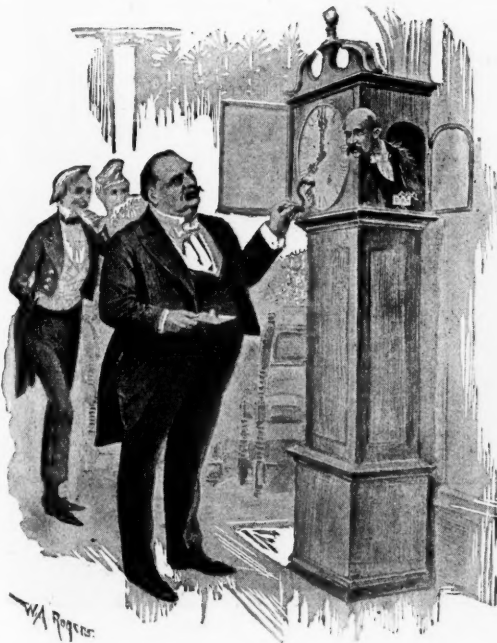
CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



STUCK FAST.
From *Judge* (New York).



A PROMISE OF A HAPPIER NEW YEAR FOR ANDROMEDA.
Dr. Parkhurst slays Tammany, the dragon of New York.
From *Life* (New York).

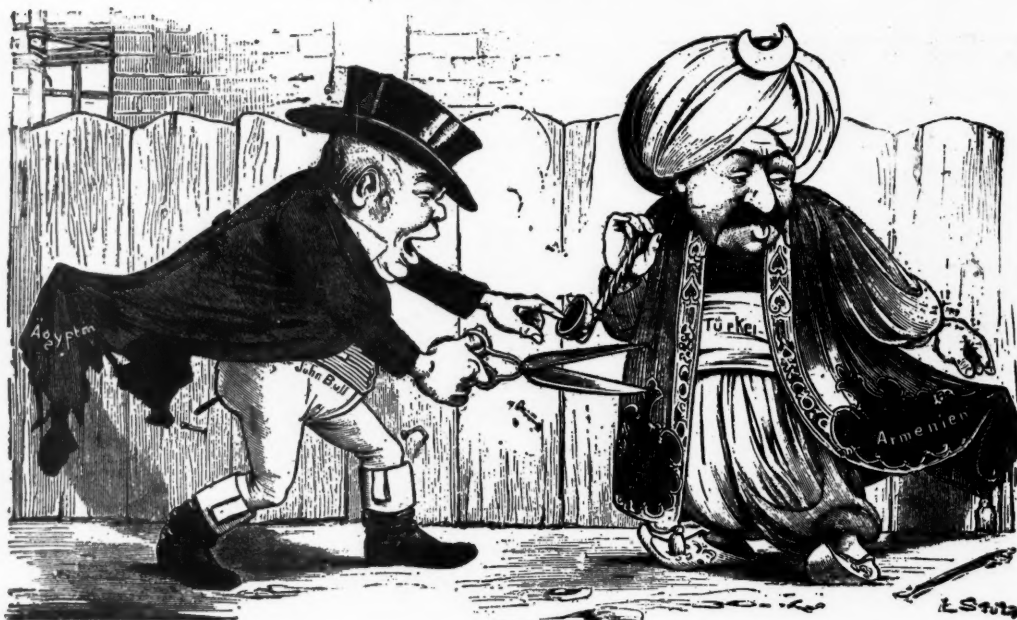


PRESIDENT CLEVELAND FINDS AN UNEXPECTED SPECIES OF
CUCKOO IN SENATOR HILL.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



WHO SAID ATROCITIES?

"Old as I am, my feelings have not been deadened in regard to matters of such dreadful description."—Mr. Gladstone's birthday speech at Hawarden on the Armenian atrocities.—From *Punch* (London).



JOHN BULL THINKS IT RIGHT TO REMIND TURKEY THAT SHE IS IN DIFFICULTIES WITH ARMENIA.
From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).



ALL IN THE SAME BOAT.

THE THREE PROVINCES TO ULSTER: "We are all in the same boat, and we must pull together to get to LAND."
ULSTER: "Here goes; I'll take an oar this time."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



TABLEAU!
End of the Chinese-Japanese War.—From Grip (Toronto).



THE "WILD HORSES" OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.
Premier Bowell's difficult "manage" act.
From Grip (Toronto).



THE NEWSPAPER PADDED ROOM.
What an innocent man may be brought to by the sensational Press.
From Lika Joko (London).



OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND COTTON STATES EXPOSITION.

1. W. A. Hemphill, 1st Vice-President.
2. H. H. Cahaniss, 2d Vice-President.
3. W. D. Grant, 3d Vice-President.
4. S. M. Inman, Chairman Finance Committee.
5. A. L. Kontz, Treasurer.
6. J. W. English, Chairman Executive Committee,

7. Capt. E. L. Tyler, Chief of Transportation Department.
8. Alexander W. Smith, Auditor.
9. Capt. James R. Wylie, Chairman Grounds and Buildings Committee.
10. Gen. J. R. Lewis, Secretary.
11. Grant Wilkins, Chief of Construction.

THE WORLD'S EVENT FOR 1895.

THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

BY CLARK HOWELL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA "CONSTITUTION."



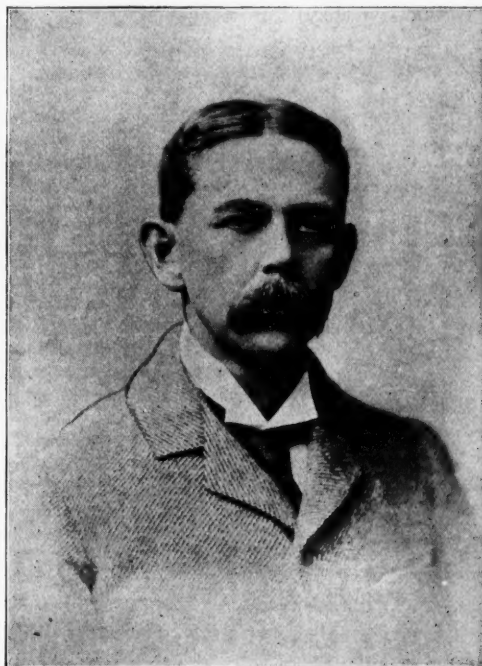
MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE EXPOSITION BUILDING

THE most conspicuous international attraction of the current year will be the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta this fall, beginning the middle of September and continuing until the first of January, 1896.

It is remarkable to contemplate that the movement which will culminate in the splendid success of this international enterprise was not suggested until but little more than a year ago—to be accurate, the proposition was first made during the Christmas holidays which ushered out 1893, and it was not until the first week of the year just passed that the business men of Atlanta had taken the matter under formal consideration.

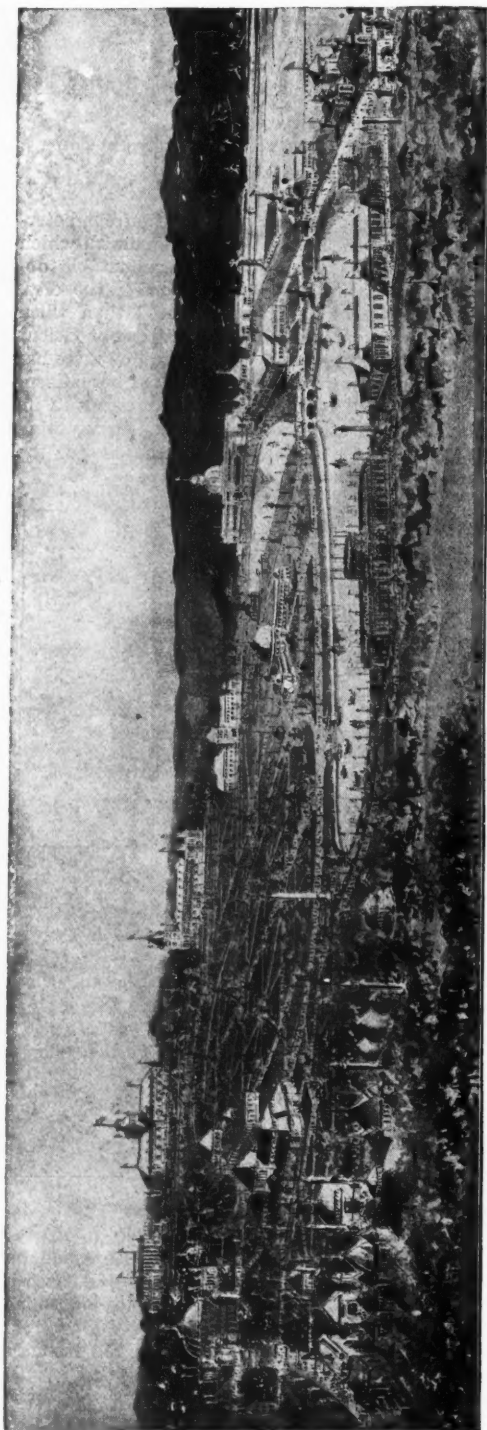
The enterprise originated with Col. William A. Hemphill, business manager of the Atlanta *Constitution*. Always fruitful in resources, and with a well developed capacity for meeting business emergencies, Col. Hemphill, brooding over the general depression which clouded the exit of the old year, and not dreaming that the new year, 1894, had in store even more serious business and industrial travail than its unhappy predecessor, devoted his Christmas holidays of a year ago to the development of the plan, then confided only to himself, for the rehabilitation at least of Atlanta's energy, and it was to the writer that he first unfolded the scheme. To make a long story short, he proposed an exposition of the resources of the Southern states which, at the great World's Fair, just concluded in Chicago, had occupied a position of trivial consideration, not through fault of the management of the fair, but because the states of the South, encumbered by constitutional limitations, or not appreciating in advance the magnitude of the Chicago enterprise, had failed to take advantage of the splendid opportunity presented them of displaying to the world their limitless resources. It is true a few of the Southern States were represented, but even with them the phenomenal scope of the World's Fair, with its endless variety of exhibits from all parts of the earth, minimized their effort and rendered it unsatisfactory.

Atlanta is a peculiar city, and its chief characteristic has ever been the ease and readiness with which it has surmounted apparently insurmountable obstacles in the marvelous development of the city. Her people are never more contented than when working for Atlanta, and however extreme or violent may become the heat of factional agitation there has never been a time when every element of her citizenship has not been ready to bury its difference in its willingness to meet on common ground in anything that looked to the development of the city, or the material advancement of her welfare.



MR. CHARLES A. COLLIER,
President and Director-General.

Atlanta works best when under pressure and on the upgrade, and the fact that the proposed Exposition was launched amidst business depression which amounted to almost a panic throughout the civilized world, lent additional inspiration to the business men of the city in their determination to make a success of the venture. Indeed, had there been no business stringency, and had the channels of trade and com-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION GROUNDS.—LOOKING NORTHEAST.

merce been opened to their accustomed activity, the Atlanta Exposition would never have been considered—certainly not until much more time had elapsed since the closing of the World's Fair, which had been the universal triumph of human ingenuity as developed on the line of expositions, and which necessarily would overshadow and minimize any similar effort by this, or any other country, for years to come.

But with dauntless energy Atlanta determined to erect a break-water against the tide of business depression—to apply a tonic, as it were, which would keep its business active and stimulate its physical system, however much may be the distress of other cities and other sections. Col. Hemphill's scheme, given to the writer, was transferred by him to the editorial columns of the *Constitution*, and the first week in 1894 saw the most representative gathering of Atlanta business men ever assembled in the Chamber of Commerce. The movement immediately materialized, a committee of representative business men was appointed to formulate the plan, and in the office of Mr. S. M. Inman, the head of the greatest cotton house in the world, that committee christened the undertaking the Cotton States and International Exposition, fixed the date for throwing open the gates at the 18th of September, 1895, and declared that the keynote of the undertaking would be the establishment of closer trade relations between the United States and the South, Central and Latin American Republics, thus vastly amplifying Col. Hemphill's conception.

Temporary organization was effected, a charter obtained, and the people of Atlanta were asked to make good their manifestations of approval of the enterprise by responding to a call for a popular subscription of \$200,000, which they did in less than ten days—an achievement unparalleled in the spontaneity of response and which could probably not have been duplicated by any other city of its size in this or any other country.

While the enterprise was in its formative state a special commissioner was sent to every leading city in the United States to confer with the chambers of commerce and other trade organizations for the purpose of securing their approval of the effort Atlanta had launched to open the channels of commerce between the United States and South America. From everywhere came words of encouragement and approval. The representative business organizations of almost every prominent city in the United States passed resolutions of hearty sympathy, and all seemed to be particularly impressed with the merit of the suggestion that the time was ripe for reaching out for Central and South American business, four-fifths of which is now controlled by Europe, while every consideration demands that the United States should at least command its just proportion of the vast commerce of the sister countries lying to the south of us.

New Orleans, Galveston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Denver, Nashville, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, one after an-

other, responded approvingly; the Governors of the states did likewise, and when, in the spring of 1894, the management of the Exposition was prepared to go before Congress with a request for federal recognition of the enterprise, it was supported by the unhesitating and unqualified sentiment of the leading trade and business organizations of all parts of the country. Accompanying the Directors of the Exposition to Washington were prominent business men from Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, while from the states of the North and far West were sent warm words of encouragement. Congress appropriated \$200,000 by a strictly non-partisan vote, the Senate voting unanimously and the House almost so. This secured the government recognition so much desired, and so essential to the purpose of having other countries represented, for without the United States as a participant the Exposition could of course not expect to secure the active co-operation of other countries.

The next step was the appointment of foreign commissioners to lay before the people of the countries with whom we were seeking more cordial trade relations, the advantages of active participation and adequate representation at the Exposition. Col. I. W. Avery was sent to Venezuela, the United States of Colombia, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Charles H. Redding was dispatched to Mexico and the Central American Republics and Mr. W. P. Tisdell was given like authority for other South Ameri-



MR. W. G. COOPER,
Chief of Department Publicity and Promotion.



MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON,
President Woman's Board of Managers.

can countries, and their efforts have been rewarded by the acceptance of all of the greatest of the South American powers, the Argentine Republic having recently made a liberal appropriation for the purpose of removing its display at the World's Fair to Atlanta, and for exhibiting it in amplified form. Venezuela, Brazil and Honduras have done likewise; a splendid display of Mexican resources has been assured, and word is expected every day from Chili, Ecuador and Peru.

In the mean time, while the Exposition Commissioners have been active in the foreign field, local commissioners have been at work at home. Louisiana was the first state to order a state exhibit; the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina has recommended the same for that state; Tennessee and Florida will do likewise, and the Department of Agriculture of Georgia, in addition to its regular annual appropriation, has been given \$17,500 by the state for the collection of an exhibit of Georgia's resources.

While all these things were going on the Exposition Company passed from formative state to preliminary organization, and from that to a permanent basis. Mr. Charles A. Collier, a leading banker and business man, was made president; W. A. Hemphill, H. H. Cabaniss and W. D. Grant, the three vice-presidents in the order named; Gen. J. R. Lewis, a Union veteran, secretary; Mr. A. L. Koutz, treasurer; Mr. A. W. Smith, auditor; Mr. Grant Wilkins Chief of Construction; Mr. W. G. Cooper, Chief of the Depart-

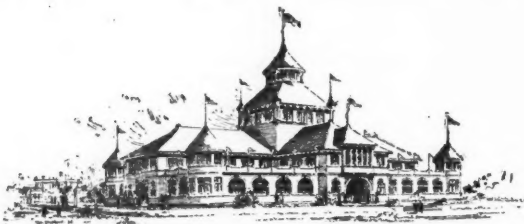


AUDITORIUM AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

ment of Publicity and Promotion; Capt. E. L. Tyler, Chief of the Department of Transportation; Capt. J. W. English, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. S. M. Inman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Board of Directors being as follows:

A. D. Adair, Forrest Adair, J. H. Allen, M. F. Amorous, H. M. Atkinson, W. Y. Atkinson, W. H. Baldwin, E. P. Black, R. B. Bullock, H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Chamberlin, C. A. Collier, G. T. Dodd, R. P. Dodge, D. O. Dougherty, J. W. English, C. A. Evans, J. B. Goodwin, W. D. Grant, P. H. Harralson, C. E. Harman, G. W. Harrison, W. A. Hemphill, Clark Howell, E. P. Howell, H. T. Inman, S. M. Inman, A. L. Kontz, Isaac Liebman, R. J. Lowry, Jno. A. Miller, T. B. Neal, J. W. Nelms, C. S. Northen, J. G. Oglesby, H. E. W. Palmer, E. C. Peters, F. P. Rice, E. Rich, A. W. Smith, J. J. Spalding, R. D. Spalding, H. C. Stockdell, Jos. Thompson, E. L. Tyler, W. H. Venable, B. F. Walker, A. J. West, Grant Wilkins, H. L. Wilson, S. F. Woodson, James R. Wylie.

The City of Atlanta appropriated \$75,000 for the enterprise, and Fulton county, in which Atlanta is located, assured help to the extent of \$75,000, the city



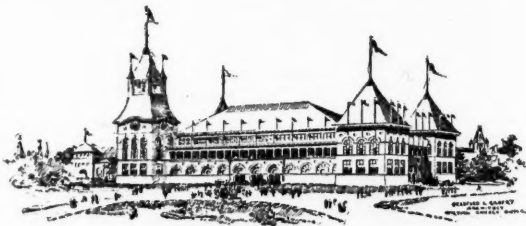
GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

guaranteeing in addition abundant fire and police protection and the use of the city water for hydrant and lake purposes on the grounds. The railroads centering in Atlanta offered help to the extent of \$50,000, and, in addition to this, guaranteed greatly reduced freight and passenger rates during the Exposition. The grounds of the old Piedmont Exposition Company, embracing 189 acres, on the suburbs of the city, and on which more than \$300,000 had been expended in previous successful local and interstate exposition enterprises, were tendered to the new Exposition free of charge, with all improvements.

Thus it was that the Exposition management was enabled to start business with an accredited balance

of nearly \$1,000,000, including the government and other appropriations, and voluntary subscriptions.

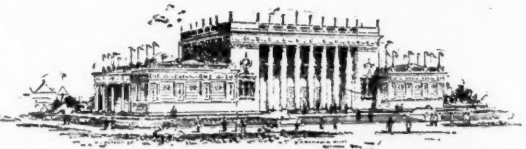
There are no big salaries, no reckless expenditures and no needless appropriations for form or show. Day after day the directors, consisting of the most prominent business men of Atlanta, meet to consult concerning the progress of the movement, and their work is a work of love and a tribute to their devotion to the city. When committees are sent to other cities or states, they pay their own expenses from their own pockets, in order to avoid encroachment upon the Exposition fund. Everybody in the city, from the richest landlord to the street urchin, is ready to do his part, and all consider it a part of the obligation of their citizenship to talk Exposition, and to talk Atlanta, "from early morn to dewy eve." The Atlanta newspapers have surrendered their columns to



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

the Exposition, and the press of the whole country has been exceedingly liberal in its dealing with the enterprise, and much of its success is due to the earnest encouragement and loyal support of the newspapers and the magazines.

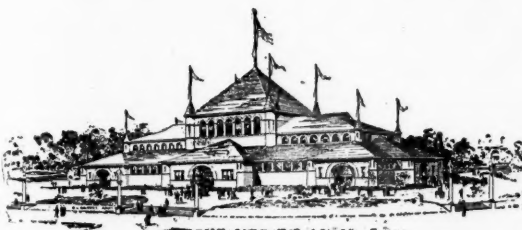
One of the chief features of the Exposition will be the Woman's Department, and a special board of women managers under the direction of the most prominent women of Georgia have this in charge. Mrs. Joseph Thompson is President; Mrs. W. H. Felton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mrs. A. B. Steele, Secretary. Through their own exertions \$15,000 has been raised for the erection of the Woman's building, the plans for which, in a competitive contest, were accepted from the design of Miss Elise Mercur, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the building will be one of the most attractive on the grounds. With the women of Atlanta the Woman's Department has been the uppermost theme for the past year, and all social functions have been secondary to this all absorbing topic. The women have worked like beavers, and so earnest and far reaching is the Atlanta spirit that even the little school children



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

have contributed their mite toward the Exposition fund.

Another striking feature of the Exposition will be the Negro building, with a floor space of more than twenty-five thousand square feet, in which will be



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

displayed the evidences of educational, business and industrial development of the negro race at the completion of its thirtieth year of emancipation. The negroes have taken unusual interest in it and they have been given every possible assistance by the management of the Exposition. This suggests the fact that the World's Fair at Chicago, as complete as it was, had no systematic or organized display illustrating the progress of the negro race, and the action of the Atlanta management in making this feature one of the prominent points of interest of the Exposition is a striking evidence of the good will and cordial feeling existing between Southern white people and the negroes—between former masters and former slaves. The negroes wanted an independent exhibit at Chicago, and many of the most prominent of the race urged upon the World's Fair Board the importance of a building devoted especially to this purpose.



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Through misconceived fear, however, that such recognition might be construed as an offense to the white people of the South, they were denied this privilege at Chicago, whereupon the South promptly follows, making evidence of the sentiment of its people, and promises to make this display of the progress of the negro race one of the leading attractions of the Atlanta Exposition. In every state of the South the negroes are organizing for the collection of their exhibit, and they already have met with such success as to give assurance that their unique exhibit, valuable, as it will be, as a historic contribution of social development, will be one of the most attractive centers of the Exposition.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

The grounds of the Exposition are beautifully situated and within easy access of the centre of the city. They are reached by five electric street lines, and the Southern Railroad is now engaged in the extension of its terminals so as to offer easy facility for the daily transportation of immense crowds.

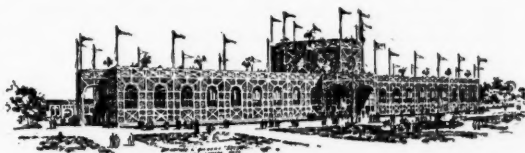
The architect of the Exposition is Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, well known as one of the most prominent architects of the country and the designer of the Auditorium Hotel at Chicago. With the exception of the Woman's building and the Fine Arts building, designed by Mr. W. T. Downing, one of Atlanta's leading architects, Mr. Gilbert's plans have been adopted for the other buildings. There will be twelve



MACHINERY BUILDING.

buildings in all, as follows: Government, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Transportation, Electricity, Mining and Forestry, Agricultural, Fine Arts, Administration, Woman's, Negro, Tobacco, and Horticultural. Each of these buildings is of liberal dimensions and of tasty architecture. They are now under construction and under bonded contract to be completed by the first of June, giving three months for the placing of the exhibits and allowing ample time to guarantee that the Exposition gates will open on the day fixed.

In addition to the main buildings above designated there will be numerous pavilions, a theatre and music hall, individual state and foreign buildings, and an aggregation of attractions similar to that of



MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.



NEGRO BUILDING.

the Midway Plaisance at Chicago, but to be called "The Terraces" in Atlanta. All of the striking exhibits of the Chicago Midway, including Hagenbeck, the Streets of Cairo, the German and Austrian villages, have been secured, and, in addition to these, contracts have been made for an ideal Japanese, Mexican and Cuban village. This feature will be none the less interesting in its sociological aspect than the remarkable attraction which gave the Chicago Midway an individuality the world over.

All the buildings are ranged around a beautiful artificial lake of 30 acres, supplied by the pipes of the city, from the Chattahoochee river, seven miles distant. Nature has done for the grounds what unlimited money could not have done, and when the finishing touches have been put on and the gates opened to the public, they will present a scene of natural and artistic beauty second to no public park on the American continent.

The wonderful growth of the enterprise within these twelve months has shown that it came at an opportune time. Any movement or effort that comes out of time will fall flat, but the same movement, coming when the public mind is focussed upon the subject, will catch and spread. This has been the case with the Cotton States and International Exposition. It has already reached ten times the proportions upon which it was originally projected, and almost every week adds some important feature.

The movement for an increase of foreign trade, which springs from necessity, has been stimulated by recent information, showing the extent to which American products have been manufactured abroad and resold in other foreign countries. For instance, England sold to Japan in a year \$17,000,000 worth of goods, and of this amount \$14,000,000 consisted of cotton goods. Almost every pound of this material came from the Southern States, but comparatively a small proportion of the \$14,000,000 was paid to the Southern States for the cotton, four-ounce goods having been sold to Japan for as much per yard as England paid us per pound for cotton. This shows what the South could do to add to the profits of the cotton crop if the whole of it was manufactured in the neighborhood of the cotton fields. In view of these facts, an important movement by New England cotton spinners has developed within the past few months for the erection of extensive cotton mills in Georgia and other Southern States. Every week brings the news of some new enterprise of this kind, and if the present rate of investment is continued the bulk of cotton spinning and weaving will

soon be done in the Southern States. This prospect has suggested the opportunity for a new conquest in the markets of South America, where Great Britain has, up to this date, held sway in the sale of cotton goods—the line which we should have monopolized.

The United States is the largest customer for the products of Latin America, but Latin America buys much less from this country than of Great Britain or France. The handbook of American republics, issued by the bureau operated in connection with the State Department at Washington, gives a compilation of the exports of the Latin American countries by destinations, and of the imports by sources, as follows:

EXPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY DESTINATIONS.

United States.....	\$207,381,389
United Kingdom.....	89,484,508
France.....	127,015,687
Germany.....	86,513,714
Spain.....	15,425,278
Italy.....	6,093,294
Belgium.....	44,604,167

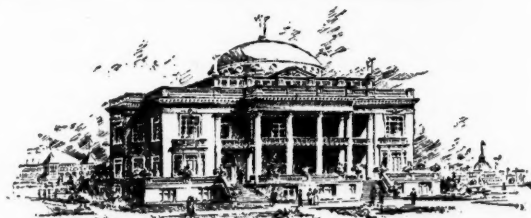
Total.....\$576,521,037

IMPORTS INTO LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BY SOURCES.

United States.....	\$90,804,640
United Kingdom.....	177,241,778
France.....	109,952,100
Germany.....	52,237,906
Spain.....	28,774,150
Italy.....	13,649,925
Belgium.....	33,209,666

Total.....\$505,868,165

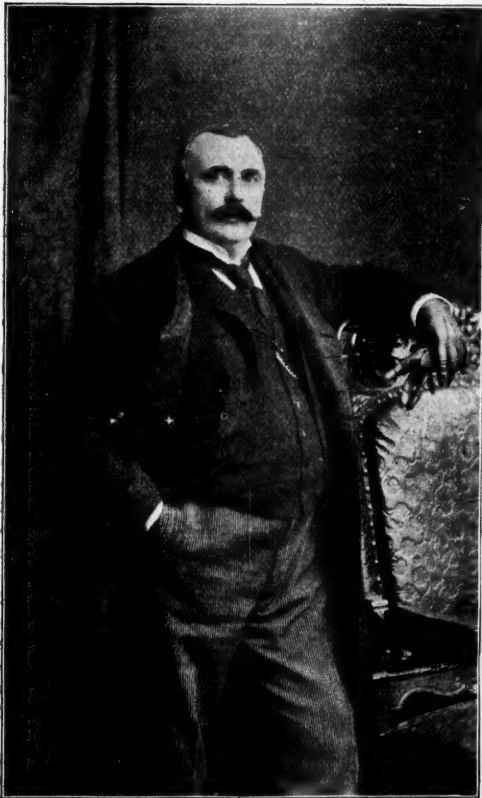
Thus it will be seen that while this country buys more than a third of the surplus products of Latin



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

America, it sells those countries little more than a sixth of what they buy. We are their best customer, but we come in third for their patronage. England sells them nearly twice as much and France a fifth more, though we buy about as much of Latin America as England and France together. This is an unnatural condition. It is to the interest of these countries to trade with those who trade with them. "One good turn deserves another," is a principle good in international trade as it is in the every day life of individuals, and when unnatural or artificial conditions prevent or delay such reciprocity of trade, it tends to assert itself in spite of those obstacles. A tendency in this direction is clearly traceable in the growth of imports into Latin America.

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States



MR. BRADFORD L. GILBERT,
Supervising Architect of the Cotton States Exposition.

to Latin America grew from \$10,501,066 in 1870 to \$17,407,693 in 1891. The total exports from the United States to Latin America in 1885 were only \$61,787,949. In 1891 they were \$87,879,124, and in 1892, \$90,804,640. These figures cover the trade of 27 countries. Each of these, excepting four, shows an increase of imports from the United States. These are the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, which bought fewer goods because of the financial depression; Columbia, whose purchasing power was decreased by the stoppage of work on the Panama Canal, and Ecuador, which suffered from a failure of the cacao crop.

These figures are especially encouraging when the extent of the field and the magnitude of the opportunity are considered. With an area of more than eight million square miles and a population of sixty millions, Latin America, with trade relations inviting her people here, should furnish the most liberal patron of American manufacturers. In spite of the great opportunity shown by the above statistics, there has been comparatively slow progress in the increase of trade between South American countries

and the United States. What progress has been made was in spite of obstacles almost insuperable. These obstacles may be considered somewhat in detail, in order to give the reader a clear conception of the trade relations between North and South America, and the prospect for increasing those relations in the future.

The first obstacle is one of transportation. Nearly all the steamship lines which enter the ports of South America are owned and operated in Europe. It is often necessary for an American, setting out from New York, to go by way of England in order to reach Brazil. Comparatively few lines ply between the ports of the United States and South America. This obstacle retards both passenger and freight business, and as there are ample facilities for travel and traffic between the principal South American ports and the leading cities of the old world, the natural result is that England, France, Germany, Belgium and Spain have almost monopolized the trade with South America. In the West Indies, where we have better connections, this country has its share of trade.

Another obstacle exists in the difference of language. South America is filled with Spanish speaking people, and their natural relations, following the genius of their civilization, would lead them to deal in commerce with the mother country. Many of the higher classes are educated in the Latin countries of Europe, particularly in France and Spain. Comparatively few of them ever come to the United States for that purpose. The culture of South American cities is more directly in touch with the culture of Europe than with that of the United States, and to a large extent, takes its inspiration from those sources. This is not an insuperable obstacle, as shown by the fact that England does a larger export business with South America than any other country in the world.

Over against these obstacles there are advantages which go to encourage the ambitious and enterprising Americans. Some are semi-political in their nature. Politically speaking, South American countries have left their old moorings and cut themselves adrift from the monarchies of the old world whence they sprung. Brazil was the last of the monarchies, and after a few years the experiment of republican government seems to be pretty well advanced toward stability in that country. The Brazilian republic has already stood the test of civil war, and her sympathies are naturally drawn toward the Southern states, which for thirty years have been working out slowly and painfully the industrial and social problem precipitated upon our southern neighbor by the emancipation of four million of slaves. This sympathy is to some extent shared by all the countries of South and Central America, and also by Mexico. In all of them mixed populations are to be governed and the statesmen of the Southern republics must naturally look to the cotton states of America for precedents and suggestions for the solution of this difficult problem, rather than to the old world, which is tenanted largely by homogeneous populations.

Another bond of sympathy of a political nature is founded upon the Monroe Doctrine, "America for Americans." The extent to which this feeling is shared by South American countries was shown at Rio Janeiro by the erection of a statue to James Monroe. It was a significant coincidence that the corner stone of this statue was laid while the Commissioner for the Cotton States and International Exposition was in Rio Janeiro for the purpose of presenting the claims of the Exposition to the Brazilian government. Very appropriately the Commissioner was invited to take part in the ceremonies of the occasion, and his remarks pointed out the bond of union suggested so eloquently by such a statue.

Closely connected with this idea is the project for building the Nicaragua canal by the United States and the government of Nicaragua. It is believed that the completion of that canal will work a revolution in commerce not second to the one wrought by the completion of the Suez canal. All persons who have had to do with international commerce appreciate the importance of the last named achievement, which changed the route of oriental commerce, sending through the Mediterranean the vast stream of traffic which had hitherto crossed the equator, plodding tediously around the Cape of Good Hope. The shortening of the distance and the decrease of the expense for oriental travel and traffic, coming at a time when steam navigation effected still further economies, has trebled commerce between Europe and Asia. The new waterway, opening up the same field in Asia, and also those of South America and Australia to American manufacturers, by cutting off the tedious and perilous journey around Cape Horn, will add practically two new continents to our market. The Nicaragua canal will shorten the distance between New Orleans and San Francisco by water nine thousand miles, and will have an immense effect upon the cost of travel and traffic between the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states of America. When it is remembered that ocean freights cost the carrier about one-tenth of a cent per ton mile, while the same freights cost the railroads about six-tenths of a cent, it will be seen that the effect upon transportation systems in the United States alone will amount to a revolution. It has been demonstrated that a sailing vessel can carry a load from Oregon to Maine around Cape Horn without losing money. This being true, an ocean steamer, passing through the canal, would be formidable competition for trans-continental railroads. But this is a small part of the effect. Chicago is the grain market of the country, and within a short time completion of the Hennepin Canal will place that city practically on the banks of the Mississippi River. Thus a waterway will be established from the granary of the continent by way of New Orleans to Europe, Asia and Australia. The Mississippi and its tributaries furnish forty-five thousand miles of navigation, equal to one fourth of the railway mileage of the United States, and touching the seat of the iron and steel industries and many others of vast importance, as well as practically the

whole of the region which furnishes our exports of cotton and grain. When the Nicaragua Canal is opened, this vast region will be placed in touch with the whole world by water, with the result that transportation will be so far cheapened as to make the manufacturers of the United States formidable competitors with those of every foreign country. It is not surprising, then, that with this prospect the people of this country should be organizing for new conquest in the world's market; neither is it surprising that this Exposition, intended primarily to promote such extension of trade, has had rapid and surprising growth.

Admitting that such a movement is the logical outcome of existing conditions, why should it originate in the Southern states, which are supposed to be behind the rest of the country in commercial and industrial enterprise? This question might well open a volume of history, for it reaches back to the train of circumstances which began years before the Civil War and cast the line of Southern industry upon agriculture rather than upon manufactures. Those circumstances ceased to exist with the emancipation of the slaves. That event precipitated an industrial revolution which has been in progress thirty years. It has so far progressed that the South may now enter the field of competition with confidence that it is well equipped to contend with the most favored people in the world. The very fact that the Southern states have been behind in the race of progress puts energy into their nerves. The people of these states are by nature leaders. They have ever been conspicuous in politics and statesmanship, as they are now forging to the front in literature and the arts. They realized the opportunity of the present. The fact that the South was not adequately represented at Chicago because of peculiar difficulties in the organic law of the Southern states led to the movement which has crystallized in this Exposition and which promises to mark an epoch in the history of America.

Atlanta, the most enterprising city in the South, was the first to see the opportunity above outlined, and while the idea had not yet dawned upon others, her wide awake people were up and doing. While some of the more conservative cities of the South were still unable to take Atlanta seriously, she had gone before Congress with an application for an appropriation which would put the Exposition upon an international plane. This is the reason why Atlanta and the Southern states are responsible for an Exposition which promises to mark the beginning of a new era, not only in the business of this section and this country, but in the commercial history of the entire world. Further than that, its consequences cannot be without far reaching political effect, for its tendency must be to unite all the republics of North and South America in the bond of close and profitable commercial relations, and with the closer intercourse between their people, will make the American doctrine the prominent idea in the politics of all American nations.

CANADA'S PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

A STUDY OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN MANITOBA.

BY E. V. SMALLEY.

WE Americans are well satisfied with our forms of government, State and National—just as young folks are pleased with their own personalities—and we often wonder that other sensible people cling to older forms that seem to us outgrown; and especially do we wonder that there should be such people on this new and inspiring American continent. We are not as ready to admit as we should be that there may be much that is good in those old forms and well adapted to the needs and environment of the people that hold them dear. On our northern border lies a semi-independent nation of five millions of inhabitants. That nation holds fast, with reverence and affection, to many of the old English ideas and methods of government, modifying them to suit its own peculiar conditions and modes of thought by a careful study of our Federal system. A survey of the governmental scheme of these near neighbors and kindred of ours, as it has worked out in the institutions of the most progressive of the Canadian Provinces, the great prairie Province of Manitoba, is the motive of this article.

The Province of Manitoba borders upon the States of Minnesota and North Dakota and its settled agricultural portion is co-extensive, from east to west, with that of those two states; that is to say, it extends from the wooded region which bounds the Red River Valley on the east to the one hundred and second meridian of longitude. Only about one-third of the Province is suitable for farming. The fertile district is 75 miles wide from south to north where the pine forests leave off and the level prairie begins. It broadens out as you go westward until it attains a breadth of 150 miles at the boundary of the Territory of Assiniboia. This fertile region is the northernmost extremity of the vast mid-continental plain which reaches southward to the Gulf of Mexico. The prairies leave off at the southern extremity of the two long narrow lakes of Winnipeg and Manitoba, which lie parallel to each other and reach down into the Province for a distance of 200 miles. The northern part of Lake Manitoba is called on the maps Winnipegosis, but is separated from the southern part only by a narrow stretch of swampy land and is practically the same body of water.

On the 1,000 miles of shore line of these two lakes there is not a single town or a single important farming settlement. The country is desolate, frigid and barren and is covered with a stunted growth of aspen and jack pine. West of Lake Manitoba there is a region of considerable extent that may be characterized as the debatable land of agriculture. Farm-

ers have penetrated it here and there and it is no doubt destined to sustain a considerable population when made accessible by railroads. In the northern part of this region are the Duck Mountains, which attain an altitude of 2,000 feet above the sea.

SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION.

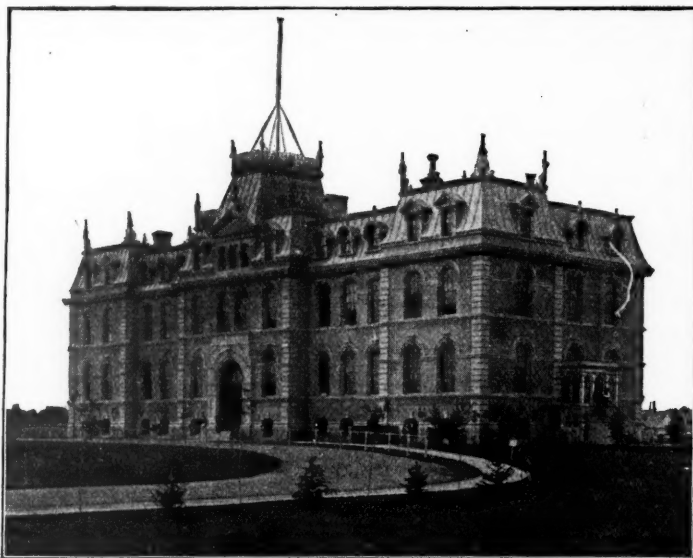
Although a new country in all essential features, Manitoba has a history dating back to the first decade of this century, when the adventurous Lord Selkirk sent out his band of Scotch farmers to occupy the handsome plains along the Red River. These people made their first settlement where the Pembina River joins the Red, and where the present town of Pembina in North Dakota stands. They did not learn that they were on the American side of the international boundary of the forty-ninth parallel until 1823, when a United States military expedition under Major Long demonstrated this fact and set up a post at the point where that parallel crosses the Red River. Thereupon the settlers embarked in their *batteaux* with their goods and implements and floated northward until sure that they were safely under the British flag. The Selkirk settlement formed the nucleus for the French Canadian trappers, voyageurs and half-breeds, and came under the government of the Hudson's Bay Company, that venerable, quaint and still vital corporation which ruled all the vast Canadian northwest, with full power over life and property, until the Province of Manitoba was organized in 1870 and separated from Prince Rupert's Land. A railroad reached Winnipeg from St. Paul early in the seventies, and then began a flow of immigration, which increased in volume with the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1882, and began to slacken up perceptibly in 1885. This great movement of population to Manitoba was contemporaneous with that which rapidly developed northern Minnesota and North Dakota. The motive, as in those two States, was the raising of wheat upon land which the settlers obtained without price from the government or purchased from railroad grants at very low figures. When wheat began to decline in price, and the hope that it would return to the old figures in the markets of the world was deferred so long as to make the hearts of northwestern farmers sick, the tide of immigration ebbed on both sides of the international boundary. Great efforts were made by both the Dominion and Provincial government to stimulate and continue this much desired movement of population, but the results of these efforts in recent years have not been at all satisfactory. There is still some

influx of new people from year to year, but they come in singly and in families and no longer by trainloads, and they disperse themselves over the country without attracting much notice, and without the guidance of government or railway agents.

It is an interesting fact that the fertile area of Manitoba is of about the same extent as that portion of North Dakota where there is sufficient rainfall for safe farming, and the population of the prairie Province is almost the same as that of our contiguous prairie State. Manitoba has to-day about 185,000 people and this is the estimated present population of North Dakota. The resources of the two are identical and are purely agricultural. One interesting point of difference is observed, however. Fargo, the largest town in North Dakota, has only 7,000 inhabitants, whereas Winnipeg, the chief town of Manitoba, now claims 35,000 and probably can easily count 30,000. Winnipeg has in fact as many people as all the important towns of North Dakota lumped together. We can readily account for this apparent incongruity by the isolation of Winnipeg from the well settled portions of western Canada, from which it is cut off by a thousand miles of rocky and barren wilderness, and by the tariff wall on the south, which practically prevents commercial intercourse with the northern States of the Union. The trade the Canadian northwest furnishes in all the vast region lying between the Lake Superior wilderness and the Rocky Mountains on the west is thus pretty well corralled for the merchants of Winnipeg.

When we come to look at the elements of population in this interesting prairie Province we find that the French Canadians and French half-breeds, who were first in the country, dividing up the Red River lands into long narrow riparian strips after the manner of their kindred on the St. Lawrence, number about 16,000 and that their neighbors on both the east and the west, the Mennonites, whose language is German, and who came from southern Russia, are about equally strong. The English-speaking Canadians, coming mainly from Ontario, probably number 75,000 and the English and Scotch settlers, with whom they are closely affiliated, may perhaps be estimated at 50,000. There is a sprinkling of Germans and Scandinavians and a considerable colony of Icelanders,—probably as many as 10,000,—attracted to Manitoba by special efforts put forth by the local government.

Here are all the elements of a solid state. There is not one of these classes which has not enjoyed the



PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

advantages of a common school education. A few of the French Canadian half-breeds cannot read and write, but this comes from the fact that education among them has, until recently, been left in the hands of their priests. It may truthfully be said of the population of Manitoba that it possesses in a marked degree the cardinal virtues which go to the building up of a flourishing and prosperous community in a new region—habits of industry, thrift and integrity, religious convictions, high moral standards and an inherent aptitude for business affairs. It is a country without paupers and with a very small percentage of criminals.

A DEPENDENCY OF A DEPENDENCY.

The current idea of the political system of Canada entertained in the United States is that the Provinces are closely analogous in their governmental powers and their relations to the central government to the States of our Union. This is an error. A Canadian Province is a dependency of a dependency, and the hand of paternalism is felt at times in repressive and restrictive ways and at times in the generous giving of money from the Dominion Treasury without much uniformity of method or continuity of purpose. Any act of a Provincial legislature may be "disallowed" and thus rendered void by the cabinet at Ottawa, and any act of the Dominion parliament may be "disallowed" by Her Majesty's Privy Council in London. There is no court of last resort in Canada for cases purely Provincial in their nature and no court of last resort for cases of a Federal nature. In either class of cases an appeal may be taken to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council. This is to carry out the theory that every

British subject has the privilege of approaching the foot of the throne—a privilege, it should be understood, not a right, for leave must be asked and obtained of the Privy Council before any question can be brought to the attention of its Judiciary Committee. That committee, composed of a little group of able lawyers, named by the Queen through her Prime Minister, is the knot that holds together all the threads of the vast British Colonial system. With all the liberal measure of self government enjoyed by the Colonies and Provinces under the British flag the monarchical idea is still paramount and the sovereign, acting through her Privy Council, is the final arbiter.

A Canadian Province makes its own local laws, but they are interpreted by a judiciary appointed by the central government, and they are enforced, if necessary, by a militia organized and officered by that government. The functions of the Provinces and their relations to the Federal government are defined in what is known as the British North America act and this is in reality the written constitution of Canada. In the case of Manitoba the Provincial constitution is an act of the Imperial parliament establishing its boundaries and providing for its admission to the Federation.

Constitutional expounders are not wanting in Canada, and volumes have been written on the proper interpretation of the British North America act. The same differences of opinion which existed in the early stages of our own national history between Federals and anti-Federals prevail in the Dominion. On one side the desire is to strengthen the Federal power, and on the other to enlarge the powers of the Provinces. The general theory of the Canadian political system differs widely from that of the United

States in this particular—the powers not expressly granted to the Provinces belong to the central government, whereas with us the powers not given by the constitution to the Federal government belong to the states and the people thereof. In our republic the source of power is the people; in Canada it is the sovereign who has graciously surrendered certain privileges to the Dominion government, which in turn confers certain of those privileges on the Provinces.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MANITOBA.

The political unit in Manitoba is not the county or township, for there are no such organizations, but the municipality, which covers as a rule about as much territory as the average county of the Dakotas, Iowa or Kansas. The municipality is to a limited extent a little republic. It possesses certain law making powers which are not possessed by any American county. It elects a council of six members, the chairman of which is called the Reeve, in the case of rural municipalities and the Mayor in towns and cities. The Reeve is elected as such by the people instead of being chosen by the other members of the Council. There are three kinds of municipalities—rural, town and city. The operations of town and city government here are so nearly identical with those of our American towns and cities that they need not be described. The council of a rural municipality passes ordinances called by-laws, which have the force of law and which provide for the building and repairing of roads, bridges, town halls, etc., regulate dairies, food inspection and vagrancy, provide for public health interests, the methods of building and construction, the destruction of noxious weeds and wild animals, the herding of

cattle, the fencing of land, hucksters and markets, the support of paupers, if there are any, and very few are found in Manitoba, the licensing of exhibitions and billiard rooms, but not liquor sellers, and may even go so far as to give subsidies of money to aid grist mills and other public improvements. It will be seen that here is a wide range of law making power which in the United States belongs to State legislatures. Curiously enough, however, the municipality does not establish schools or levy taxes for their support. School districts are formed under a general Provincial act and each has the power to elect its own trustees and levy its own school taxes. The municipality is bound, however, to give a small grant of money to each school district and this is supplemented by another grant from the Provincial Treasury. Another odd feature of the Manitoba system is found in the fact that the



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, WINNIPEG.

municipality is not allowed to elect a justice of the peace or a constable to enforce its own ordinances. These officers are named by the Provincial government, so that while the people of a municipality have the privilege of regulating their own affairs by a great variety of local by-laws they must depend on a higher power to put them in force. This is where the paternal system reaches down to every man's hearth stone. This system is, however, as I have said before, benevolent as well as restrictive, for in cases where a public road or bridge is likely to cost more than the people of a municipality think they can afford to spend on it they go to the legislature at Winnipeg and ask for a grant to help them out, with pretty good assurance that they will get what they want. Usually the Provincial government undertakes to pay half the cost of every bridge over a large stream. The municipality makes up its own list of voters. They must be 21 years of age, must be the owners, tenants or occupants of land or farmers' sons. They must also be subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization. The clerk of the council makes out the list, it is revised by the council and posted up, and any one who feels himself wrongfully excluded has a right to appeal to the district court. In municipal elections women who are owners or occupants of land have the same right of suffrage as men, and they can also vote in school districts for trustees.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

Manitoba is divided into three Judicial Districts, each having its assize town, with a court house and jail. These towns are Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie and Brandon. The judges, taking title from the Ontario judicial system, are known as County Court judges. They are appointed by the government at Ottawa and hold their positions for life. As it would be inconvenient for the people to have all the cases in any district tried at one of these three towns, the judges travel circuit and hold court in almost every municipality, using public halls and school houses for their court rooms. For each judicial district a sheriff and clerk are appointed by the Provincial government and there are a number of bailiffs. All these officials hold their positions during the continuance in power of the party to which they belong. From the County Court there is an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Province, which consists of four judges holding office for life and appointed by the Dominion government. These judges wear gowns and maintain a great deal of the old-fashioned English dignity of the bench. A Superior Court is held by one of the judges in each of the assize towns, and a Court of Queen's Bench composed of all four sits in Winnipeg. The lawyers practicing in this court have a little aristocracy among themselves—the barristers forming the lower grade and the Queen's Counsels the upper rank. Queen's Counsel is a title conferred by the Dominion government, as a rule, on the lawyers who support the party in power or upon those of the opposite side whom it is good policy to conciliate. Thus we see that the paternal system

touches the bar throughout the Dominion. A barrister wears a black rep gown and carries his papers in a green bag. The Q. C. appears in all the dignity of flowing silk and carries a red bag. A lawyer will, as a rule, do a great deal of hard political work in the hope of being rewarded with a silk gown, a red bag and the letters Q. C. after his name. From the Court of Queen's Bench an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, and this may be done where the question at issue is of purely a local or Provincial character as well as when it involves the consideration of Federal law. A further appeal can be taken from the Supreme Court at Ottawa to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England, and by consent of both parties a case can be taken from the full Court of Queen's Bench to the Privy Council without going to the Supreme Court at Ottawa at all. The decisions of the Supreme Court have often been reversed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

A FIGUREHEAD EXECUTIVE.

The executive of a Canadian Province is styled the Lieutenant-Governor and is surrounded with a good deal of dignity. A large mansion is provided for him



THE HON. JOHN SCHULTZ,
Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

at public expense; the grounds are kept in handsome order, and the building is furnished, heated, and maintained in repair without any cost to him. He receives a salary of \$10,000, and has absolutely nothing to do but sign a few papers which are presented to him from time to time by the Premier, and concerning which he is allowed to exercise no discretion. He is merely an ornamental figurehead for the governmental system. His appointment is by the ministry at Ottawa and is the reward for faithful political

service to the party in power. He is expected to live in a liberal manner and to entertain such distinguished people as may visit his capital. Once a week he gives a public reception, and at the opening of each session of the local parliament he invites all the members to a state dinner. He may cherish his political opinions in private, but it would be a grave breach of decorum were he to make a speech defending them or write an article expressing his views, or should he endeavor by his personal influence to forward his political ideas in the administration. Theoretically he represents the Governor-General as the Governor-General represents the Queen.

The real governor of the Province is the Premier, but he does not have the powers of a governor of an American state, and acts only through the council of ministers. Perhaps the most curious feature of the Canadian political system, to the mind of an American observer, is an executive who does not execute, but is merely a dignified and ornamental appendage. In Manitoba, which is the most radical of the Canadian Provinces in political thought, there is a growing desire on the part of the people to have a change which will enable them to elect their own governor.

The present Lieutenant-Governor, the Honorable Dr. John Christian Schultz, was a man of mark in the early days of the little settlement which clustered around the Hudson's Bay trading post of Fort Garry, and in time grew into the present city of Winnipeg. He was a merchant and a practicing physician, and in the difficulties with the rebellious French half-breeds in 1870 he played a conspicuous and somewhat heroic part. He was imprisoned by the rebels, escaped and made a journey on foot, with a single companion, in the dead of winter, through the wilderness which lies between Winnipeg and Lake Superior, carrying to the Canadian government the news of the insurgent uprising. Governor Schultz is now serving his seventh year, although the customary term of a Lieutenant-Governorship is limited to five years. He comes of mixed Scotch and German ancestry. He is of tall and striking personal appearance and is an interesting conversationalist on all matters which concern the early history and recent development of the Canadian Northwest. Mrs. Schultz is an admirable hostess, and the weekly receptions at Government House are one of the most agreeable features of social life in Winnipeg.

A LEGISLATURE COMPOSED OF A SINGLE HOUSE.

The legislature of the Province of Manitoba consists of a single house, known as the Legislative Assembly and popularly called the Provincial parliament. It has 40 members, elected from as many electoral districts. They do not prefix the title of Hon. to their names, as do the members of our state legislatures, but add the letters M. P. P. (Member of the Provincial Parliament). They are elected for four years and receive \$600 a year, not as a salary but as an indemnity for expenses. They also draw mileage and each member receives a moderate amount of

stationery and a leather valise. The speaker is furnished with a hat and gown at the public expense and at a cost of \$85. While the term of a Legislative Assembly is four years it may go to pieces at any time when the government is unable to command the support of a majority in the House. In such an event a new election is ordered, and should the government fail to secure a majority at such election the ministry send in their resignations and the Lieutenant-Governor summons the leader of the opposition to form a new ministry.

This is the English parliamentary system, adopted for the Dominion by the British North America act and in vogue in all the Provinces. The Canadians appear to be strongly attached to it. They argue that it is better than our American system because the people, through their representatives, can change the governing power at any time. The faults of the system, from an American point of view, are that a legislature lives twice as long as in any of our states and the people have no opportunity of making any change in the government unless some of the members of the legislature prove false to their party allegiance and thus change the majority in the House. A further criticism is the confusion or interlocking of executive and legislative functions. The legislature is in fact the executive, because the members of the ministry must be selected from the dominant party and must continue to hold their seats in the House. They are, however, obliged to return to their constituencies for re-election immediately after being appointed to the cabinet. Should they fail to secure re-election they must resign their portfolios. Thus the people have only a negative voice as to who shall be their own executive officers. This principle of appointment is carried clear down to the simplest forms of local government. No executive officers in the municipalities or the Judicial Districts are chosen by the popular vote.

A member of the Provincial parliament need not necessarily reside in the district he represents, though in practice most of them do reside in their districts. There are usually a few who live in Winnipeg and secure a seat from a rural constituency where they own property and where there are no prominent public men to make a canvass.

THREE KINDS OF SUFFRAGE.

A curious feature of the Canadian political system is the lack of uniformity in the franchise. There are in fact three voters' lists, with different qualifications for each. One is for municipal elections, another for elections for the Provincial parliament and the third for elections for members of the Dominion parliament at Ottawa. A Provincial elector must earn \$300 a year or be a property holder, a householder, or a farmer's son. Women are excluded, although, as already shown, they have the right to vote in municipal elections. The Dominion suffrage lists are made up by the officers of the general government and the elections are held under the supervision of that government. The qualifications of a Dominion

elector are rather complex. He must own real property in a city of the value of at least \$300, or in a town of the value of \$200, or in a rural district of the value of \$150; or he must be the tenant of real property at a monthly rental of at least \$2 or at an annual rental of at least \$20; or he must be the *bona fide* occupant of property of a value such as is specified in the case of ownership; or he must be a farmer's son; or he must be able to show that he is in receipt of an income of at least \$300 in cash or its equivalent in board and money. A man may vote at a general election in all the election districts in which he is able to qualify; that is to say, he may vote in one district and take a train and go and vote in another. If in a city where there are a number of polling divisions he may record his vote in one and walk to the next one in which he has qualified and record it again. This system is not much admired by the Manitoba people and there is at the present time an agitation to have it changed, the rallying cry of which is "one man, one vote."

Another notable feature of the Canadian system lies in the fact that there are no dates whatever fixed by law for the holding of elections. The date for a Dominion election is determined by the cabinet at Ottawa and that for a Provincial election by the local cabinet. A date is always selected that will best serve the interests of the party in power at the time, and the electoral lists are made up by the appointees of that party, the opposition being compelled to do its own work in getting its men upon the lists without any official assistance. There is no provision for the appointment on election boards of representatives of the minority. This is a serious defect in the Canadian system. The party in power has the odds heavily in its favor, controlling as it does all the patronage and all the election machinery.

THE MINISTRY.

The real governing power in Manitoba, as well as in all Canadian Provinces, not only in the appointment of all sorts of public officials but also in originating legislative measures and pushing them through the local parliament, resides in the executive council, commonly called the ministry. The council in Manitoba is composed of five members, the Minister of Agriculture, the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial Secretary (who also holds the office of Municipal Commissioner), the Minister of Public Works, and the Attorney-General. Either one of these heads of departments may be Premier—that is to say, the political leader summoned to form a cabinet selects whatever department for himself he may prefer. Members of the cabinet receive \$3,000 as salary, and the Premier gets an additional \$1,000. These five gentlemen meet once a week in a dignified and well furnished apartment in the Parliament House, sit around a table and discuss matters concerning the political and governmental affairs of the Province. They fill all the offices from justice of the peace to sheriff and superintendents of the various penal and benevolent institutions. The Provincial Secretary

looks after the Department of Education, and as Municipal Commissioner he attends to the sale of bonds for the building of court houses and jails and the distribution of taxes for these purposes. The Minister of Public Works has all the public buildings in charge. The Attorney General attends to the administration of justice, to land titles, licenses, etc. The Minister of Agriculture, who in the present Manitoba government is the Premier, attends to immigration, encourages fairs and farmers' institutes, looks after diseases of cattle and noxious weeds and in a general way is the especial representative of the farming interest of the Province. When one speaks of the Government with a capital G he means the five gentlemen forming the executive council and also to a limited extent the members of the political party in the local legislature to which they belong.



THE HON. THOMAS GREENWAY,
Premier of Manitoba.

The government is powerful so long as it holds office, but it is a tenant at will of the majority in the House. Its control over legislation is very great, so much so in fact that a bill, even though of minor importance, has small chance of passage unless it has been submitted to the council and approved by it before being put to vote in the House.

The present government in Manitoba is liberal in politics and has been in power for nearly seven years. Premier Greenway is a farmer from Crystal City, a small village on the Southwestern Colonization branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He is a good public speaker and an able politician. In tastes and habits he is still a plain farmer, but he carries himself with dignity and ease on the stump and on occasions of public ceremony. As an all round debater he has no equal in the local House. The

Premier is not called upon by custom to maintain an establishment at the Provincial capital or to spend money in entertainments. He lives at a hotel when in Winnipeg and goes to and from his office in the street cars, whereas the Lieutenant-Governor, who has no real power, lives in a lordly mansion and is driven about in a handsome equipage.

THE MANITOBA BUDGET.

A Canadian Province is not called upon to pay the salary of its governor or its judges. They are provided for from the Dominion Treasury at Ottawa. Manitoba levies no taxes for the support of its Provincial government. It derives its funds in a great measure from allowances from the Dominion. It receives, in common with the other Provinces, a yearly allowance of 80 cents per head of population. This means in Manitoba \$122,004.80, figured on a population of 152,506, which were the figures given at the last census. The local government is about to apply for an increase on the basis of 190,000 or perhaps 200,000—a liberal estimate of the present population of the Province. There is also what is called an allowance for government of \$50,000, and an allowance on account of the public lands of the Province which were turned over to the Dominion amounting to \$100,000, and a payment as "interest on capital account" of \$165,595.74. This item grows out of the fact that Manitoba had no debt at the time of joining the Dominion. Inasmuch as the older Provinces were burdened with debts when the Confederation was organized, in 1857, which were assumed by the Dominion government, a certain amount was placed to the credit of Manitoba to compensate her for having to bear her share of the burden of this new national debt and the interest on that amount is yearly paid to the Province. Then there is an additional item of interest on school land funds of \$9,556, so that the Province receives annually from the Dominion government \$447,001.10. Its additional revenues are derived from liquor licenses, marriage licenses, fines and fees. In 1893 the total Provincial revenue was \$633,116.15. The Provincial debt is about \$2,500,000, and was mainly incurred in subsidizing railroads. The Province has been running behind a little in its finances in the past few years, and some of its statesmen are looking forward to a time when they will have to levy taxes for Provincial purposes to make up the deficiency in the revenue.

AN AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In 1890 the Province of Manitoba cut loose from the system of education prevailing in Ontario and Quebec, which provides for separate schools for Protestant and Roman Catholic children, and placed itself fairly in line with the common school system of our American States. The Honorable Joseph Martin, then Attorney-General of the Province and now a member of the Dominion parliament, secured the passage of an act providing that no grant of public money should be made to denominational schools. The Roman Catholics were caught napping and the bill was put

through without much time for them to organize an opposition. Prior to its passage they had maintained Catholic schools in districts where they predominated and had received for their support the monies provided by the Province and the municipalities for public schools. On the other hand, the schools maintained in Protestant communities inculcated the Protestant religion in a general way without any special sectarian bias.

A brief account of the controversy which arose over the Manitoba School act will illustrate the peculiar relation of the Province to the Dominion government in the Canadian system, and of both the Provincial and Dominion governments to the Imperial government in England. The Roman Catholics, under the leadership of their eminent and venerable prelate Archbishop Taché, made a vigorous fight on the question of the validity of the Manitoba School act. The British North America act provides that the legislature of a Province shall exclusively make laws in regard to education, "but that nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the time of the union." It also gives the right of appeal to the Governor-General in Council from any act or decision of any Provincial authority affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education. The Catholics of Manitoba did not feel entirely safe under the provisions of this act, and when Manitoba was admitted to the Confederation they secured a clause in the act of admission which repeated the educational privileges of the British North America act, and inserted the words "in practice," so as to make the safeguards of that act, as they supposed, apply wherever separate schools had been established by law or in practice at the time of the union. The Provincial government complied for many years with the spirit of this arrangement and maintained two sets of schools. The Board of Education was divided into two sections, each with a superintendent. No Catholic was taxed for a Protestant school, and no Protestant for a Catholic school. Practically Protestant schools were not religious schools, except that the bible was read once a day and the school opened with prayer; but the Catholic schools were purely Catholic, and the children were taught to reverence the saints, the Virgin Mary and the Pope. Thus matters went on until the Martin bill became a law in 1890. Under its provisions either the Protestant or the Roman Catholic bible may be read in the public schools and any form of prayer offered, but no other religious teaching may be given. Any school not complying with the law can receive no grant of money from the Province or from a municipality. The Catholics applied to the courts to have the new law declared *ultra vires* of both the Manitoba constitution and the British North America act. The first court decided the act to be valid; an appeal was taken to the full court; composed of two Protestant judges and one Roman Cath-

olic, and the decision was in favor of the new statute, the Protestant judges sustaining it and the Catholic judge dissenting. Then the question went to the Supreme Court at Ottawa, composed of three Protestant and three Catholic judges. That court was unanimous against the law and the Manitoba government then carried the question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. In that tribunal there is no record made of any minority opinions. Six judges sat in the case, and they reversed the Ottawa decision, holding that there was no right or privilege, either by law or practice, constituting any claim which entitled the Catholics to public support for their denominational schools; that those schools had been established by the Catholics at their own motion and not by any right or privilege which the Catholics enjoyed. The Manitoba Catholics were not content with this decision from the tribunal of last resort; they fell back on the clause relating to remedial legislation by the Dominion government, and they appealed to the Governor-General in Council. The British North America act provides that in case the rights of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority are injuriously affected by Provincial legislation, the Governor-General in Council shall first appeal to the Provincial parliament to remedy such wrong, and if that body fails to act on the appeal, then an appeal shall be made to the Dominion parliament. The Governor-General in Council referred the case to the Supreme Court at Ottawa for an opinion as to what powers, if any, they possessed, and a special act was passed to confer unquestioned authority on the Supreme Court to give such an opinion. The Supreme Court then held that the Federal government had no power and that the decision of the Privy Council finally settled all questions involved in the controversy. The Catholic judges concurred in this decision with the Protestant judges. The Manitoba Catholics did not rest here; they appealed to the Privy Council from the decision of the Supreme Court, and the question now pending before that august Imperial tribunal is whether there is any power of remedial legislation in the Federal government to compel the legislature of Manitoba to tax the people for the support of the Roman Catholic schools.

This long and bitter controversy shows that although a large measure of autonomy is in general practice enjoyed by a Canadian Province, and although it may manage its own affairs in its own way, it is liable at all times and in such essentially local matters as public education to be checked by either the Dominion authority or by the Imperial authority of the British home government. It should be added, however, that most Canadians submit very willingly to the final arbitrament of the Queen's Privy Council, believing it to be a tribunal wholly removed from any local prejudice and sure to give unbiased and just decisions. They have only a limited faith in the Supreme Court at Ottawa, but their confidence in the Councillors of the Queen seems to be unlimited.

POLITICS IN MANITOBA.

There are at present three political parties in Manitoba, two of which are closely affiliated with general Dominion politics. The Conservatives, who have long been in power at Ottawa, defend the present governmental system, oppose all propositions for modifying it and sustain the protective tariff act of the late Sir John Macdonald, which is popularly known as the N. P. or National Policy. The Liberals are revenue tariff men. They antagonize the theory of protection and maintain that the National Policy has proved to be a national evil, which in its workings has been peculiarly injurious to the interests of the purely agricultural community of Manitoba. There are two features of the Dominion system which are disliked by the Liberals—the Senate, composed of members appointed for life by the government in power at the time vacan-



THE LATE ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ.

cies occur, and the power of disallowance of Provincial legislation, which the British North America act gives to the Ottawa cabinet. The Liberals wish to substitute for the present Senate an upper house representing the Provinces and chosen either by the Provincial legislatures or the people at large. Many of them want to abolish the Lieutenant-Governorship and make the Provincial Premier the titular as well as the actual governor. The third party is composed of a secret society called the Patrons of Industry, which is beginning to disturb old political organizations through the Dominion. Its members are farmers. They pledge themselves to support no lawyers for office. They are also down upon banks and loan agencies and are rapidly developing the financial vagaries which characterize the Populists in the United States. A fourth party is in the formative

period. The ultra Prohibitionists of the Province held a convention last summer and decided to cut loose from the old political organizations and set up a machine of their own. This is only a far western echo of an Ontario movement which has been going on for several years.

DISTINGUISHED MANITOBBANS, LIVING AND DEAD.

Archbishop Taché, who died last summer, was the leader of the French Catholic element in the Province in politics as well as religion and was a man of powerful intellect and of engaging personal qualities. His seat of St. Boniface, just across the Red River from Winnipeg, with its cathedraal, its colleges and its hospital, was during his lifetime a sort of unofficial second capital of the Province, to which the politicians from the French municipalities frequently repaired for consultation and advice. He was born in Quebec and chose the law for his career, but while pursuing his studies his mother fell dangerously ill and he made a vow that if her recovery were accorded in response to his prayers he would devote his life to the missionary work of the church. She got well and he kept his promise, joining the priesthood and going to the then remote Red River country.

John Norquay, who died a few years ago, was Premier of the Province during the period when it



THE LATE JOHN NORQUAY,
Premier of Manitoba.

emerged from a frontier settlement, under the government of Hudson's Bay Company traders, and gathered strength, substance and autonomy as a prosperous member of the Canadian Confederation. His mother was a Cree Indian and his father was a Scotchman in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. He lived on a farm among the French half-breeds and he never saw a railroad until the first locomotive entered Manitoba. Yet he was a powerful debater and an able political leader and in his time most public movements in the Province centered around his vigorous and original personality.

Joseph Martin, late Attorney-General for the Province and now one of the members for Winnipeg of the Dominion House of Commons is a Liberal leader who gained his first prominence in the popular movement which compelled the Dominion government to break its pledge to the Canadian Pacific Railway and to allow competing lines of road to be built in Manitoba. As the author of the public school law he has won enduring fame and also much hostility from the friends of sectarian schools. He is a forcible and aggressive debater, but lacks the tact and complaisance that go to the making of successful political leaders.

Of the present Premier, Thomas Greenway, I have already written. His political strength lies in his popularity with the farmers, who regard him as one of themselves and who admire his simple habits and his sturdy common sense way of discussing public questions. It is generally agreed that the ablest politician in his cabinet is the Attorney-General, Mr. Sifton, of Brandon.

Hugh Sutherland, the president and chief promoter of the Hudson's Bay Railway, has worked for over ten years with indomitable energy on his scheme of giving to the Canadian Northwest a commercial outlet by way of the great inland sea that puts into the heart of British North America. He has built and abandoned 40 miles of his proposed line, running due north from Winnipeg, and has recently modified his plan of going on between the two great lakes, and now proposes to build west of Lake Manitoba to the Saskatchewan, through a region capable of settlement. The distance from Winnipeg to Liverpool by way of Hudson's Bay is about the same as from Montreal to Liverpool, and Mr. Sutherland's argument is that with a railroad to the bay 10 cents a bushel would be saved to Manitoba on the cost of carrying grain to the markets of Europe. His project elicits much ardent support and much vehement opposition and it seems destined to enter into both Provincial and Federal politics. Its antagonists urge that it would be impossible to support 800 miles of railroad through a wild region incapable of much development, on the business of hauling grain and cattle one way during only four or five months of the year when a ship can get into Hudson's Bay; that to maintain the road and the line of steamships connecting with it higher freight rates would have to be charged than those now prevailing by the rail and lake route to the seaboard, and that the notion of diverting incoming commerce from Mont-



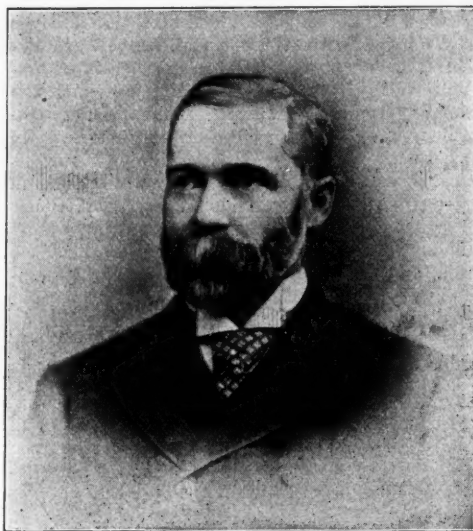
C. C. CHIPMAN,
Commissioner Hudson's Bay Company.

real and New York to York Factory on the desolate shores of Hudson's Bay, is altogether chimerical. To all this Mr. Sutherland cheerfully replies with his tables of comparative distances and his optimistic views of the possibilities of extending the season of navigation on the great northern sea by building steamships especially constructed for getting through the ice floes which often blockade Hudson's Straits.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Next to the Canadian Pacific Railway the Hudson's Bay Company is the largest landowner in Manitoba. When it surrendered to the Dominion its ancient charter right to administer government and monopolize trade over the vast region once designated as Rupert's Land, stretching from the United States boundary to the Arctic Ocean, it received as compensation \$1,500,000 in cash and a fee title to one section and three quarters of land in each township in all the country which drains into Hudson's Bay. The venerable corporation, now two hundred and twenty-five years old, the full and lawful name of which is "The Governor and Company of Adventur-

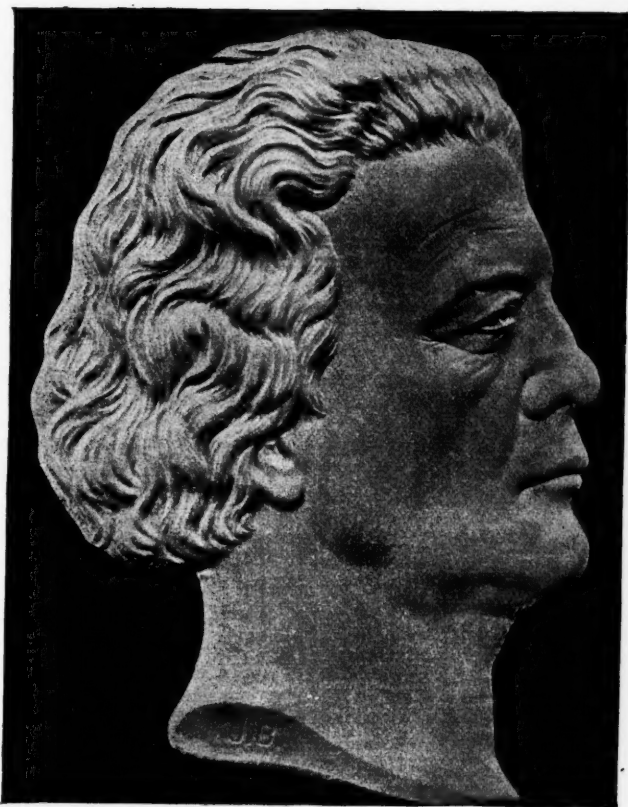
ers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," has no longer any political functions or influence, but it is still a powerful mercantile concern. Its trading posts cover the whole country from Labrador to the delta of the Mackenzie River. The fidelity and *esprit du corps* of its factors and servants, scattered over so vast a region, is remarkable. They are mostly sent out as young men from Scotland and they spend their lives in the wilds, buying furs and selling goods, conducting convoys of merchandise in *batteaux* on



MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND,
Promoter of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

swift rivers, in Red River carts over desolate plains and on dog sledges through trackless forests. Desertion, dishonesty or cowardice are very rare among these hardy men. All of the operations of the company are directed from a central office at Winnipeg and are under the control of the Commissioner, Mr. C. C. Chipman, a Canadian of wide experience in business and governmental affairs before he was appointed to this position three years ago. The chief offices of the company are in London, where the Governor resides and where an annual meeting of stockholders, called the "General Court" is held. The capital is \$6,000,000, and the shares of the company rank close to British consols in the London money market.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN.



THE RUBINSTEIN MEDALLION OF THE ARTISTIC GOLDEN JUBILEE OF 1889.

THE late Czar of all the Russias had scarcely been laid to rest when the Angel of Death suddenly appeared at the door of one of his most illustrious subjects and claimed the greatest musical genius of our time. Anton Rubinstein, who was beyond all doubt the "Czar of all the Pianofortes," was, besides, a staunch patriot of whom Russia might well be proud. He was, none the less, a strange compound of music and caprice, pessimism and generosity. Not unlike some other great men, he was proud, independent, reserved, silent; he had an iron will, but little fortitude withal; he was unhappy, dissatisfied with the world, without faith in the present or hope for the future; yet his generosity was as noble as his friendships were true. And he did not fail to display all these sides of his nature in his musical life.

WHAT HE OWED TO HIS MOTHER.

His musical gifts he inherited from his mother, who was a pianist of no mean order. It was also solely by her exertions that Anton and his brother Nicolai got any musical training at all.

My mother was my first teacher (he says). When I was between five and six years old, she began to give me lessons in music, not only to me but to my brothers as well. She devoted more time to me than to the others, perhaps because she soon discerned my love for music, or, at any rate, the ease with which I understood and assimilated it.

The lessons she gave me were not only serious, but often severe, in accordance with the method of teaching common in those days.

Afterward, when in his eighth year, he was placed under Alexander Villoing, a pupil of John Field. In his thirteenth year his piano education was completed, and he had no other teacher except Dehn, under whom he and his brother Nicolai studied composition for three years at Berlin. This good fortune was also due to his mother, who, now convinced of the talent of her two boys, accompanied them to Berlin, and remained there with them till the sudden death of her husband recalled her to Moscow. She herself survived her husband over forty years, her death only taking place in 1891, when she had attained the ripe age of eighty-six.

Her devotion to her sons was amply repaid by their progress, Nicolai becoming eventually director of the Conservatorium at Moscow, and his brother taking the highest rank among the musicians of the century. Nicolai died young, but Anton showed his gratitude by his constant affection for his

mother and his untiring solicitude for her welfare. It is also interesting to learn that up to the last she took a deep interest in every event of the musical world, and that even after her son had reached the zenith of his fame, she remained his severest critic.

Curiously enough, not a single member of the Rubinsteins was in the slightest degree musical; but it is still more odd that the composer's own children, with the exception of Alexander, who died last year, should have shown no ability in that direction.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Like many another musician, Rubinstein opened his career with the orthodox prodigy performance. Born on November 28, 1829, he was only in his tenth year when his *début* took place at Moscow. In reference to it his first critic wrote:

The child performer played with astonishing art, the little fingers not only traveling over the keys with the greatest velocity, and always with the necessary force, but bringing forth a beautiful clear tone. The most wonderful thing of all, however, was the manner in which he

entered into the ideas and understood the aims of the composers whose works he was playing.

This performance very naturally went far to settle his future career. When he set out on his first concert tour he was scarcely twelve years of age. He played at Paris before Liszt and Chopin, and Liszt was greatly astonished at the premature genius, and, what was more, played to him and moved the little fellow to tears. The visit to London which followed was less eventful; but Moscheles, in an entry in his diary, was pleased to allude to "the Russian boy with fingers light as feathers, yet strong as a man's;" and Mr. Ayrton, a noted critic, wrote of the lad: "Small for his age and very slenderly made, though with a head of large dimensions, executing with unimpeachable correctness the very same music in which Thalberg excelled, and to perform which, it was jocosely said, this celebrated artist was furnished with five fingers and two thumbs to each hand, put in motion by steam power."

In 1843 we find Anton studying at Berlin. The same year saw the publication of his first composition, which was favorably noticed by Schumann. When his mother and brother returned to Moscow in 1846, and left him behind to make his own way, he was still but a boy of sixteen. He tried teaching in Vienna, then in Berlin, and in 1848, when Germany had other interests than music, he resolved to try his fortune in America. At Hamburg, however, he took the advice of some friends and directed his steps to St. Petersburg. For him this was the parting of the ways. At the Russian frontier his compositions were seized and confiscated, the secret police being fearful lest he should be importing seditious matter into the country in musical cipher.

HIS MONUMENTAL WORK.

Bearing in mind that his parents were Jews, and that his father was a Pole and his mother a German, and not Russians at all, and considering the harsh treatment meted out to the Jews domiciled in Russia by the Czar Nicholas, Rubinstein's patriotism and devotion to the country of his adoption were remarkable. At the time of the great ukase against the Jews Anton was only a year old, but his grandfather promptly summoned all the members of the family (sixty persons) and ordered them to be baptized: "Better to undergo the ordeal of holy water and chrism and become Christians than lose our wealth," he reasoned.

Arrived at St. Petersburg, Rubinstein seems to have had no difficulty in making his ability known. He joined Vieuxtemps in his concerts, and gave *matinées* at which he produced his own compositions. Then he went to Moscow and other Russian cities, where his efforts were again crowned with success, and by 1852 his reputation was firmly established in the capital as a pianist and composer of a very high order. In the same year he produced his first opera "Dimitry Donskoi," and made the acquaintance of the Grand Duchess Helen, who became his patron and true friend. She prompted him to write operas on Rus-

sian subjects, and for a time he gave himself up to composition. In 1854 he began his wonderful concert tours, visiting London for the second time in 1857. His last visit was in 1886.

His monumental work was the founding of the Conservatorium at St. Petersburg with the idea of creating and fostering a new Russian School of Music, and very characteristic was the founder's management of its affairs. First he gave himself up to it almost entirely, only leaving it for the brief periods of concert tours; but in 1867 he left it "in a rage" because he did not approve of the action of his professors in the conduct of the work. In 1887 he was invited to resume the directorship, and accepted on condition that he would have an absolutely free hand. Armed with full powers to act as he thought proper, he at once made almost a clean sweep of pupils and teachers; next he organized a teachers' class and studied with them the literature of the piano, and then he gave recitals to the pupils. Finally the autocrat was presented with an address in carved silver, and it now hangs in the Conservatorium as a souvenir of his lecture recitals, and perhaps of the sweeping reforms with which he inaugurated his second reign. He resigned again in 1890.

The jubilee celebration with which his public life was brought to a close took place in 1889. He was then sixty, and it was just fifty years since he made his first appearance on the platform.

AMERICA AND L. S. D.

His only visit to America was in 1872, and to his intense horror he found himself for a time entirely under the control of his manager. This galled his artistic soul to the utmost, but his triumphs did not pass off without some amusing incidents.

After one of his concerts, an American "looking as if all America was in him," patted him on the shoulder patronizingly.

"Waal, you hev played well, Mr. Rubinstein, but why don't you play something for the soul?"

"For the soul?" replied Rubinstein; "well, I have played for the soul—for *my* soul, not for yours."

One thing he resented strongly. The people would persist in calling his concerts "shows," "As if my concerts were menageries!"

Nevertheless he found the Americans "a charming people, highly artistic, and full of energy." Repeated efforts have been made to induce him to return, the last offer being the sum of \$120,000 and all traveling expenses for fifty concerts in three months. But he feared the sea voyage. "To look on the sea, that is delightful; but to be on it, horrible! Even crossing to England kills me for many days, and I really cannot face the longer passage." But there were other reasons. His memory was no longer what it was, and he had already retired to "spoil music paper," as he put it. When Mr. Vert offered him high terms if he would only come to London once more, he replied by telegram: "I do not play in public more, not for any sum of money."

This did not deter him from giving many recitals

for charitable purposes, and the proceeds must have amounted to no mean sum. He also assisted many needy musicians. The largest sum ever taken at a single performance in London is said to have been taken by him at St. James' Hall, when the receipts were over \$5,000. Paderewski is not yet reported to have reached this figure. On his last visit to London Rubinstein left \$2,000 out of his earnings to various British charitable institutions, but Sarasate has the reputation of being the musician who puts his hand deepest into his pocket in the cause of charity.

THE COMPOSER.

No man was ever more devoted to his art than was Rubinstein, but though he desired before all things to reveal himself in his compositions, it is as an interpreter of the music of others on which his fame in the present generation depends. Posterity, however, will not ignore his chamber music, his piano pieces, or his songs. Two of his symphonies at least will also be remembered, but it is doubtful whether any of his operas will be so fortunate. The themes which he chose for operatic treatment were generally either Russian or Biblical. Russian subjects, unhappily for the composer, have little interest outside Russia, and the Russians were not as appreciative of the musical genius who had sacrificed so much for them as they ought to have been. Oratorio was too tame and stiff for Rubinstein, and the time for sacred opera as he conceived it is not yet, hence much of his work awaits a more enlightened audience than can be found to-day.

Nothing, however, can be more tender than his smaller things, for he was a lyric genius and excelled in melody. In this he closely resembled, if he did not follow, his favorite Schubert, of whom he writes:

Beethoven has taken us with him in his flight to the stars, but from below a song is resounding: "O come hither; the earth, too, is so beautiful!" This song Schubert sings to us. He gives the musical poem to the poetic one, the melody that declares the words. He sings as the bird sings—always without ceasing—from a full heart and a full throat, and his melody outweighs all deficiency, if deficiency there be.

A man of such capricious and sensitive temperament as was Rubinstein, was bound to be misunderstood. His grievance against the world lately ran:

The Jews consider me a Christian, the Christians a Jew; the classicists a Wagnerite, the Wagnerites a classicist; the Russians a German, and the Germans a Russian.

To him life was in a great measure a disappointment, and he hated to hear anything about his compositions:

No one (he said) understands them or me, it is the misfortune of being a composer. There is no fate on earth so miserable.

It is a bad time for music; we are at an absolute standstill. There are no geniuses, absolutely none. If we have a new composition, it is correct, of course, but wearisome enough to make one bite one's tongue away with impatience.

And the reason? The women, the women; they are neither poetical, naïve, or ingenious, but learned, ques-

tioning, reasoning, in fact to-day we have no Ophelias, no Juliets, no Gretchens, for every girl is a *counterpoint*, and every married woman a *fugue*.

In other words, this was too practical an age for musical creation. He was waxed quite pathetic over the fact that no sooner did he bring a clever girl up to "concert pitch" than she would go and get married. Yet he regarded women as wanting in the principal requisites for executive as well as for creative art, just as he went on composing to the very last when no one, he thought, wanted his creative work. On his table there was ever a pile of manuscript, and near it any number of pens, pencils and erasing knives of all sizes, makes and dimensions—for in composing he was constantly finding it necessary to erase and prune his idea as it were.

PIANIST AND TEACHER.

As an interpreter he has infinitely greater. "He was the greatest pianist of living composers, and the greatest composer of living pianists," as a *bon mot* has it.

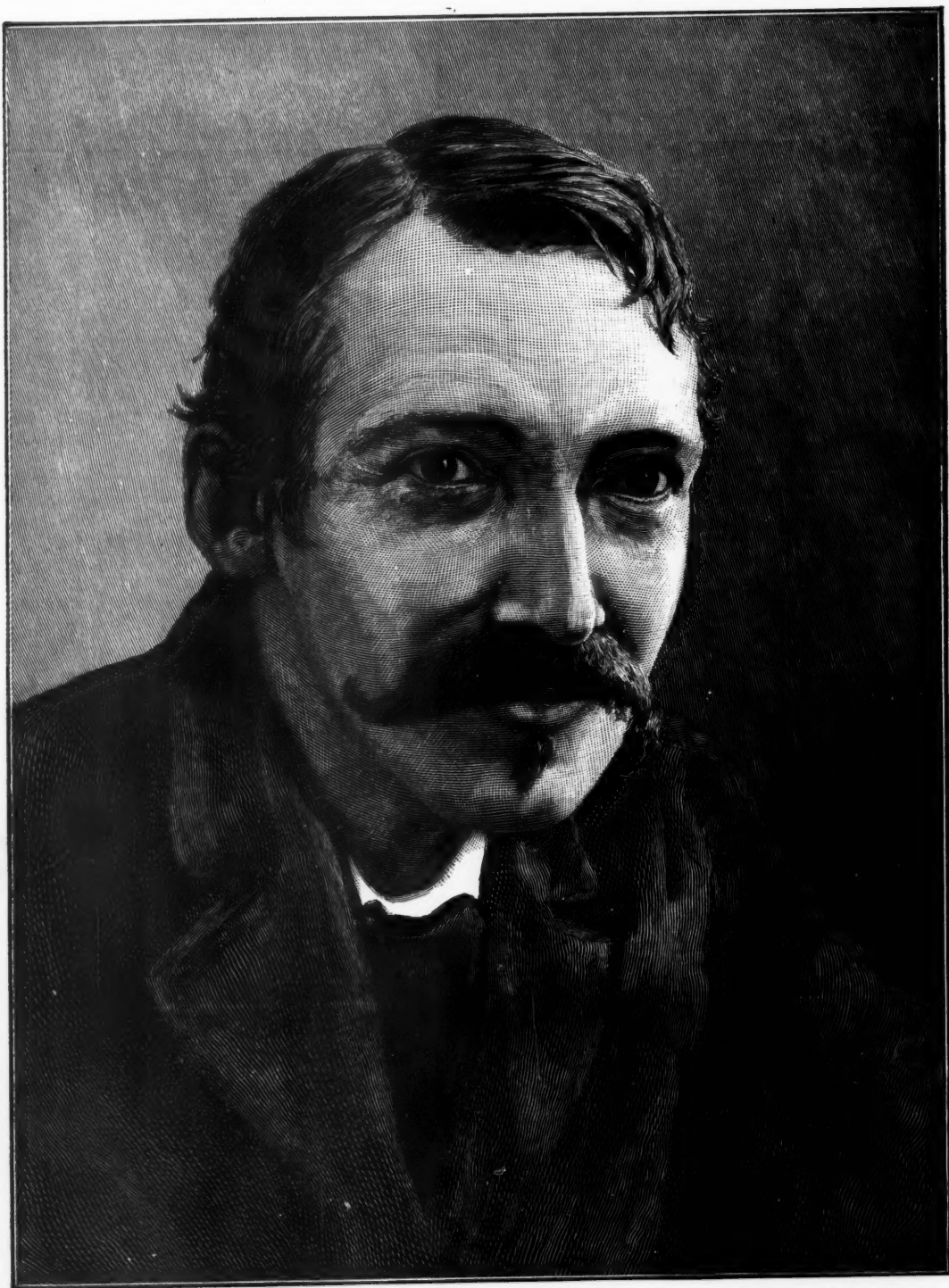
Not only was Rubinstein's mastery of technique supreme, but his wonderful touch and the beauty of the tone he brought forth were unsurpassed. He tells us what it cost him to attain such excellence:

I have devoted my whole lifetime to the study of this subject. I have phenomenal fingers, and I have cultivated phenomenal strength with lightness. Strength with lightness is one secret of my touch; the other is assiduous study in my early manhood. I have sat hours trying to imitate the timbre of Rubini's voice in my playing, and it is only with labor and tears, bitter as death, that the artist arrives at perfection.

As a teacher he was, as might be expected, most earnest and exacting. He did not concern himself with technique, but rather with the rhythm, the touch and the conception. He could be patient enough, but his wrath must have been terrible to behold. He has been known to anathematize every piano student born or to be born, because one of them did not realize that the real difficulty lay in the production of a certain quality of tone.

While the Conservatorium is a fitting monument to his memory, his villa or *datscha* was the dream of his life. It was his summer retreat when he was free from the cares of pupils and concerts, and to it he retired to spend the closing days of his career.

Now this Jupiter Tonans, with his "little nose and much hair," who bore such a striking resemblance to Beethoven, has gone to his long home. He had a superstitious dread of setting out on a journey on a Monday or a Friday, and perhaps if he could have known it, he would have been glad that his last journey was not undertaken on a Monday, but in the early hours of the next day. One of his last works was an overture, with which he was going to give the Conservatorium, on its removal to a new home, the musical consecration. His latest work for the pianoforte was a series of six pieces entitled "Souvenir de Dresde." They will not take rank among his best compositions for his beloved instrument, but they form an interesting "swan song," and are sure to be popular.



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON had just turned his forty-fourth year when the halting tidings of his death came to the world from that far Samoa home. He was of a canny Scotch family; his father and grandfather were lighthouse engineers, of much force and reputation in their profession. Edinburgh was his birthplace and his schooling ground, and the university of that name did what a university could to endow him with learning. Thomas Stevenson wished his son to be an engineer; Robert,—or Louis, as he was always known by his family and intimates—aspired to a career of letters. There were heart wounds in the contention over this, and it was a compromise which brought Stevenson into the law. But the barrister's wig was in short order discarded for his real love. At the age of twenty-two he published his first story under the title "Roads." Then his enemy for life, consumption, put in an ominous appearance, and the young man was completely invalidated. "Ordered South," "An Inland Journey," and numerous other tales, essays and magazine articles succeeded with considerable rapidity, and brought him into decided good favor with the public and the critics. He was thirty-one, however, when his first novel was completed. It was "Treasure Island," and made him famous. During the fourteen years of life which remained he wandered about the world in search of air which could be breathed into his infinitely delicate lungs, and produced *en route* a dozen volumes, of which the most notable are "Kidnapped," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "The Master of Ballantrae," "David Balfour," and "The Wrecker."

It is a relief to get behind us these bare outline facts of Stevenson's life, and to speak of the man we love and the marvelous deeds celebrated by this consummate artist, to our unending delight. For the author of "Treasure Island" was first and last an artist, with all the sensitiveness, the quick sympathy, the finesse, the luxuriant imagination and necessity of expression which that divine word can imply.

Robert Louis Stevenson was already more than potentially an artist when, as a boy, he accompanied his father in the coasting expeditions about the bleak north shores, where the good engineer left the Skerryvore lighthouse and many other worthy monuments of his honest work. The boy, too, was laying the first foundations of the more enduring monuments to his fame. A bleak island with a landlocked harbor, an angry reef, a whirlpool, a line of charging breakers, were to him things of moment. They cried aloud for shipwrecks and castaways, for pirate brigs, deadly scuffles and unspeakable deeds under the "Jolly Roger." A stretch of tangled heather, a wild mountain side, or a desert, tide-swept peninsula would be transfigured for him by the things which

ought to happen there. These rocks and braes were charted on his sensitive mind until Northmour, the Master, David Balfour and Alan Breck should arrive to fulfill their manifest destiny. In the mean time he was poring over Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Poe, Cooper and Defoe.

The artist in him was already active. The necessities of life for him included two books—one to read, and the other to write in. He sedulously mimicked whatever in these favorite authors he found especially to his taste. He desired to learn how to write, and with a God-given instinct, he was now, early in his teens, bestowing prodigious industry on the true and only way of achieving a dexterous artisanship in words. These imitations were commonly torn up in passionate recognition of their failure, but the sorriest of them had its share in training a master of English style. As he developed mentally, Horace, Shakespeare, Montaigne, Obermann, Hazlitt, above all, Dumas, were added to his models.

As for the rest, Stevenson was anything but an Admirable Crichton. He was idle in school and without, too, as far as the canny Scotch world about him could judge. On his sensitive and emotional boy-nature the Shorter Catechism wrought an extreme piety, which his shyness securely hid, save in those early lucubrations. At sixteen he completed his first sustained work, "A Pentland Rising"—the last, too, until "Treasure Island," fifteen years later—and in it he himself appears as the most ardent Covenantanter that ever sang hymns or fought Claverhouse. In his own words he was an "idle, eager, sentimental youth"; and again, a "lean, ugly, idle, unpopular student; whose changing humors, fine occasional purposes of good, flinching acceptance of evil, shiverings on wet, east-windy morning journeys up to class, infinite yawnings during lecture, and unquenchable gusto in the delights of truancy, made up the sunshine and shadow of my college life." This university period evidently remained in Stevenson's mind surrounded by an atmosphere of logical storm and stress, and the further reaction from the Calvinism which was an impossible rule of life for his gipsy spirit, brought him, in Paris, deep enough into the gaieties and excesses of the Latin Quarter.

These notes of the novelist's early life must be given place in even a very brief critical sketch to suggest some explanation of the truly remarkable man and not less remarkable writer who has been entertaining the world for a score of years. The feckless youth had in his idleness not only become saturated with the romance of Scotch history, and the spirit of daring adventure—he had won from his laborious youthful plagiarisms a myriad words which trooped to his command and ranged themselves in phrases which

for vigor, freshness and fitness for the matter in hand, have not been surpassed by two English-writing men of this century. His essays are worthy to be coupled with Charles Lamb's. Their style is far more ornate and discursive than the inimitable narrative of the stories—but how exquisitely graceful, rich and telling! The play of words in "Virginibus Puerisque" and parts of "Memories and Portraits" is like the infallible flash of the rapier about D'Artagnan's flexible wrist of steel.

Stevenson's values as a finished essayist and again as a poet are so considerable that it seems difficult to pass them by with a nod. But it is in the romantic stories of adventure that he will most surely live. He recognized clearly where his artistic mission lay. He speaks to the boys of the world, and they hearken with bated breath, as do the men, to whom the boys are fathers. So long as physical courage and adventurous chivalry are attractive qualities; so long as our first instinctive love survives for soldiers, ships, strong men, guns, pirates, grisly fights, hair-breadth escapes, cruel hatreds and mighty friendships—so long will "Kidnapped" and "Treasure Island" hold their sway.

Surest of all in our love is Alan Breck Stewart, with his audacious courage, his childish vanity and his Godlike loyalty. No one who calls himself a man would or could forget the battle in the round house of the brig, when Alan and David hold their own against all odds of the wicked. Nay, Alan of the bright, battle-eager eyes comes roaring forth, and as one driving sheep, his sword "flashes like quicksilver into the huddle of our fleeing enemies." Who, hearing Alan's great voice burst forth into victory-song, would dare murmur aught of "realism in fiction?" And that memorable Highland outlawry in the heather, that followed the brig's disaster—of all journeys made in books it is surely the dearest.

In "Treasure Island" it is that most engaging villain, John Silver, the oily, indomitable, conscienceless adventurer, who is the great creation standing out from the wonderfully varied incidents of the story. Jim Hawkins, the boy hero, is just a shade too opportune and inevitable for grown-up boys to admire. But Silver already dominates in the tale when he has been casually mentioned but once or twice in the first hundred pages as a "sea-faring man with one leg." Very tall, with a great fair head, a face large as a ham, eyes like crumbs and that quite annoying agility on the remaining leg—Silver and his wicked parrot will certainly be remembered wherever they



COTTAGES AT SWANSTON, STEVENSON'S EDINBURGH HOME.

go. He is captain among the "gentlemen of fortune," because he "is the best man by a good sea mile." Old pirate Flint himself was afraid of John Silver, and the redoubtable Billy Bones, and so are we all of us.

These brave sea stories are not told without some loss of life; battle, murder, sudden death and other casualties which we ask to be delivered from, walk abroad in the land and are shipped anew for each voyage. It takes twenty-one elaborate deaths, all sudden and most of them murders, and battles untold, to complete the round trip to Treasure Island. I could never keep count, for the horror of it, during the carnage on the brig in "The Wrecker." Mr. Stevenson's ingenious conception and dramatic portrayal of the horrible does not excuse that particular scene. The Master of Ballantrae knifing Dutton in the quick-mire, and Attwater shooting the treacherous servant from the suicide's tree are gruesome sights; but Dodd should not have kept his reason after that affair in "The Wrecker."

Stevenson's insatiate taste for the startling and unusual, darkening into lurid horror throughout "Thrawn Janet," and "Oolala," crops up in every volume of his stories. One shudders to think what dreams this man may have writhed in, if such visions appeared to him in broad daylight. Of the longer stories, the most tragic, and in some respects the strongest, is "The Master of Ballantrae." The very restraint of Mr. Henry is terrible to think on, while the Master's villainy is more hateful and unmitigated than all other wickednesses in the rogues' gallery that these stories could fill. And yet so loth is Stevenson to leave even his bitterest rascals in unremitting blackness of darkness, that even here one faint ray is reflected on Ballantrae from the dog-like devotion of Secundra

Dass. When that faithful Hindoostanee doubles on his tracks and digs, under the cold Adirondack moon, with blows falling "like sobs," in the grave of his living master—the hatred we have borne through two hundred pages is vanished. We pray with all our hearts that the shivering Indian will breathe life into that waxen face, and we yearn for him when the day dawns and his task is fruitless. The passage has an irresistible pathos.

Well, are not these parrots and these pirates, these stolen brigs and hidden treasures, these one-legged and one-eyed villains, these heroes without even the weak heel, these very improbable tangles and quite impossible unravelings—are not these the old stage properties of Defoe, of Irving, of Scott, and a thousand lesser showmen? Assuredly they are. Mr. Stevenson, in describing the troubled birth of "Treasure Island," stands confessed on this score. "No doubt," says he, "the parrot once belonged to Robinson Crusoe. No doubt the skeleton is conveyed from Poe. I think little of these, they are trifles and details; and no man can hope to have a monopoly of skeletons, or make a corner in talking birds. The stockade, I am told, is from 'Masterman Ready.' It may be; I care not a jot."

Since the power of "Treasure Island" and its brothers is a fact which saves us much theory and talk of "schools," these railing accusations of plagiarism are not so engaging as is the magical art by which Robert Louis Stevenson brought the fire from heaven to quicken the venerable puppets into life.

In the first place, while the externals, the stage machinery, may be only ingeniously varied and amplified, there are, here and there, men walking the boards such as have not before met our eyes. John Silver, Alan Breck, The Master, Attwater and his

visitors, David Balfour and many more—are not dummies. They breathe; they have been created and endowed with flesh and blood and bone, nor will they return to dust.

Stevenson gives, too, on every page, strong touches of truth to the external machinery. The thrill of these artful descriptions leaves no taste for questioning the whole, or whining *cui bono*? He was able to achieve this because he loved the work with all his adventurous soul. He gloats over each canister of powder, each bag of sea biscuits, the axe, the odd fathom of rope, saved from the ship's stores for the succor of his heroes. He would rather lose his left hand, artistically speaking, than make this schedule of recovered supplies too long, or lose one shiver of delight in his world of readers by any cheapening of the list. The contents of Billy Bones' chest, oakum ends and whatnot, were studied out by himself and his father and a test-boy with the scientific patience that Zola might bestow on the analysis of a degenerate brain.

In these romances the moon is carefully conducted through her courses—he told us he wrote with an almanac before him—the clouds are gathered or parted asunder or are driven in portentous wracks, as is the nature of clouds to be. The sun does not depart so far from established custom as to set in the East, though Sir Walter Scott gives good precedent for this little irregularity. Stevenson could not have kept strong and hurried riders six days on a journey of ninety miles, as did the romancer of Abbotsford. It is not the author's fault if the "profuse" illustrations in "Treasure Island" make the *Hispaniola* a brig, when she was the veriest schooner. This sting must have been the more bitter because the novelist heartily desired to sail Jim Hawkins in a brig, ac-



THE PENTLAND HILLS, STEVENSON'S POETIC NURSERY.

according to the best piratical antecedents,—but gave it up because he was not certain of his ability to manage a square-rigger with glory and safety.

The charming problems which these details aroused were talked over and worked out by Stevenson with his friends and his family,—his father, his wife and Lloyd Osborne, his stepson. Never was an author more accessible, more vivaciously open in his genius. He was an ideal collaborator. His wife shared the fame of "The Dynamiter" with him, Lloyd Osborne's name is joined with his on "The Wrecker," "The Wrong Box," and more; while the poet W. E. Henley is his partner in the production of three



CALABOOSE HILL, SAMOA.

plays. Surely this is a supreme test of friendship, of fatherhood and marriage—to collaborate in stories which are to be exchanged for the daily bread. It is a pretty commentary on the helplessness of philosophers, and even of essayists, in the grasp of a certain theme which never grows old—that Stevenson should have strenuously admonished his youths to beware of marrying women who write. For this prudent advice was given *before* the advent of Mrs. Stevenson. Their married life was exceedingly happy, though the circumstances of their union—Mrs. Osborne was widowed by the California courts, with her husband's assent, for the purpose—would have seemed sufficiently ominous for a less untrammelled spirit than Stevenson's.

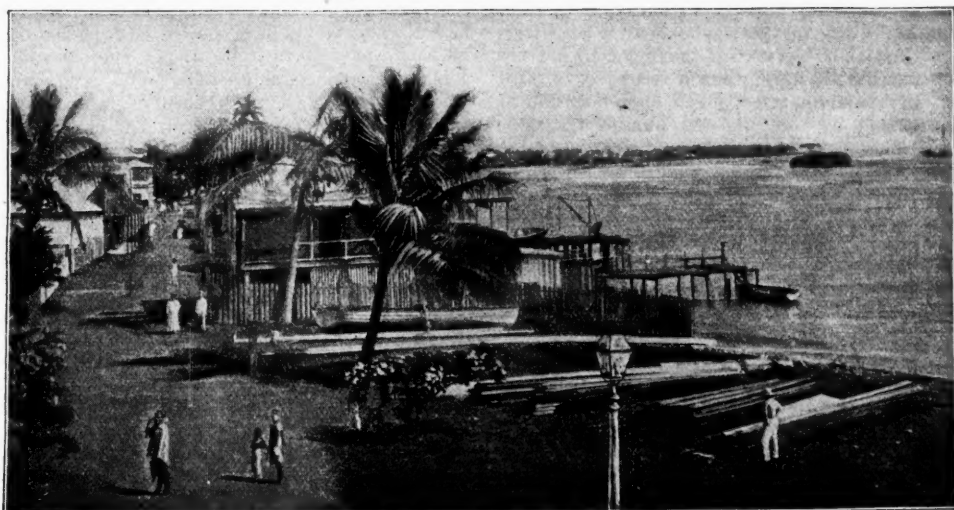
During his stay in the Adirondacks, an American lady asked Stevenson why women did not play a more important rôle in his stories. At that time there had been love-making in none of his books except "Prince Otto;" and that exquisitely poetic, but utterly unhuman, tale scarcely counts among the records of flesh and blood. The novelist replied, with an engaging frankness, that the particular virtue which appealed to him most strongly, and which he loved to celebrate in fancy, was physical courage of the adventurous variety; and that women were wholly lacking in that. The story goes that his fair *tête-à-tête* spent the succeeding half hour in heaping on him instance after instance of womanly daring. This in-

cident surely had nothing to do with Catriona, but she came to the world shortly after, in "David Balfour," and a very fine figure of a maiden she is. There is, however, no real sweethearting between her and David. In all his score or more of volumes, Stevenson has not a touch of white muslin and blue ribbon, of the pretty sentimental. He reluctantly gives us a passion here and there, but it would be a sad misnomer to call it a tender passion. His men see the maidens of their destiny in a turbulent street, or as they pace some weird, solitary links. An eye-flash, and the thing is done. They love at once like strong men and passionate women, with never a spoony couple among them; and the wooing is done to an accompaniment of sword play and the angry bark of horse pistols.

This personal glorification of physical courage explains a great deal in the romances. Stevenson was not such a primary man as to stop at the recklessness of brute force in his portrayal of brave men. To be fearfully afraid of a thing and yet do it—that is what appealed to him and to Alan Breck. He is again at the trick of projecting himself into his hero when he pictures Alan's fear of the water, and that leap over the river in the mad flight to the heather. The novelist was nervously afraid of the sea when he was a boy, but, by very force of will, conquered the aversion and became an accomplished yachtsman and one of the best swimmers in Scotland. Rob Roy and D'Artagnan—these were his heroes, men of indomitable will, of expedients, of "penetration," as dear Alan was fond of calling it. "The Vicomte de Bragelonne,"—which he preferred to both "The Three Musketeers" and "Twenty Years After,"—Stevenson read six times before he was thirty; and "Rob Roy" either five or six.

He was an out-and-out gipsy in temperament. A Scotchman to the backbone, he was a South Sea Islander much more than skin deep, a good deal of a cowboy and quite half a Frenchman. The Romany spirit was always with him. In person Stevenson was "unspeakably slight," thin chested, yet of agile and pleasing figure, with a massive head, fullish lips, bordered by a mustache and small imperial, and large, full, dark brown eyes, whose glowing eagerness, though seen only in a poor picture, can never be forgotten. His fingers were singularly long, taper and expressive. His dark hair was generally quite long, thought this was less an artistic affectation than an added defense against cold. So curiously sensitive was he to atmospheric influences that sometimes he would have a trifle clipped from this mane each day, until the desired contour was attained—fearing that a too sudden shearing might bring on an illness. He could not permit the approach of a person who was under the influence of a very trifling "cold in the head"—so delicately did his physical nature respond to the most subtle impressions.

He was a confirmed smoker and in "Virginibus" he pronounces a reasonable acquaintance with the weed to be one of the essential attributes of a husband. You may be sure that whatever hardships he



APIA, THE CAPITAL OF SAMOA.

imposes on his marooned sailors, he has not the heart to sail the ship away without leaving a handsome supply of tobacco on the desert island. The good things of this world in general he had the acutest sympathy for, though his illness shut him from them through the latter part of his life. This constantly recurring weakness kept him from nearly all the out-of-door activities in which he would have delighted to join. His openly expressed ideal was to be a man of action, for whom literature should be a solace, a luxury and a means of giving pleasure to others. But this was doubtless a mere hobby, born of his frequent helplessness; it is inconceivable that the artist in the man should not have always dominated him.

Perhaps no one was ever quicker to make deep friends when the true metal was found, or surer to grapple them "with hooks of steel." A witty, ever-ready talker, a charmingly responsive listener, he was the best of company, even when he was in his bed-prison. His eager vivacity seemed to show no abatement save in the total eclipses of health. From Apia to Saranac Lake, from the Sierra Nevada to Skerryvore Light, he left here and there in his nomadic wake, devoted hearts that had become irresistibly fascinated by this bright, graceful humanist and artist, who was dying.

Several of these life-long friendships were sealed many years before there was any actual meeting. So completely did the romancer reveal himself in his books that, apart from the strong attraction which grew between him and his editors through constant correspondence, other admirers appeared whom he had never even heard of, to offer their sympathy and active aid when his struggle for life was at its height. In 1888 when the Adirondack air had proved too harsh for his weak lungs he chartered the yacht *Casco*

and sailed away for the South Seas, with his wife and Lloyd Osborne, never to return. After making proof of Hawaii and other groups, he chose a home on a mountain side several miles from Apia, the chief city of Samoa. Mrs. Stevenson managed the considerable estate with rare administrative ability. The novelist busied himself with his art, and acted as the solemn court of last appeal in the affairs of the simple, affectionate natives about them. Four novels came to the world from this tropical home, and there was at least one more well on the stocks when the great story-teller was taken away.

Stevenson was brimming with startling literary projects, and bizarre schemes. Letters to his friends would schedule a dozen more or less astounding tasks he had set himself, though but few of them were ever carried out. The plots of his stories were carefully outlined in his teeming imagination, then he bent himself, regardless of all obstacles, to obtain the exact local color which would enable him to "tell the story just as it happened." Nothing short of actual prostration could daunt him in the pursuit of the truths he deemed essential for a setting. He sailed to meet his wedding day on an emigrant ship, in disguise, with the idea of gathering special material, and arrived in New York desperately ill; he boarded an emigrant train with the uncleanly crew he had voyaged with, and suffered a two weeks' journey across the continent to his bride. Needless to say there was a deal of nursing to do before any marrying could be thought of, nor does he seem in this instance to have found literary availability in the rough experience.

The first draft of a story Stevenson wrote out roughly, or dictated to Lloyd Osborne. When all the colors were in hand for the complete picture, he

invariably penned it himself, with exceeding care, writing in the easy, upright, compact style characteristic of the man of letters. If the first copy did not please him, he patiently made a second or a third draft. In his stern, self-imposed apprenticeship of phrase-making he had prepared himself for these workmanlike methods by the practice of rewriting his trial stories into dramas, and then reworking them into stories again. Mr. Burlingame, editor of *Scribner's* and a long-time friend of the novelist, tells me that when Stevenson was writing the little speculative essays entitled "End Papers" in that magazine, he was known to make so many as seven drafts of a particular flight before he was willing to let it go forth to the world.

Even competent critics, in their perorations, always place the niche too high, or too low, or in the wrong temple altogether; and the dumb, despised "public," wiser than the wisest man, slowly collects its thoughts until, after a generation or so, it wakes to let the truth be known. But Robert Louis Stevenson and his stories we love and believe in more than enough to risk our very little in the estimate of his final place. Among the avowed Romantics of this century, who can be set between him and Sir Walter Scott, the noblest of them all? And yet the conjunction and implied comparison are highly unsatisfactory, for in so many vital ways the two differ in kind as well as in degree.

The sublime dimensions of Sir Walter's gift to Scotland and to the world clearly force his successor

to a lower round; but the author of "The New Arabian Nights" would have committed *hari-kari* before he would have given from his pen such turgid and awkward sentences as are to be found in "Ivanhoe." Then Stevenson's poignant charm as an essayist cannot be cast in his favor, for Scott has nothing to oppose to such an agile, resourceful adversary. The later Scotchman is a master, too, in still a third field of art. The short stories called "At the Sire Maletroit's Door," "The History of a Night" and the "Pavilion on the Links"—not to speak of that hybrid, that magnificent allegory, of Jekyll and Hyde—rank with those of Hawthorne, Poe and Kipling. With the exception of the first named I cannot think of any novelist of the century who has, like Stevenson, produced both novels and short stories of the first order.

A rare genius has been taken from us all too soon. The Waverley novels would not have been written had Scott been limited to so short a term of life. This bright-eyed rover, in philosophy a Hamlet with no heritage of vengeance, loved for the pleasure which he gave the world, and loving it for the pleasure it gave him, now rests on the summit of the high mountain which had ennobled his window view. The quality of the man comes home to us with strange force when we read of the sorrowing natives and their funeral offerings of cunningly contrived mats, each one the patient toil of a year. Forty natives cut the way through forest and brush to the high tomb, and bore to it their Tusitala, their story-teller, now forever silent.

STEVENSON—AND AFTER.

BY JEANNETTE L. GILDÉR.

I NEVER saw Robert Louis Stevenson but once, but I shall not soon forget the impression made upon me by the singular charm of the man. It was on the occasion of his second, or it may have been his third, visit to the United States and he was staying at the Victoria Hotel with his wife and step-son, Lloyd Osborne. I was a perfect stranger to him and I wonder now how I ever had the temerity to beard this lion in his den. My only excuse was that we had had some correspondence and that we also had some friends in common. Two of these friends came in soon after I had shaken hands with the romancer. They were Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Low, the well-known painter and his wife. The Lows and the Stevensons were old and dear friends and they had not seen each other in a long time. It was a delightful meeting. Such handshaking and such embracing you would not expect to see outside of France. The men threw their arms around each other's necks with all the effusion of schoolgirls, but with infinitely more depth to their emotions. It was a great time and rejoicing was general. I did not stay very long, for though they gave me no reason to suspect that

they would not like to have me spend the day, I sympathized with their reunion too sincerely to intrude myself upon the scene any longer than ordinary civility permitted.

Mr. Stevenson was arrayed then as you see him in most of his pictures, in velvet sack-coat, turned-down collar and loose tie. He was smoking the inevitable cigarette, as was his step-son also. His dress suited his face, which was not that of an ordinary man. I have seldom seen eyes further apart or more striking, as they were coal-black, or, at least, had that appearance in contrast with his pale complexion. He was as lively and full of spirits as though he had never known what it was to have an ill day. His conversation—which was entirely unbookish, as befitted the occasion—bubbled over with fun, and altogether he suggested anything rather than an invalid in the vain search for health.

Ever since that lucky day when I accidentally came across a copy of "Travels with a Donkey," I have been an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Stevenson's genius,—it is certainly more than talent,—but it is his smaller books that I care for most: "Travels

with a Donkey," "An Inland Voyage," "The New Arabian Nights" and his essays. "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" of course interested me immensely, but it is hardly a book to enjoy. I bought a copy in Liverpool at the time of its first publication, just as I was taking the steamer for New York, and read it on the trip over. I had read "An Inland Voyage" on the trip out, and so far as

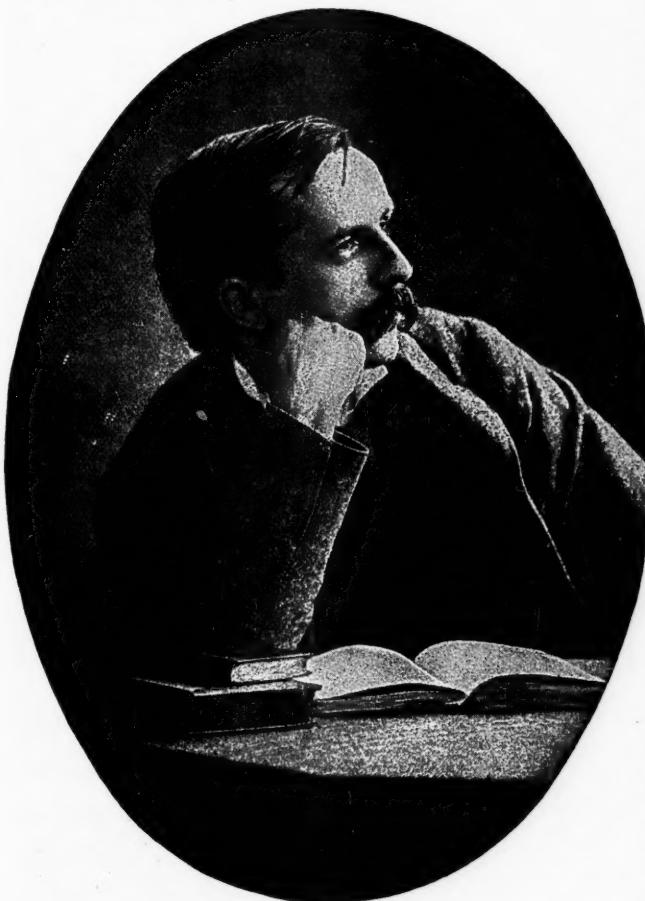
physical strength to do it. Besides his work there was something in the personality of Stevenson that found its way into his writings and endeared him to his readers. You felt the man behind the story, and it was true that among his friends those who loved him the most were those who knew him the best.

Let us look over the list of his contemporaries and see which approaches him the most nearly. Among

his own countrymen there are J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett, and of recent development, Ian Maclaren. Barrie is very little like him. What likeness there is is to be found more in his fact than in his fiction, in "An Edinburgh Eleven" rather than in "A Window in Thrums." You do not feel in reading his books that Barrie is the man of the world that Stevenson was. It is an entirely different personality, but at the same time a lovable one. You know that he is writing of his own people when he writes of "Thrums," and when it was given out that he was born and bred in Kirriemuir and that Kirriemuir was "Thrums," no one was surprised. All Barrie's training is Scotch. He began his education at the Dumfries Academy and entered the University of Edinburgh at eighteen. He is only thirty-four years of age now and yet he wrote his best-known book, "A Window in Thrums," several years ago. The first of his writings to attract attention were the "Auld Licht Idylls," which appeared from time to time in the *British Weekly*. Whatever struggles Mr. Barrie may have had when he began his literary career, they did not last very long. His recognition came almost as soon as he began to publish. One of Mr. Barrie's most delightful books is "My Lady Nicotine," which, as the title implies, is devoted to the subject of pipes and tobacco. It is most amusing. Perhaps the most popular of all his stories is "The Little Minister," which is said to be more or less autobiographical. I do not like it as well as his other books, but most people

like it better. Mr. Barrie has put some of his very best work into a play,—"The Professor's Love Story,"—which Mr. E. S. Willard has played with great success both here and in England. It is seldom that one has the pleasure of listening to such dialogue on the stage.

Mr. S. R. Crockett is a literary protégé of Mr. Stevenson's and his first book, that is, the first to attract public attention, "The Stickit Minister," is dedicated to "Robert Louis Stevenson, of Scotland and Samoa." In a recent *édition de luxe* of this novel are some verses by Mr. Stevenson in acknowledgment of the dedication, the last lines of which, in view of his death and burial in Samoa, have a pathetic interest:



J. M. BARRIE.

enjoyment goes I confess that the latter book gave me the most of it, though I am quite ready to acknowledge all the qualities that gave the former story its great success.

After the death of a popular writer it is quite natural to look about and speculate as to who is his legitimate successor. There is no one who will take just the place that Stevenson has left vacant, because it was a unique place in letters. He was both loved and admired, and with all the admiration we gave him we felt that he had not yet given the world the best that he was capable of. He fought against great odds, but he did work that will live, though not what he might have done had he been given the

Be it granted to me to behold you again in dying,
Hills of home! and to hear again the call—
Hear about the graves of the martyrs the pee-wees crying,
And hear no more at all.

Stevenson loved Scotland. It was not long ago that he wrote that to be born a Scotchman was "the



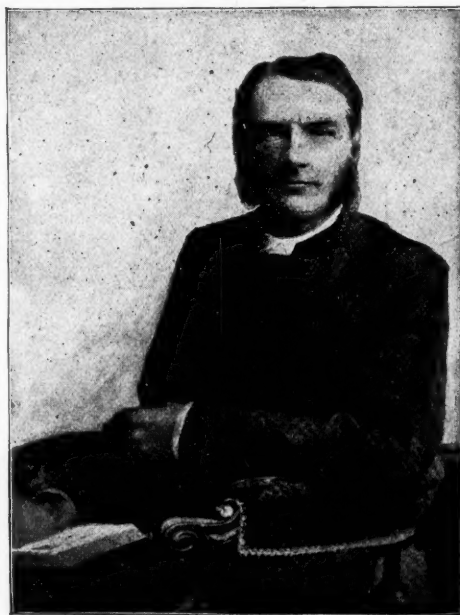
S. R. CROCKETT.

happiest lot on earth." Mr. Crockett is a non-conformist clergyman and lives in Penicuik, Midlothian, though the scenes of his stories are usually laid in Galloway, which is, I believe, his native country. They are vigorous, virile stories and "The Raiders" is not without its suggestion of Stevenson's matter though not so much of his manner. Mr. Crockett is a young man, younger than Stevenson, for he was born in 1859, at Duchral in Galloway. His stories are very Scotch, all except a little one, a novelette, called "The Play Actress," which is quite free from dialect and has much of London in it. Like Mr. Meredith, Mr. Crockett works in a little house in his garden. "I am always ready for work at 4.30 A. M., after six hours' glorious sleep and a cold tub," he told a recent interviewer, which shows that his health must be as good as Stevenson's was bad—not so much because of the cold tub, that is a daily necessity to every man or woman not an invalid, but the 4.30 A. M. The man who lives in the country has the advantage over the man who lives in the town, his sleep is better and for that reason his health.

Ian Maclaren, the Rev. John Maclaren Watson, is

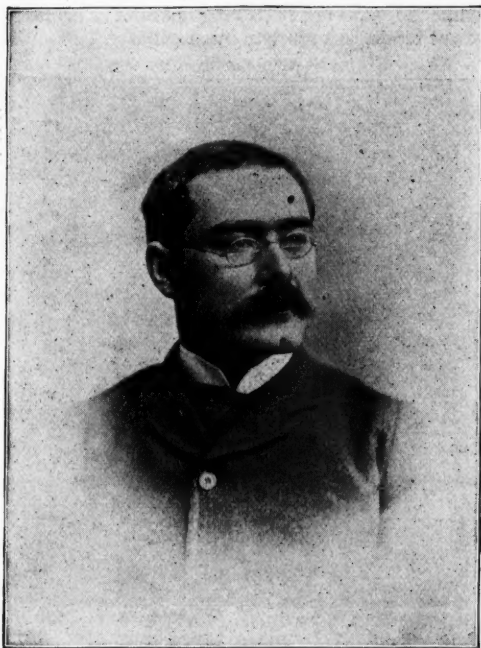
a new comer, but he has made a success with his first book, the sentimentally named "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the lynx-eyed editor of the *British Weekly*, was his discoverer and has been his literary sponsor. Maclaren has only written the handful of stories that make up this small volume, but they have been enough to give him a reputation. What his staying power is no one can tell yet. He may do better work or he may not. The chances are that he will, for he has facility as a writer and he has both humor and pathos, but he is far from being either a genius or a stylist. He seems, however, to touch the hearts of his readers, among whom Mr. Gladstone is one of the most enthusiastic. Ian Maclaren, like Mr. Crockett, is a non-conformist clergyman. His church is in Liverpool and he has long been admired by his congregation and chance visitors as an earnest and interesting preacher. Maclaren is in his early forties and his best working days are before him.

Stepping outside of Scotland I should at once put Mr. Rudyard Kipling in the front rank of Mr. Stevenson's successors. Mr. Kipling stands easily first among the short story writers of the day. There is no one who has such a perfect mastery of the pen as he. He knows just how much, and what is more to the point, just how little, to say. He is a master of style and inimitable as a story-teller. Whether he can write a successful novel remains to be seen, but when a man can write such prose and such verse as his, posterity will take care of him if he never writes anything longer than a short story. Mr. Kipling waited some time for recognition, though he was not



IAN MACLAREN.

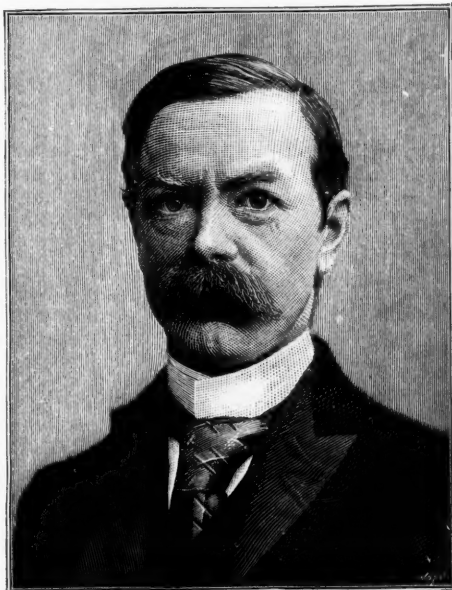
more than twenty-five years of age when it came. He is only thirty-one now and see what a reputation he has, how high and how far reaching. One does not feel that quality of loveliness reflected in his work that is found in either of the four Scotchmen mentioned. Kipling is aggressive. His pen is a juggernaut and he thinks nothing of riding rough-shod over the prejudices of a community, as witness his derision of the pie-habit in New England! But at heart Mr. Kipling is not so bitter against America as he would have us think. I cannot but believe that a man must like a country pretty well when he settles in one of its most inaccessible quarters and spends a winter among its snow-bound hills. There are not many native to the soil who would care to do that. Mr. Kipling is a good deal of a cosmopolitan; the mixed blood of his ancestry crops out in his restlessness.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

India, England and America claim him for their own. He was born in Bombay, India, in 1863, and spent the days of his early youth there, and there his "Plain Tales from the Hills" first appeared in a local journal. Then he came to England and wrote "The Light That Failed," his nearest approach to a novel and the poorest thing he ever wrote. It, of course, has flashes of genius through its pages, but his fame would be just as enduring if he had never written that story.

As a writer of stirring romance there is a suggestion of Stevenson in Mr. Stanley J. Weyman, who, though an Englishman, has taken France for the scene of his stories. Mr. Weyman was born in 1855 in



STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

the historic old town of Ludlow, Salop, where he still lives. He took his degree of B.A. at Christ Church. After leaving college he taught school and later he studied for the bar and did fairly well at his profession. He spent the year 1885 in traveling afoot in France, Spain, Morocco and the Barbary States. Traveling is an appetite that grows with what it feeds upon, and Mr. Weyman visited Egypt, Italy and Sicily a few years later. His first story of any importance, "King Pepin and Sweet Clive," was published in 1883. His early stories were in the manner of Anthony Trollope, which is the very opposite of his present manner. "The House of the Wolf," which was published in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, made his reputation, which has been increased by "Francis Cludde," "A Gentleman of France," and everything that he has written since. "Stevenson I consider my master," said Mr. Weyman recently; "I consider I owe much to him. 'Treasure Island' and 'Kidnapped' I have read half a dozen times, and I have no doubt I shall read them again and again." It is the Stevenson of "Treasure Island" and "Kidnapped" that Mr. Weyman is the most like, and not at all the Stevenson of "An Inland Voyage."

In "The Prisoner of Zenda" Mr. Anthony Hope suggests Mr. Stevenson's romantic manner, but only in that story, which is his best. In his others he suggests no one less than the author of "Treasure Island." I understand that he is writing a sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," and I would suggest to him that if he really cares for a place on Fame's eternal bead roll that is the manner of story for him to write. The others amuse us, but we have to apologize to ourselves that we are amused by them. Mr.



ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS.

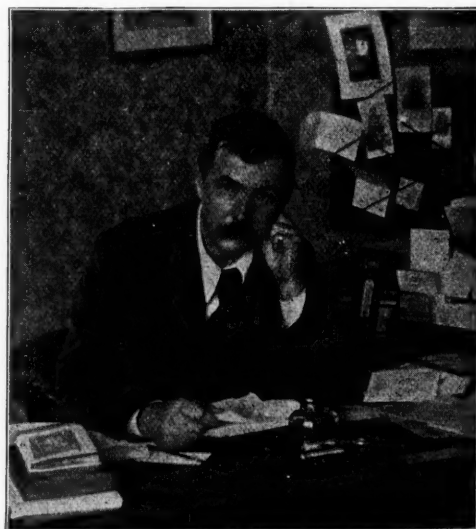
Hope is too clever a writer to fritter himself away on such writing as "The Dolly Dialogues." Anthony Hope Hawkins is the real name of this young writer. He took his degree at Oxford about eight years ago, and is at present practicing as a barrister at the Inner Temple.

In writing of his first book in the *Idler* Conan Doyle says that he saw "with astonishment and pride" that "Habakuk Jephson's Statement," written by him and published anonymously in the *Cornhill*, was "attributed by critic after critic to Stevenson." I do not think that there is much in common between Dr. Doyle and Stevenson except that they both wrote stories of action. "Micah Clarke" and "The White Company" are more in the Stevenson style, but "Sherlock Holmes" certainly is not. Dr. Doyle belongs to the younger generation of writers, and he has plenty of time before him to do good work, better work than "Sherlock Holmes," popular as that series is, and more in the manner of "Micah Clarke."

A. T. Quiller Couch made his literary *début* as "Q" with a story called "Dead Man's Rock," the advance sheets of which I had the pleasure of reading and accepting for the American publishers of the book. Mr. Couch is quite a young man, and he has told us in the account of his first book that the desire to write fiction "was awakened by 'Treasure Island.'" "I began as a pupil and imitator of Mr. Stevenson," he adds, "and was lucky in my choice of a master." Mr. Couch is an out-of-doors man, and he shows it in his books, all of which are optimistic and virile. He is an agreeable essayist, as his causeries in *The*

Speaker prove, but it is by his fiction that he will be best known. He has not given us much in that line lately, which may mean that he is at work upon his *magnum opus*. Let us hope that this surmise is correct, for when he does put out all his strength he will give us a better story than any he has yet written, for he is a man whose work improves as he grows older. He is very conscientious and very painstaking.

Hall Caine hardly comes into this list at all. He is so entirely unlike Stevenson in style or story. He belongs to the younger generation, however, as does Israel Zangwill, one of the cleverest writers of the present day as well as one of the youngest. Mr. Zangwill's best-known book is "Children of the Ghetto," a book as unlike anything Stevenson ever wrote as it would be possible to imagine. To my mind Zangwill is cleverest in his essays, which, while they have not the lasting qualities of his fiction, are as bright as a newly minted dollar.



CONAN DOYLE.

Perhaps, after all, the real successor of Stevenson will be his step-son and collaborator, Lloyd Osborne. He has had the advantage of working under Stevenson's eye, and if it be true, as is said, that he wrote the most of "The Ebb-Tide," he has a future before him. I shall be interested to see what he does entirely alone.

There is one thing to be grateful for, seeing the number of writers who have been influenced by his work, and that is that Stevenson, as Ian Maclaren recently remarked, did not "dally with foul vice to serve the ends of purity." Stevenson was a pure, manly-minded man and his influence in literature has only been for good.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

TRIBUTES TO STEVENSON.

AMONG the notable expressions concerning the late Robert Louis Stevenson and his work that have appeared since his death should be reckoned the tributes, published in *McClure's Magazine* for February, from the three Scottish writers—J. M. Barrie, S. R. Crockett and Ian Maclaren—who form a group which is proud to acknowledge Stevenson as its fore-runner and prophet.

The writer of "A Window in Thrums" makes his offering in verse. We quote a few of his tenderly sympathetic lines, expressive of "Scotland's Lament:"

"For lang I've watched wi' trem'ling lip,
But Louis ne'er sin syne I've seen,
The greedy island kept its grip,
The cauldriif oceans rolled atween.

"He's deid, the ane abune the rest,
Oh, wae, the mither left alane!
He's deid, the ane I loo'd the best,
Oh, mayna I hae back my nain!"

"Her breast is old, it will not rise,
Her tearless sobs in anguish choke,
God put His finger on her eyes,
It was her tears alone that spoke.

"Now out the lights went stime by stime,
The towns crept closer round the kirk,
Now all the firths were smooored in rime,
Lost winds went wailing thro' the mirk.

"A star that shot across the night
Struck fire on Pala's mourning head,
And left for aye a steadfast light,
By which the mother guards her dead.

"The lad was mine!" Erect she stands,
No more by vain regrets oppress't,
Once more her eyes are clear; her hands
Are proudly crossed upon her breast."

A Letter from the Author of "The Stickit Minister."

Mr. S. R. Crockett contributes a paper on Mr. Stevenson's books, written a few weeks before his friend's death. In a letter dated December 19, 1894, he says:

"How could one alter and amend the light sentences with the sense of loss in one's heart? How sit down to write a 'tribute' when one has slept, and started, and awaked all night with the dull ache that lies below Sleep saying all the time, 'Stevenson is dead! Stevenson is dead!'

"It is true also that I have small right to speak of him. I was little to him; but then he was very much to me. He alone of mankind saw what pleased him in a little book of boyish verses.

"Seven years ago he wrote to tell me so. He had

a habit of quoting stray lines from it in successive letters to let me see that he remembered what he had praised. Yet he was ever as modest and brotherly as if I had been the great author and he the lad writing love verses to his sweetheart.

"Without reproach and without peer in friendship, our king-over-the-water stood first in our hearts because his own was full of graciousness and tolerance and chivalry.

"I let my little article be just as I wrote it for his eye to see, before any of us guessed that the dread hour was so near the sounding which should call our well-beloved 'home from the hill.'"

Among Mr. Crockett's "light sentences" are these, which are not the less sympathetic because they lack funeral draperies:

"To me the most interesting thing in Mr. Stevenson's books is always Mr. Stevenson himself. Some authors (perhaps the greatest) severely sit with the more ancient gods, and serenely keep themselves out of their books. Most of these authors are dead now. Others put their personalities in, indeed; but would do much better to keep them out. Their futilities and pomposities, pose as they may, are no more interesting than those of the chairman of a prosperous limited company. But there are a chosen few who cannot light a cigarette or part their hair in a new place without being interesting. Upon such in this life interviewers bear down in shoals with pencils pointed like spears; and about them as soon as they are dead—lo! begins at once the 'chatter about Harriet.'"

"Mr. Stevenson is of this company. Rarest of all, his friends have loved and praised him so judiciously that he has no enemies. He might have been the spoiled child of letters. He is only 'all the world's Louis.' The one unforgivable thing in a checkered past is that at one time he wore a black shirt, to which we refuse to be reconciled on any terms."

Mr. Crockett finds his chief interest in Mr. Stevenson's characters, not in the stories themselves.

"But when I do not care very much for any one of Mr. Stevenson's books, it is chiefly the lack of Mr. James Hawkins that I regret. Jim in doublet and hose—how differently he would have sped 'The Black Arrow!' Jim in trousers and top hat—he would never have been found in the 'Black Box,' never have gone out with Huish upon the 'Ebb Tide.' John Silver never threw vitriol, but did his deeds with a knife in a gentlemanly way, and that was because Jim Hawkins was there to see that he was worthy of himself. Jim would never have let things get to such a pass as to require Attwater's bullets splashing like hail in a pond over the last two pages to settle matters in any sort of way.

"I often think of getting up a petition to Mr.

Stevenson (it is easy to get a round Robin) beseeching 'with sobs and tears' that he will sort out all his beach-combers and Yankee captains, charter a rakish, saucy-sailing schooner, ship Jim Hawkins as ship's boy or captain (we are not particular), and then up anchor with a Yo-Ho, Cheerily for the Isle of our Heart's Desire, where they load Long Toms with pieces of eight, and, dead or alive, nobody minds Ben Gunn."

A Word From a New Scottish Writer.

Mr. Ian Maclaren, author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," whose recent work has entitled him to membership in the group with Barrie and Crockett, adds a true Scotchman's meed of praise:

"The mists of his native land and its wild traditions passed into his blood so that he was at home in two worlds. In one book he would analyze human character with such weird power that the reader shudders because a stranger has been within his soul; in another he hurries you along a breathless story of adventure till your imagination fails for exhaustion. Never did he weary us with the pedantry of modern problems. Nor did he dally with foul vices to serve the ends of purity. Nor did he feed

'A gibing spirit

Whose influence is begot of that loose grace
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools,"

Stevenson in Samoa.

Mr. William Churchill tells in *McClure's* how Stevenson searched the world over for health, and finally took up his abiding place in the South Sea.

"This cruise ended in Apia, and there in Samoa the Stevenson family have lived ever since. Once, in our talks about the South Sea, Mr. Stevenson asked if there was any place there where a man might live if the land suited him. It led me to a description of a small plateau on Upolu, in the rear of Apia, a narrow shelf upon the mountain side, where the paths run much like ladders, where there were three springs of water, where the view over the ocean was ever restful, and stopped short of the North Pole only by reason of the earth's swelling round. His memory must have stored away the description, for the place in mind was Vailima, his home in Samoa.

"What Stevenson thought of his discourse in San Francisco about the South Sea, toward which his inclination was set, may be found in the early chapters of his story of 'The Wrecker.' Others less under the charm of the islands perhaps preferred him as a Scot rather than as a Samoan. For an instance, I have a letter from Andrew Lang, who writes: 'I prefer him on his native heather. I sent him materials for a Prince Charlie tale; he began it, I believe, but whether he will do it I don't know.' It may be that this is one of the two which he has left behind him. At any rate, 'Catriona' has shown that even under the sonorous cocoanuts a Scot may write a tale of moor and heather."

OCTAVE THANET AT HOME.

THE January number of the *Midland Monthly* contains an entertaining illustrated article on "Octave Thanet at Home," by Mary J. Reid. "Octave Thanet," (Miss Alice French) now the chief literary figure of Iowa, the "Massachusetts of the West," and of its vastly important region, was born in the original Massachusetts, though she removed to Hawkeye-land when a very small child. On her maternal side she is descended from the Morton family, of Mayflower fame.

HOME LIFE AND PERSONALITY.

Quoting from a letter by the editor of the *Davenport Democrat*, the article states:

"At her home, Octave Thanet is more highly esteemed for what she is than for what she writes, although her friends are the most appreciative of her readers. She has taken an active interest in the Davenport Public Library, serving for some time upon its directory. In all the educational, scientific and charitable institutions of the city her patronage is invariably asked and never denied. She is an intensely busy woman; one whose humanism is as characteristic as her literary talent."

One who knew her intimately wrote: "The trait which has impressed me the most in my acquaintance with Miss French is a studious regard for her word. She never forgets to keep a promise. I could enumerate several instances where she has rigidly kept her promise in times of great trouble, when most people would forget everything but their own griefs."

Miss French is a skillful whist player, and an evening with her at the game is an experience not easily forgotten. Such a flow of apt quotations, anecdotes and repartees, too bright and evanescent to be recorded, flash forth in rapid succession, that no one story or saying clings to the memory—one simply remembers the occasion as an ideal game of whist and wit.

"Although her manners, dress and voice are often studiously quiet, yet there is something remarkable about her personality which cannot be hid from the observant eye. Without being positively beautiful, her face is very attractive, and may be described as at once vigorous and feminine; her forehead is intellectual, and her mouth has a peculiarly humorous and kindly expression; she has a fine and commanding physique, and eyes which fathom one's innermost thoughts so easily that one is glad to have nothing evil in one's heart when meeting her gaze. One is quickly impressed by a certain grandeur and largeness of character, easier to comprehend than to describe. But her chief charm is her winning manner. I greatly doubt if George Eliot, Mrs. Browning or our own Margaret Fuller, excelled her as a conversationalist and in the gentle art of winning friends."

HER WORK AND THEORY OF FICTION.

Comparing "Stories of a Western Town" with two other American volumes of a like nature the writer

declares it to be "more modern in form and *motif* than either Aldrich's sketches of Portsmouth or Underwood's 'Quabbin.' Octave Thanet's style might be called a cross between Aldrich's elaborate studies daintily finished to the minutest detail and Underwood's broad, sturdy charcoal outlines."

Octave Thanet's work is of a far higher rank than such ephemerally popular productions as "The Heavenly Twins," or "Ships that Pass in the Night," and other "fantastic novels by English women about women." She has not a few points in common with Mrs. Humphry Ward.

The article concludes with this critical estimate: "It is as the portrait painter of our time that Octave Thanet will live in literature, types that we had 'always known, but never perceived that we had known' until we find them upon her canvas. Her range is so wide, her sight is so far-reaching that in the hereafter her portraits of Harry Lossing and Colonel Rutherford will stand as the types of America, even as Talbot Wynne and Adam Bede picture England."

MORE PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF FROUDE.

THE late Mrs. Ireland, who wrote the life of Mrs. Carlyle, whose intimate friend she was, has a posthumous paper in the *Contemporary Review*, which gives a very interesting account of her acquaintance with Mr. Froude.

FIRST IMPRESSION OF MR. FROUDE.

She went to see him about the writing of the biography. "A fine man, above the ordinary height, and with a certain stateliness of aspect, younger looking than I had expected. He must have been about seventy; well knit, but slender; a fine head and brow, with abundant gray, not white, hair; handsome eyes, brown and well opened, with a certain scrutiny or watchfulness in their regard—eyes which look you well and searchingly in the face, but where you might come to see now and then a dreamy and far-off softness, telling of thoughts far from present surroundings and present companionship. The eyes did not reassure me at that first interview, though they attracted me strangely. The upper part of the face undeniably handsome and striking, but on the mouth sat a mocking bitterness, or—so it seemed to me—a sense of having weighed all things, all persons, all books, all creeds, and all the world has to give, and having found everything wanting in some essential point; a bitterness, hardly a joylessness, but an absence of sunshine in the lower part of the face. A smile without much geniality, with rather a mocking causticity, sometimes seen; and the facial lines are austere, self-contained and marked. Laughter without mirth—I would not like to say without kindness—but Froude's kindness always appeared to me in much quieter demonstrations. His manners struck me as particularly fine and courteous; but if one was of a timid nature, one need only look in his face and fear."

"NERO OR ONE OF THE OLD BORGAS!"

The following extract shows that however remarkable Mr. Froude's face may have been, it did not lend itself well to sculpture: "He and I were just adjourning to the library, when he stopped a moment, and, pointing out a bust on a bookcase, the centre of three full-sized and dignified representations in marble, he said, 'I must not forget to show you the very latest addition to my treasures. What do you think of it?'"

"I looked up, and, with my head full of the galleries and museums I had been visiting, said, 'It's a very terrible head, and most repellent.'"

"'Yes,' he said, 'I agree with you. Now, who should you say it is?'"

"I, being ignorant about these things, answered vaguely, 'Nero, perhaps, or one of the old Borgias?'"

"Mr. Froude laughed and said, 'Try again: you ought to know it.'"

"'It's a horrid-looking thing,' I said, 'whoever it is.'"

"'Atrocious!' said Mr. Froude emphatically. 'Is it not? Well, I'm sorry to say it's a bust of myself, just presented to me by Sir Edgar Boehm. Very kind of him, wasn't it? And now, of course, I have to stick it up there in a very prominent place, and show it to all my friends. Pleasant, isn't it?'"

"'Boehm doesn't see you with my eyes,' said I. 'It doesn't remind me of you in the least.'"

"And he laughed heartily, and said, 'That's well! I didn't think I was quite such a ruffian as that!'"

A STORY OF SWINBURNE.

Mrs. Ireland tells another curious anecdote, this time about Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Ruskin: "On a subsequent day Froude gave me a curious account of the first time he had met Swinburne—at a dinner, where Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, Lord Houghton, and other literary men were present. Swinburne must have been little more than a boy at the time."

"After dinner, suddenly the door opened, and a little figure appeared—a 'boy-man'—and, bounding past the guests, stood upon an ottoman, so that he could well be seen."

"The lad began spouting some of his most outrageous poems," said Froude, "some of his very worst!" And the narrator smiled bitterly, continuing: "We all sat in amazement till he finished, when Ruskin, making his way through the company, hurried up, and took Swinburne fairly in his arms, saying, 'How beautiful! how divinely beautiful!'"

"Swinburne, it will be remembered, was, at this time, little more than a boy."

THE CARLYLE HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs. Ireland is entirely upon the side of Mr. Froude in his method of dealing with the domestic feuds of the great historian. She says: "I was impressed with a certain reticence observed by Mr. Froude in speaking of Mrs. Carlyle. We have it in her own letters that she must, at one time, have actually contemplated leaving Mr. Carlyle. And the idea

must have been discussed in Froude's presence. For he said to me that Carlyle had showed remarkable equanimity at the prospect—a prospect which might possibly be regarded in the light of a half-jest (one of those jests, however, which have within them a terrible grain of earnest). Carlyle had replied that he was *very* busy, full of work, and did not think, on the whole, that *he should miss her very much!*

"This proposal and this reply—were they pure jest, or half earnest—had, at any rate, caused keen pain to Mr. Froude. He did not wish to tell the world more than it must inevitably know of the *vie intime* of the Carlyles. He withheld more than can ever now be known.

"But in forcing himself to the truthful and terrible pictures he has given the public, he at least protected these dear friends from the utterly unscrupulous and monstrous distortions that would certainly have been presented by some sensational writer or other, who, with half the truth and an unbridled realism, would have produced a portrait for the world to gape at and gaze at. The position was a hard one, but Froude never flinched.

"Once only did he speak more personally of Mrs. Carlyle while I was with him, saying, 'At any rate, she told me I was the only one of her husband's friends who had not made love to her.' He certainly felt a deep compassion for her. But it was never expressed to me in so many words."

The article is extremely brightly written and, taken together with Mr. Skelton's, gives a very pleasant picture of Mr. Froude.

Mr. Froude as Cassandra.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* for January, Mr. Skelton concludes his reminiscences of Mr. Froude. For some reason best known to themselves Mr. Froude's executors are very anxious to prevent the publication of his letters, as Mr. Froude himself was anxious to prevent the suppression of any of those of Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Skelton refers to this in a foot note, in which he announces that this second paper will be the last of his extracts from Mr. Froude's letters. He says: "It has been stated, since these papers were in type, that he was anxious that old controversies should not be reopened; and it seems to me that in view of the risk of an improper use being made of letters which, as I said last month, must be regarded as strictly private and confidential, his executors have exercised a wise discretion in withholding their consent to any further publication."

Mr. Skelton is a lucky man, as he has succeeded in skimming the cream of his private correspondence and getting them past the censorship of the executors. Others, however, who have Mr. Froude's letters can hardly be expected to take the interdict in so philosophic a manner. After a time, probably, the restriction will be removed, and we shall have more letters from Mr. Froude, but judging from the present sample they will be all in the same strain. Mr. Froude's correspondence with Mr. Skelton sounds very loudly three notes. First, that England is going

to the dogs; secondly, that the Calvinists were the only people who saved Europe from becoming Papist; and thirdly, that nothing could exceed the wisdom and good judgment of Mr. Froude in his biography of Thomas Carlyle. The following extracts are all from letters written in the last fourteen years of Mr. Froude's life. In 1880 Mr. Froude announced:

I bother myself no more with politics, and believe that in fifty years or sooner a vulgar Caesar will be the outcome of it.

Unfortunately he was unable to live up to this high resolve, and would probably have excused himself on the ground that although he did not bother with politics, politics bothered him. He can never escape from the gloomy consciousness of impending doom. He says:

We are to drink the cup of the Lord's fury to the bottom. But when the drunken fit is over, and we are sick and sorry again, amidst the fragments of a ruined empire, it will remain to show that Carlyle was a true seer. . . . I hope God knows what is going to become of us. If He does, it is all right; but there is a wild time before us.

The dubious hope which he expressed that God knows what is to become of us all is curious and characteristic. Then again he writes:

What a time we live in! It is like the breaking up of the ice on the Neva—great cracks opening, preliminary to the general split up. Carlyle always said that the catastrophe of the Constitution was very near; and perhaps it is well that it should come now before the character of the people is further demoralized. But there will be a fine shaking of the nations when the big central mass bursts up.

Mr. Froude doubted many things, but he never doubted that he was wiser than the majority of his countrymen. Again and again he deplores the drift of affairs, which seem to him to be tending steadily to the abyss, nor did he believe that they would wake up in time. He says:

Some day or other the country will find this out, and will wring the necks of the Parliamentary vermin. But it will be a long day yet. John Bull will be an attenuated animal when the fever leaves him, with barely strength to do justice to his misleaders.

Home Rule of course excited his most gloomy forebodings, and he returned again and again to the subject of the iniquities of Mr. Gladstone and of his colleagues. His only consolation was that they would make things worse, and so precipitate the final crash.

Let them do as they will with Ireland, it will be crushed down again before ten years are out, and I shall not be surprised if our parliamentary system goes down along with it. Lord Derby once said to me that kings and aristocracies can govern empires, but one people cannot govern another people. If we have to choose between the Empire and the Constitution, I think I know which way it will be.

These prophecies of Mr. Froude may of course be fulfilled in the coming time; some others, about which he was equally confident, do not seem to be much justified by events—so far, at least. This, for instance, reads rather oddly in view of the position which Mr. Rhodes occupies at the Cape. Concerning South Africa, he wrote:

I think we shall lose that country. We are teaching every section of the people to hate us there—English, Dutch, natives alike; and unless we determine to hold the whole place by force, there will soon be nothing for us but to take ourselves off with shame.

He did not grow more cheerful as he grew older. After he had been appointed to lecture on history at Oxford he wrote also that the universities were out of joint. He says:

The teaching business at Oxford goes at high pressure—in itself utterly absurd, and unsuited altogether to an old stager like myself. Education, like so much else in these days, has gone mad, and is turned into a mere examination mill.

Almost the only topic on which he seemed to reflect with pleasure was the way in which he had treated the life of Thomas Carlyle. In this Mr. Skelton is in enthusiastic accord with his hero. He says: "No competent critic now ventures to deny that the four volumes of 'Thomas Carlyle' contain one of the half-dozen great biographies in the English language."

The most interesting passage in Mr. Froude's letters on this subject is that in which he quotes a saying of Mr. Carlyle's about one of his own portraits, which cannot now, unfortunately, be identified. Mr. Froude says:

I cannot help you to a portrait of Carlyle, for none was ever made of him fit to be seen. I found in a letter an account of one in which the face, he says, is "a cross between a demon and a flayed horse."

Regarding this biography of his master, Mr. Froude says on various occasions:

Every one whose opinion is worth having will be grateful for having a true Carlyle before them, and not a mutilated and incredible one. The true figure of a true man will in the end interest all true men; and who else ought to be considered? The end will be that C. will stand higher than ever, and will be loved more than ever. When a man's faults are not such as dishonor him, we are all the nearer to him because of them, and because we feel the common pulse of humanity in him. Arcturus is not the less brilliant or beautiful because he flashes red and green instead of shining pale and calm as angelic stars ought to do.

One more extract on a familiar subject, and we leave this paper. Writing in 1889 upon the Calvinists, Mr. Froude says:

Whatever was the cause, they were the only fighting Protestants. It was they whose faith gave them courage to stand up for the Reformation. In England, Scotland, France, Holland, they and only they did the work, and but for them the Reformation would have been crushed. This is why I admire them, and feel that there was something in their creed which made them what they were. In a high transcendental sense I believe Calvinism to be true—i. e., I believe Free Will to be an illusion, and that all is as it is ordered to be. But leaving this, which belongs to abstruse philosophy, the Calvinists practically, like the early Christians, abhorred lies, especially in matters of religion, and would have nothing to do with them. If it had not been for Calvinists, Huguenots, Puritans, or whatever you like to call them, the Pope and Philip would have won, and we should either be Papists or Socialists.

AMERICA'S CHANCES IN MUSIC.

THE paper in the February *Harper's* on "Music in America" is doubly valuable as coming from that really great administrative musician, Antonin Dvorák, who has come from the most musical country of the world to be the director of our National Conservatory. As a result of his observation and teachings during his two years of directorship, Herr Dvorák says that the two prominent American traits which have impressed him are "unbounded patriotism and the capacity for enthusiasm." The inquisitiveness and enterprise with which they accept their art were actually annoying, says Herr Dvorák, in his pupils. "But now I like it, for I have come to the conclusion that this youthful enthusiasm and eagerness to take up everything is the best promise for music in America."

THE STATE AND THE SCHOLAR.

The following anecdote, told by Herr Dvorák, with his commentary on it, is very expressive of the difference in the attitude toward musical art between Europe and America. "Not long ago a young man came to me and showed me his compositions. His talent seemed so promising that I at once offered him a scholarship in our school; but he sorrowfully confessed that he could not afford to become my pupil, because he had to earn his living by keeping books in Brooklyn. Even if he came on but two afternoons in the week, or on Saturday afternoon only, he said, he would lose his employment, on which he and others had to depend. I urged him to arrange the matter with his employer, but he only received the answer: 'If you want to play, you can't keep books. You will have to drop one or the other.' He dropped his music."

"In any other country the state would have made some provision for such a deserving scholar, so that he could have pursued his natural calling without having to starve. With us in Bohemia the Diet each year votes a special sum of money for just such purposes, and the imperial government in Vienna on occasion furnishes other funds for talented artists. Had it not been for such support I should not have been able to pursue my studies when I was a young man. Owing to the fact that, upon the kind recommendation of such men as Brahms, Hanslick, and Herbeck, the Minister of Public Education in Vienna on five successive years sent me sums ranging from four to six hundred florins, I was able to pursue my work and to get my compositions published, so that at the end of that time I was able to stand on my own feet. This has filled me with lasting gratitude toward my country."

WHERE SHALL WE FIND OUR SONGS?

Coming from such an artist and scholar as Herr Dvorák, the suggestion is decidedly interesting when he says that our negro melodies offer the most promising field for a distinctively American music. "It is a proper question to ask what songs, then, belong to the American and appeal more strongly to

him than any others? What melody could stop him on the street if he were in a strange land and make the home feeling well up within him, no matter how hardened he might be or how wretchedly the tune were played? Their number, to be sure, seems to be limited. The most potent as well as the most beautiful among them, according to my estimation, are certain of the so-called plantation melodies and slave songs, all of which are distinguished by unusual and subtle harmonies, the like of which I have found in no other songs but those of old Scotland and Ireland. The point has been urged that many of these touching songs, like those of Foster, have not been composed by the negroes themselves, but are the work of white men, while others did not originate on the plantation, but were imported from Africa. It seems to me that this matters but little. One might as well condemn the Hungarian Rhapsody because Liszt could not speak Hungarian. The important thing is that the inspiration for such music should come from the right source and that the music itself should be a true expression of the people's real feelings."

HERR DVORÁK'S MISSION.

"My own duty as a teacher, I conceive, is not so much to interpret Beethoven, Wagner, or other masters of the past, but to give what encouragement I can to the young musicians of America. I must give full expression to my firm conviction, and to the hope that just as this nation has already surpassed so many others in marvelous inventions and feats of engineering and commerce, and has made an honorable place for itself in literature in one short century, so it must assert itself in the other arts, and especially in the art of music. Already there are enough public-spirited lovers of music striving for the advancement of this their chosen art to give rise to the hope that the United States of America will soon emulate the older countries in smoothing the thorny path of the artist and musician. When that beginning has been made, when no large city is without its public opera house and concert hall, and without its school of music and endowed orchestra, where native musicians can be heard and judged, then those who hitherto have had no opportunity to reveal their talent will come forth and compete with one another, till a real genius emerges from their number, who will be as thoroughly representative of his country as Wagner and Weber are of Germany, or Chopin of Poland."

THE municipal reform situation in Philadelphia at the present moment is thus summed up by Herbert Welsh in *Good Government*: "The reform forces in Philadelphia have won a great but not decisive victory. They occupy a vantage ground from which they can make more and more serious assaults upon the enemy if they remain united, consent to discipline, and are ably led." The same number of *Good Government*, which is the official organ of the National Civil Service Reform League, contains an exhaustive discussion of reform in our consular service by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, and an article by

Richard Henry Dana on the relative importance of civil service reform; these papers were read at the Chicago meeting of the League in December last.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM TO-DAY.

THERE is a note of triumph in Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's paper in the February *Atlantic Monthly* on "The Present Status of Civil Service Reform." It is surely a pardonable note for the man who has done most to accomplish that reform work of which this paragraph of his gives the history.

THE WORK OF ELEVEN YEARS.

"In 1883 the civil service law was established at Washington and in the larger post-offices and custom-houses throughout the country, taking in a total of some fourteen thousand employes. The great extensions since have all taken place during the last six years, a period which happens to include my own term of service with the Commission, so that I write of them at first hand. In 1889 the railway mail service was added, in 1893 all the free delivery post-offices, and in 1894 all the smaller custom-houses and the internal revenue service. Other important but smaller extensions have been made, and the larger offices have grown, so that now about fifty thousand employes are under the protection of the law. There are, of course, and there always must be in a body so large, individual cases where the law is evaded, or even violated; and as yet we do not touch the question of promotions and reductions. But, speaking broadly, and with due allowance for such comparatively slight exceptions, these fifty thousand places are now taken out of the political arena. They can no longer be scrambled for in a struggle as ignoble and brutal as the strife of pirates over plunder; they no longer serve as a vast bribery chest with which to debauch the voters of the country. Those holding them no longer keep their political life by the frail tenure of service to the party boss and the party machine. They stand as American citizens and are allowed the privilege of earning their own bread without molestation so long as they faithfully serve the public."

These fifty thousand officers which come under civil service reform represent about a quarter of all those under the Federal government, in point of numbers, and about a half in point of salaries.

THE NEXT POINT OF ATTACK.

"There still remain some things that can be done without further legislation. For instance, the labor force in the navy yards was put on a merit basis, and removed from the domain of politics, under Secretary Tracy. This was done merely by order of the Secretary of the Navy, which order could have been reversed by his successor, Secretary Herbert. Instead of reversing it, however, Secretary Herbert has zealously lived up to its requirements, and has withstood all pressure for the weakening of the system in the interests of the local party machines and bosses.

It is unsafe to trust to always having Secretaries of the Navy like Messrs. Tracy and Herbert. The Civil Service Commission should be given supervision over the laborers who come under the direction of Cabinet officers. Indeed, all the laboring force and all the employes of the District of Columbia employed by the Federal government should be put under the Commission.

THE EFFECT ON RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Roosevelt in enumerating the benefits accruing from a logical system of civil service reform, concludes by emphasizing the advantage gained by abolishing tests of religious convictions in assigning public offices. "The Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Gentile and Agnostic are treated with an equal hand." The effect of this bar to religious discrimination has worked most excellently with the postmasters and their employes of Chicago and Boston.

"They happened to be Protestants; but when they left office it was found that, thanks to the zeal with which they had obeyed the law, Catholics and Democrats had entered the service under them as freely as Protestants and Republicans. All had done their duty alike, and all had been treated alike. It seems to me that this procedure under the civil service law could with advantage be pondered by those citizens who strive to bring into our political life questions of religious belief; who seek either to use church influence improperly on the one hand, or, on the other, to discriminate against worthy Americans because of their creed or their race origin."

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

IF gold is appreciating in value, as many declare, it is certainly not due to a declining production of that metal, if the following table, which we take from an article by Hon. Robert E. Preston, Director of the Mint, in the *North American Review*, is trustworthy, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD DURING 1886-93.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
United States.....	\$35,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,175,000	\$32,800,000
Australasia.....	26,425,000	27,327,600	28,560,600	33,086,700
Russia.....	20,518,000	20,092,000	21,302,000	23,905,600
Africa.....	1,438,000	1,919,600	4,500,000	3,586,600
India.....	421,600	320,000	676,563	1,502,600
The Guianas.....		718,902	623,070	1,560,300
Totals.....	\$83,802,600	\$83,378,102	\$88,837,293	\$101,441,800
Countries.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
United States.....	\$32,845,000	\$33,175,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,955,000
Australasia.....	29,848,000	31,399,000	34,159,000	35,688,600
Russia.....	23,438,000	24,162,500	24,806,200	26,454,400
Africa.....	9,887,000	15,742,400	24,232,900	29,905,800
India.....	2,000,000	2,495,000	3,318,300	3,313,600
The Guianas.....	2,117,200	3,340,200	4,110,900	4,279,400
Totals.....	\$100,115,200	\$110,314,100	\$123,626,400	\$135,496,800

We quote as follows Mr. Preston's concluding paragraph:

"The fact is that the production of gold was never so rapid as it is to-day. When the yield of the Californian and Australian gold mines was at its highest, 1856-60, Michel Chevalier and other economists began to inquire what measures governments should take to prevent the depreciation of the yellow metal,

and some even proposed its demonetization. Yet now when the production of even 1856-60 is exceeded, and when the value of the annual product of gold alone is almost equal to that of the product of both precious metals before the depreciation of silver began, all the economic evils from which the commercial, agricultural and industrial world is suffering are ascribed to the scarcity of gold! What better refutation can there be of such a fallacy than the figures adduced in the foregoing pages? These are more convincing than words; for if there is a scarcity of gold now, when was there plenty of it?"

A DEFECT IN THE BALTIMORE BANK PLAN.

MR. HENRY W. WILLIAMS in an article which he contributes to the January *Annals* of the American Academy on "Money and Bank Credits in the United States," calls attention to what he regards as a serious defect in the Baltimore bank plan. He agrees with all the suggestions of the Baltimore bankers except the fourth, which says that, "No security of any kind is to be deposited by the banks to protect their issue of notes, excepting a guarantee fund of 5 per cent. thereof."

"This special suggestion," says Mr. Williams, is urged by the bankers on the score of necessity. 'The first essential,' say they, 'of a good currency is elasticity; elasticity is impossible if security be required; therefore, no security should be required.' This is perfectly true, but only with reference to that issue which is to furnish this elasticity. The power of expansion to meet a special demand is indeed destroyed if security is required, as a condition precedent to such expansion, but the fact that security has been previously required and previously deposited to secure the normal circulation is of no importance whatever. The Baltimore plan provides for a normal circulation of 50 per cent. of the banking capital without security, perfectly safe, probably, as it is guaranteed by the government, and which will evidently contract and expand with the banking capital of the country, but yet as evidently without any other or further elasticity whatever. By entirely repealing the security requirement, they would indeed deprive this normal issue of whatever special elasticity it might otherwise possess. It would thereby be made so profitable to the banks (the tax of one-half of 1 per cent. being inconsiderable) that the maximum amount authorized would plainly be always outstanding. In fact, if the issue were less profitable, if the conditions imposed were such as to leave the banks, so long as there was a demand for money, to maintain the maximum authorized circulation, but in case of a plethora to reduce their issue, a distinct gain would be made. In this way a security requirement or other burden might well add some little elasticity to this normal circulation. But in truth the currency provided for by the Baltimore plan depends for its special elasticity upon the emergency issue, and such elasticity therefore is in nowise affected by the re-

quirement *vel non* of security for the normal circulation.

EFFECT OF MAKING BANKING TOO PROFITABLE.

"As stated, this normal issue must be made profitable to the banks, in order that it should automatically expand with the banking capital, and to this end securities other than government bonds must be accepted; but it does not follow that no security whatever should be required. In the absence of such controlling necessity as the advocates of the Baltimore plan assume to exist, it would seem for many reasons inexpedient, if not dangerous, to confer upon the banks this unrestricted power to issue notes. The suggestion that the plan has been successfully tried in Canada is misleading. Financially, Canada and the United States are as far apart as the poles, but the controlling fact is that there are in Canada but thirty-nine banks of issue, with an average capital exceeding \$1,500,000, while in this country there are thirty-seven hundred and eighty-one such banks, with an average capital of less than \$180,000. We would indeed be reckless to confer this unusual power upon these thirty-seven hundred and eighty-one banks simply because thirty-nine banks of Canada had exercised it safely for several years. It is also urged that the experience of the past thirty years proves that the guarantee fund of 5 per cent., together with a prior lien upon the bank's assets, would be more than sufficient to protect the government against any loss on account of its guarantee. And this may be so, although there is no certainty that the conditions being changed, the experience of the past will repeat itself in the future. But however this may be, the objection to the proposed plan goes deeper. The danger to be feared is to the banks themselves, to the national banking system and, through it, to the public.

"It naturally did not occur to the Baltimore bankers, who are justly famed for their conservative and proper methods, that by making banking under the national laws too profitable, they might be the innocent cause of an era of reckless banking, bringing another panic in its train with serious resulting injury to the entire national banking and financial system. It is this difference in the point of view which has caused the divergence between the Baltimore plan and the one outlined in the foregoing paper. The two plans provide for the same currency, a normal circulation of 50 per cent., an emergency issue of 25 per cent. of the banking capital of the country, guaranteed by the government. But here the Baltimore plan stops, leaving to the banks entire freedom in the issuance of such circulation, while, from the public point of view, it would seem desirable to go a step further and provide against the reckless banking and overtrading that might result from the unrestricted exercise of such powers."

The adoption of the Baltimore plan, Mr. Williams continues, "would not only cause an immediate expansion of the currency, but would practically add 50 per cent. to the original capital of every national bank, thus increasing both their capacity and tempta-

tion to expand credits. It would also lead, and herein lies the danger, to the organization of many banks, possibly thousands, by speculators solely for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of this authorized circulation, and these new banks thus organized not for legitimate but for speculative purposes, would inject a new and unknown element into our banking system which might well cause an era of expansion and speculation with the resulting reaction and panic.

"It would seem, therefore, the part of wisdom to impose such conditions upon this normal issue as would render it less temptingly profitable. The logical condition would seem to be the continued requirement of a deposit of securities, not government bonds, but such as would insure the banks a reasonable profit upon the issue.

"This purpose, indeed, might be attained by simply increasing the tax upon the normal issue from one-half of 1 per cent. to such an amount, say 2 per cent. per annum, as would leave but a reasonable margin of profit to the issuing banks; especially if concurrently a bank's discounts were limited to some definite multiple of its banking capital."

HOW TO SAVE BIMETALLISM.

"HOW to Save Bimetallism" is the subject of an article contributed by the Duc de Noailles to the January *Annals* of the American Academy. In this article he sets forth as follows the situation in the United States:

"The monetary question in the United States shows the inextricable difficulties and dangers of bimetallism. Naturally, in a silver producing country like the United States, general interests are subordinated to those of powerful individuals and corporations directly interested on one side of the question. There is a real political party composed of both Democrats and Republicans, united by their common interest in raising the price of silver. The silver men, strictly speaking, are the main group, led by the owners and shareholders in mines and supported by capitalists and speculators who own or control silver mines. The game is managed by politicians, who know how to throw powder in the eyes of the voters. It is silver powder that is used to influence the farmers of the West, always great borrowers and fanatical partisans of a system that offers the precious advantage of repaying in silver at its nominal value the amounts loaned them in gold at its real value, practically at 50 per cent. of the actual debt. The bulk of the people confound the increase of the stock of metal coin with a real increase of wealth, and 'inflation' is a word that works like a charm, apparently making an actual addition to the fortune of every man alike, in North and South America. A syndicate of ignorance, error and self-interest tries to gain the triumph for silver or soft money, only to enable the managers to exchange it for gold at a profit of 50 per cent. The different efforts of the leaders are too recent to need any repetition. Happily, President Cleveland put a stop to all these

manœuvres. Not only did he secure the repeal of the Sherman law, but he also vetoed the Seigniorage bill, which threatened to injure American finances. He is heartily supported by all who demand a sound currency; but the silver men still protest, and their leader in Congress, Mr. Bland, insists on the re-establishment of free coinage."

PARALLEL AND INDEPENDENT BIMETALLISM.

In telling how to save bimetalism, he says: "Admitting that bimetalism is to-day in a bad way, does it follow that the two metals cannot be safely used? Why not try a parallel and independent bimetalism? It would bring back a real, sound, truthful value to both gold and silver. Each would have its own value, based on the weight of the coins either in gold or in silver without any proportion or ratio. Put aside all idea or notion of comparative value, and let it be one absolute market value of so much weight of metal.

"The parallel existence of two kinds of independent metal coins would enable business men to choose one or the other according to the varied needs of international exchanges.

"It may be said that the suppression of the existing ratio would reduce by one-half the value of the metallic stock of silver, and thus inflict an enormous loss on the nations now encumbered by it. But silver is not entitled to the privilege of anything more than its real value. At all events, the loss has already been made, and it is not increased by admitting the fact, any more than it is lessened by refusing to recognize it. The thousand millions of silver now held by various nations may be quoted and reported at their nominal value in treasury reports or in bank balances; but they are only worth five hundred millions in the world's markets, and it would be just as well to say so frankly and fairly.

THE FINAL SOLUTION.

"The final solution of the problem must come from America, which supplies one-half at least of all the silver produced in the world. The principal silver interest in the two American continents, North and South, is centred in forty persons or groups, largely located in the United States. These 'Silver Kings,' few in number, are the masters of the market. It depends on them whether silver shall be restored to its lost value, and the fate of silver is in their hands. Their true plan is to work honestly for a sound financial reform. It is useless for them to try by secret schemes to profit by the enormous difference between the real and the nominal value of silver. There must be an end to their efforts to repeal the law which forbids the coinage of silver for individuals; to all attempts to re-establish the circulation of depreciated money, at the risk of driving gold from the country and ruining the national credit.

"A new campaign should be inaugurated, with the platform of honest free silver and free and honest bimetalism—silver at its real value, and no ratio between it and gold. When the legal authority ratifies such a plan, free coinage will have no danger. Instead of being suspected if it is circulated, or use-

less if it is stored up, the silver dollar will be an honest dollar and will take its proper place in the monetary world. The American silver men will, of course, laugh at the suggestion that they should thus sacrifice their present profit for the future of real independent bimetalism. But nothing can prevent the final victory of truth and justice in the end. It is a noble maxim of American liberty that no man should go to the extreme of his right. The real interest of the bimetalists of the United States lies in not carrying out to the bitter end all their faults."

THE COTTON SITUATION.

THE *Banker's Magazine* contains an important article by Mr. Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., on "The Cotton Situation," which is full of valuable suggestions to the growers of that staple product. We quote at length from the last half of the article, in which Mr. Hubbard discusses the future of cotton.

"What, then, of the future? To answer this question, the future must be divided into the distant future and the immediate future. Of the distant future, judging from the past, the consumption of cotton will continue to increase as it has in the period under review, and the cotton states will be called upon not to produce a crop of nine million five hundred thousand bales each year, but possibly a crop ranging above fifteen million bales to supply the consumption. That is the lesson of the past, and the prediction of such a crop is no more chimerical now than the predictions of a nine million bale crop were in 1879. Of the immediate future, suffering as we now are from the retarded consumption and increased crops since 1890, there can be but one remedy—namely, a reduction in the crop and diversification of the agricultural interests of the South. We have before spoken of the losses which followed the large crops of 1891 and 1892, falling upon merchants and speculators, and have attempted to show that it was the fear of reduced prices the following year which brought about a reduction in acreage in the crop of 1893. This season the absence of speculation and the lack of confidence on the part of merchants who were impressed with the glowing crop accounts which were received from every section of the South prevented the decline in values from seriously affecting the mercantile community interested in cotton, but threw the entire loss upon the planter, an experience which he has not been called upon to endure for many years. In some instances which have come under my notice the loss in the production of cotton to the best planters in the Atlantic states has ranged from \$3 to \$10 per bale, and therefore the South is confronted with a problem, the solution of which is so apparent that it is difficult to imagine any other course than the reduction in acreage and a diversification of crops. Over a large portion of the cotton belt land is owned by those who advance the supplies to others necessary to support them while the crop is being cultivated, and as these operations this year have resulted in a loss which it is impossible for the owners of the soil to secure from the 'cropper,' they will undoubtedly

allow a large portion of the land to remain fallow in preference to permitting it to be exhausted by cultivation in the production of a crop which results in a loss.

RESULT OF LOW PRICE.

"The distress throughout the South in consequence of the low price of cotton this year has not been as acute as it was in the two previous large crops, although the price has been lower and the loss has fallen entirely upon the planter instead of on the merchant as in those years, the large crop of corn which he fortunately succeeded in producing this year furnishing him with a large amount of the necessary supplies, which in other years he had sought for in the West. Nevertheless, it is no doubt true that his position this year is one which will compel him to use extreme economy for a long period. The value of his live stock has depreciated with the value of his cotton, and he is no longer able to offer a chattel mortgage on his stock to secure the necessary supplies for producing another crop, especially as cotton is now selling below the absolute cost of production, and the knowledge is widely diffused that another crop of the same size as this one would bring cotton to a price where it would not pay to hire the labor necessary to pick it from the fields. Therefore, whatever may be the desire of many planters, it will be impossible for them to devote the area of land to cotton next season which they have this year. If it were not for the practical experience of the effect of enforced reduction of acreage two years ago, the trade would not believe that any united effort would bring about a change in the temper of the Southern people, who are, at times, seemingly infatuated with the desire to cultivate cotton, but the effect of that pressure is so well remembered, and it is so certain that the same pressure will be exerted this year, that a reduction of acreage throughout every section of the country where the planter is supplied with money by the factors to produce his crop seems almost certain.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ACREAGE.

"As corroborative evidence of this intention to reduce the acreage, we already hear of diminished sales of commercial fertilizers by the manufacturers throughout every section of the cotton belt where they are used. It is now believed that this reduction in the consumption of fertilizers will amount to at least 40 per cent. as compared with this season, and this must always be considered as an important factor as contributing to the out-turn of the crop. In addition to the efforts which will be made to reduce the acreage (if there is no advance in the price of cotton before the planting season), the consumption of the staple is increasing at a rate slightly in excess of the average annual increase for the past quarter of a century. The knowledge of these two factors has contributed to the steadiness of prices during the past two months, and the question as to whether the planter will be compelled to accept the present low prices for his crop in coming years is partly solved

by the knowledge of his intention to reduce his acreage, and by the fact that the consumption of the staple is annually increasing. It must then be decided whether these efforts to reduce the crop will be successful. Judging from past experience they will be; and, while the supplies of the staple at the end of the season will be the largest known, the trade is prepared to believe that the merchants and planters of the South are more than ever aware of the fact that it lies within their power to determine the price which they will obtain for their staple product. In other words, instead of the man who is in debt this year being able to borrow additional money for the purpose of extending his planting operations, it will be only the man who is out of debt, and able to raise his crop by his own labor or the labor of his family, who will plant largely, and, as this class is comparatively limited, it is probable that the acreage of the cotton states this year will be reduced to a greater extent than it was in the spring of 1892. No other logical conclusion can be thought of as the course to be pursued by reasonable men who have found that they are producing an article at a loss to themselves. The effect of such a reduction in the acreage, and in the use of commercial fertilizers, will be at first to establish a steady market, and then (if their intentions are found to be acted upon throughout the cotton belt) an advance will follow, the extent of which will depend entirely upon the character of the climatic conditions throughout the season. A reduction of the crop from nine million to six million seven hundred thousand bales brought about an advance in prices from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and it seems likely that a similar reduction now would bring about an advance which would again place cotton upon a level of prices which would realize a profit to the producer. What prevents the large absorption of the staple at the present low range of values with this prospect before the trade, is the fear that the Southern planter will allow his neighbor to reduce his crop and plant a little more himself to make up for the reduction, thereby producing another large crop, which will effectually swamp the markets of the world. Within the last five years the South has produced three enormous crops of cotton, and the fear of a repetition of this production prevents the trade from being willing to assume the load now pressing on the markets, but when it is once determined that the planter is not only able but willing to put into operation the remedy for his distress, which lies in his own hands, the present large supply would cease to be a factor in the situation, and cotton would once more advance to a level of values which would quickly change the entire commercial situation of the United States."

THE *School Review*, edited by J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University, publishes a holiday extra containing a full report of the meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.

"THE FATE OF THE FARMER."

THE February *Lippincott's* contains an exceedingly pessimistic article by F. P. Powers, which he calls "The Fate of the Farmer." The body of resident landowners is, according to Mr. Powers' figures, becoming smaller and smaller with startling rapidity. Landlords live in the city, in Europe, anywhere but on their farms, and the actual tillers of the soil are tenants who can scarcely make the most frugal living and pay the rent that is required of them.

A RACE OF TENANTS.

"The Western farmers, who, many years ago, got their land for little or nothing, are now growing old. They are renting their farms to men who will live on less than the full produce of the land rather than not live at all, and they are moving into the large towns and the cities to enjoy life, educate their daughters and start their sons in business. Even so far West as Minnesota and the Dakotas this is going on; in Illinois and Wisconsin it is a common thing. The tenants, being obliged to divide the produce with the landlord, are in a state of poverty, and they will stay so. As they do not own the land, they will suffer instead of profit as it advances in value. As the population increases, the value of land will increase and the number of persons who can afford to own land will decrease. There is already started in the Northwest an agricultural peasantry which has no future except one of increasing rent-charges. The sharper the competition for chances to earn a living, the greater rent will the landlord be able to exact. In parts of Europe custom, and in Ireland the courts, limit the demands of the landlord, but in America all rents are rack-rents. The tenant will get a bare subsistence, and all else will go to the descendant of the "homesteader." The agricultural population of this country will in fifty years be poor and illiterate, made up of hired laborers on great estates, of tenants, and of proprietors of small patches of ground which they will cultivate with the spade and of whose produce they will eat only what cannot be sold. The substitution of tenants for owners has already had in parts of the West an injurious effect upon highways and schools; the removal of the most intelligent and prosperous farmers from a neighborhood, together with the substitution of tenants for owners, will make the agricultural population peculiarly the prey of demagogues, cranks and political adventurers. Such a population will not buy so much manufactured goods as the farming populations we have been accustomed to.

A TENDENCY TOWARD GREAT ESTATES.

"It may be premature to say that there is a concentration of agricultural landholding, but so far as our information goes it points in that direction. For many years down to 1880 the average size of farms was diminishing; in 1890 it showed an increase, pretty generally distributed over the Northern States. The increase is small, only three acres, but the change in direction is notable. The size of farms had dimin-

ished from two hundred and three in 1850 to one hundred and thirty-four in 1880. Between the last two censuses the number of farms of less than one hundred acres increased 231,632, while the number from one hundred to five hundred increased 312,711. It is to be regretted that there is no dividing line between one hundred and five hundred acres; the inferior limit is lower than the 'three forties' of a public land state, which is a small farm, and the superior limit is higher than three sections, while even two sections is a large farm. The figures would be far more instructive were there a division at, say, three hundred and twenty acres; but without this we find much the greater increase, absolutely and relatively, among the large farms, and this is joined with an increase for the whole country in the average acreage of farms. The farms of more than five hundred acres increased relatively faster than the farms of twenty acres or less, and the absolute increase in farms of from five hundred to one thousand acres was four-fifths as large as that of farms of from ten to twenty acres.

THE AVERAGE SIZE OF THE FARM.

"Between 1880 and 1890 the average size of farms increased in the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. California is the only state in the Pacific and Mountain group which does not show an increase in the average size of farms.

"What the Census Bureau classifies as the North Central Division, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, show decreases in farm acreage, and Missouri shows no change; all the other states show an increase.

"We shall probably find when all the returns are in that our farms are dividing themselves into two classes,—small farms usually cultivated by tenants, a peasant class, and large farms cultivated under the owner's superintendence by hired men, the farm-laborer class of England. But the man who owns a farm of three or four sections will find town life within his reach, and much more to his taste, and especially to the taste of his wife and children, than life in the country, and this means the three agricultural classes of England,—the owner, who lives in the city or in Europe and enjoys the revenues formerly distributed among a considerable number of owning-farmers, the tenant-farmer, who has increasing difficulty in paying his rent, and the farm laborer, who gets not quite enough food to keep him thoroughly nourished, and who is attached to the soil, not by any law of serfage, but by the iron law of poverty, ignorance, and lack of spirit.

THE DEPARTED INDUSTRIAL EDEN.

"The nearest we have ever come to an industrial Eden was the New England farming town of many years ago, where the population was homogeneous and constituted the real American order of *equites*, among whom every man kept a horse and no man kept a coachman. Yet we have got so far from that

now that even a New England poet, no less distinguished a son of Massachusetts than Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his "Teacups," expressed his horror of a state of society in which the dreadful levelers had their way, and one man was not better or better off than another. The last of the great New England bards outlived his recollection of what made his race and his state great. There need be no dread of levelers. The census figures show how fast the soil of the United States is passing into the hands of a comparatively small class, whose members can soon add up the figures of their rent rolls on the fallen gravestones of the men who made this country great—American farmers who owned their farms."

TEXAS AS COMPARED WITH THE NORTHWEST.

MR. S. P. PANTON, who for a dozen years or more has been actively engaged in promoting the welfare of the Northwestern States, but who is now resident in that vast stretch of country known as Texas, compares in the *Southern States* the resources and possibilities of these two sections of the Great West, and much to the advantage of his second love. He says: "We of the Northwest have been laboring under the impression that it contained nearly all the attractions to immigrants that were left; that the field for development was becoming so narrowed that each succeeding year would bring us a greater rush; that capital would be attracted by our great deposits of coal, iron and the more valuable metals; that our towns would rapidly become cities, and our prosperity would continue indefinitely on an increasing ratio. But while there was and is development, it is much slower than we expected, and many of the men who discovered mineral bonanzas ten, fifteen and even twenty years ago, are still waiting for the railroads to open up their particular districts, and the capitalists to buy their prospects at the fabulous valuations they are still dreaming of. We have noticed of late years that capital and population have been attracted by similar resources elsewhere, and through the South new cities have arisen and surpassed in growth our business centres, situated in what we believed to be the richest mineral region in the republic.

LAND VALUES.

"A few of us have of late made some investigations, which convince us that there is a larger acreage of first-class land, lying undeveloped, to be bought at nominal figures, in the State of Texas alone, than there is in the whole Northwest. We have decided that much of the land in Southwest Texas may be made worth \$500 an acre with much less expenditure of time, labor and money than it would take to raise the Northwestern lands to \$40 an acre, for the same reasons that have given improved California lands values of \$500 to \$2,000. We are satisfied that a man with \$1,000, which would be just sufficient to put him under mortgage in the Northwest, can make a good, clean, independent start in Arkansas, San Patricio or adjacent counties with an

absolute certainty of maintaining himself in independence, and in a few years enjoying a permanent income rarely equaled on any three hundred and twenty acre farm in the Northwest. We are satisfied that while the Northwest is rated a healthy country, this section of the coast is much more so; it is absolutely free from malaria; pulmonary and catarrhal complaints are almost unknown, and the children flourish in perfect immunity from those scourges of the North, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

PRODUCTS.

"To one accustomed to the narrow range of products in the Northwest the possibilities here are bewildering. To say that almost all the products of the temperate zone will flourish here with all sub-tropic and some tropical growths, expresses a range far wider than our knowledge. But we find that the truck gardener can plant and mature vegetables at any time of year and ship them North when there is such a dearth there that high profits are assured; that the winter climate here favors the growth of the crisp and succulent vegetables grown at the North in summer, and the rest of the year can be devoted to products not grown North at any time. Having seen ripe tomatoes at Christmas, green peas in January and ripe strawberries in February, let us look at the sub-tropical products, which include the orange, lemon, lime, pomelo, shaddock, pomegranate, fig, Japanese persimmon, and the grapes of the Mediterranean, the ginger, camphor, and cinnamon trees, the cassava, from which tapioca is made, the great variety of valuable fibres, the canaigre, for tanning fine leathers, for which there is a strong demand throughout the civilized world, and innumerable other plants of value. Almost any one of these products intelligently handled will pay several times the profit per acre of the best crops in the Northwest. This is, so far as known, the only part of the republic east of California where the finest European grapes attain the greatest perfection. As they ripen here from four to six weeks earlier than in California, the viticulturists of this coast have the run of the markets when there is no competition, and their comparative proximity to the body of consumers gives them great advantages over the Californians that are permanent.

"The supply of vegetables and fruits is as yet so inadequate to the demands of Texas alone that the California fruits and vegetables cut the most prominent figure in Texan markets. It will pay better to produce the whole supply here than to raise it two thousand miles away.

"It is safe to say that an industrious man who comes here with \$1,000, buys ten acres of land for \$200, devotes half of it to vines and the rest to vegetables, will find himself the possessor of a reliable income property in three years; and if he keeps some poultry, a gun, and a fishing rod, he will have so little to buy for himself and family that his necessary cash outlay will hardly exceed the annual fuel bill of the Northern agriculturist."

THE RULE OF THE RUSSIAS.

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH, who has recently served as United States Minister at St. Petersburg, and who is, therefore, qualified to write authoritatively on Russian political affairs, contributed to the *North American Review* an article on "The Young Czar and His Advisers." Mr. Smith is of opinion that there will be no swift or signal change in the rule of the Russias as the result of the succession of young Nicholas to the throne left vacant by his father, Alexander.

THE OLD MINISTRY CONTINUES.

In the first place, the young Czar has as yet shown no disposition to upset the old order of things, and in the second place, even if he should attempt to startle Europe, as did the young Emperor of Germany on reaching the throne, he would find himself face to face with a bureaucracy, the outgrowth of years of steady development, which could not be overthrown in a day. His ministers, the chiefs of the various bureaus, are those of his father, and have all reached their present positions not through favoritism, but by reason of their ability and fitness.

"M. de Geniers, the venerable, astute and wise Minister of Foreign Affairs—the prolongation of whose valuable and beneficent life would be an assurance of continued peace—did not inherit rank or fortune. M. Witte, the masterful Minister of Finance, was a few years ago a subordinate railway official in south Russia. He first commanded special notice by taking the responsibility of disobeying the mistaken order of a superior. His decision and capacity attracted attention, and he was rapidly promoted until he was finally put at the head of the Finance Ministry as the fittest man in the Empire for the place. M. Durnovo, the head of the other great Ministry of the Interior, belongs to the same class."

CHANGES IN MINISTRY NOT LIKELY.

Changes in the ministry therefore are likely to come only as nature or chance compels them, and Mr. Smith intimates that the new Czar would scarcely attempt to turn his present ministers out of office unless this move would have the support of the people, for in theory at least, the Russian government, though resting on one will, stands for the masses. Summing up Mr. Smith says: "The change from an Emperor whose character and convictions and policy were fixed and known, to one whose mind is yet unknown, is something of an experiment. But the glimpses we have are encouraging, and the surroundings and conditions constitute a reasonable guarantee. The policy of peace will be preserved. National interests and national sentiment will control. Individual predilections and associations may determine personal relations, and may modify forms and expressions; but national forces dominate even emperors. On the broad field of Europe the teachings of Alexander III will be likely to guide his son. In the internal government of the Empire it is not probable that there will be any early

or marked revolution. In time the pendulum may swing back to the more liberal side from which it oscillated after the cruel assassination of Alexander II. The first duty of a prudent sovereign is to know his realm, and while Nicholas II is mastering his great trust, the *personnel*, and administration, and policy of Russia will hardly suffer any radical change."

On the Threshold of a Reign.

Mr. Valerian Gribayédoff is effective with the pen as well as with the pencil, and never does he write more vigorously than upon subjects relating to the Czarland, the country of his birth. Mr. Gribayédoff inherits traditions from the ruling class of Russia, and this fact, together with the more pleasing one that he is now American to the very pen point, lend his article, "On the Threshold of a Reign," in *Frank Leslie's Monthly*, unusual interest.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

As to what will the young Czar do with the legacy left him by his father Alexander, Mr. Gribayédoff says: "I think it safe enough to predict that the spirit of optimism natural to youth will cause him in the near future to relax some of the more stringent measures introduced during his father's reign. There are already portentous rumors of an impending change in the agrarian laws, which will relieve the peasants of a portion of their heavy burdens. Not even the most sanguine look forward as yet to the convocation of a representative assembly of nobles, landowners and clergy, but there is every indication that the Zemstvos will eventually be reinvested with some of the privileges they lost through Alexander III's action. From authoritative sources I have also learned that the attention of the present Czar has been called to the glaring defects and abuses of the Russian police system. Next to the police of New York, those of St. Petersburg, and in fact of all Russia, are the most corrupt in the world, and in addition to this they are invested with powers which allow them to exercise a most atrocious tyranny over a large proportion of the population.

"No citizen in Russia is entirely safe from the espionage of the dreaded Third Section, and once accused, however unjustly, the victim finds little redress in the courts, even if he is acquitted. On the other hand, the levying of blackmail on gambling dens and brothels is a recognized source of income to every chief of police. The Grádonatchalnik (police master) of St. Petersburg usually leaves office a millionaire, when he leaves it alive, not having been disposed of by Nihilists or quack doctors. The reorganization of the Russian police, if it really occurs, will, in my opinion, result in greater immediate good to the country than even a move in the direction of representative government.

"Another excellent sign of the times, let us hope an evidence of the fact that religious intolerance has seen its day in the Czar's empire, is the announcement that the Lutheran pastors imprisoned for violations of the code relating to the proselytization of

members of the orthodox faith have received a full pardon."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

Mr. Gribayédoff next considers the international aspect of the change of rule: Will Russia pursue her destiny as outlined in the more or less apocryphical testament of Peter the Great, or will she cease her march toward the southern seas and renounce all the aspirations of her past? In spite of the general tone of the Anglo-Russian press and the recent interchange of courtesies between the courts of St. James and St. Petersburg, he does not believe that the Anglo-Russian *entente* is anything but a temporary situation brought about by the family ties that unite the crowned heads of both nations. "Even," he says, "if the young Czar were desirous of curbing the ambition of his subjects to secure a southern outlet for the country's growing commerce it is doubtful whether he could successfully withstand opposition to his wishes. After all, the Czar, absolute monarch though he be, must sometimes bow to the will of the people, or at least be swayed by it.

"Alexander III was a man of peaceable disposition and thoroughly averse to war, yet he found it impossible to withstand the popular demand for an invasion of Turkey in 1877. Consequently those who are at present arguing that Russia will henceforth be guided in her course by a regard for Great Britain's interests, solely because the Prince of Wales has been warmly received by his bereaved sister-in-law and nephew, will ere long discover that behind the Czar there is a nation of one hundred and twenty millions of people to be considered, few, if any, of whom are animated by aught than feelings of distrust toward the British leopard.

ENGLAND'S PAST RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

"More substantial guarantees would be required to dissipate this feeling than the mere protestations of friendship on the part of the British royal family. Russia has had glaring evidence of English duplicity, bad faith and hostility since that period. The horrors of the Crimean War are still fresh in the mind of the Russian nation, but even these would be forgotten and forgiven were it not for Lord Beaconsfield's action in practically wresting from Russia's grasp the hard-earned fruits of her terrible struggle with Turkey in 1877. This blow wounded the country's pride as much as it affected her material interests, and it has rankled deeply ever since in the breast of every true Russian. Not satisfied with that success, England has since steadily opposed Russia's every move for elbow room in both Europe and Asia—and by elbow room I mean particularly the effort to secure an outlet for her merchandise by the acquisition of a southern seaboard.

"In what way, may I ask, is Russia to be benefited now by an alliance with an enemy of so many years' standing? Let us admit that through England's influence the Dardanelles may be opened to Russia's men-of-war, such being the recent assumption of a portion of the British press. What advantage could

possibly accrue to Russia from such an arrangement at the outbreak of a general European war, with the Turk, who holds the straits, ranged on the side of Russia's foes? It would mean an immediate interruption of communications between the Czar's fleets cruising in the Mediterranean and the Russian Black Sea squadron. In other words, the sop England would be offering her rival could amount to very little indeed unless Russia fulfilled her destiny by grasping and holding the Dardanelles herself, a project toward which John Bull must necessarily ever be hostile.

RUSSIA'S ASIATIC POLICY.

"We have also been told recently that the supposed Anglo-Russian *entente* relates to a final demarkation of the frontiers of the respective possessions of both countries in Asia. Here again I find it difficult to believe that Russia will agree to renounce all her pretensions on territories claimed to be within the sphere of British influence, or to play into the hands of England in the matter of the settlement of the Chinese imbroglio. Russia has everything to gain by an aggressive Asiatic policy, and nothing to lose. England on the other hand, possesses India, the priceless pearl of the continent, and feels it already slipping through her fingers. The enmity she has fostered between her Mohammedan and Brahmin population is proving a two-edged sword which will soon be turned against her own breast. Observers of recent events in India have noted the growing unrest of its seething populations, and have heard the mutterings of a coming storm. Hundreds of Russian spies, secret agents and even *agents provocateurs*, have been at work throughout the length and breadth of the land, for many years back, silently preaching the gospel of hatred toward the British conqueror, sowing the seeds of discontent with the present condition of things, and all the while gathering and forwarding every available scrap of news and information to the home government in St. Petersburg. The Mussulman population of India are constantly under the surveillance of men of their own creed, subjects of the Czar—Tartars from the Volga or Turcomans from Central Asia. Like Alikhanoff, the Russo-Turcoman, who instigated the Penjeh trouble, these men firmly believe in the union of the Cross and Crescent under the banner of the White Czar, and their zeal in Russia's cause has not been found wanting. Russia has also recruited some of her secret agents among the high-caste Brahmins, who perform similar offices for her in the midst of the Brahmin portion of the population, which latter is even more hostile to the English than are the Mussulmans.

"I do not set myself up as a defender of this system of international espionage on Russia's part, but *à la guerre comme à la guerre*; and, moreover, it should not be forgotten that she is only following the example of England herself, which country has for centuries supported small armies of spies among her powerful neighbors. At this very day Russia is teeming with them. They are to be found in every

walk of life and are engaged ostensibly in every kind of pursuit.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

"This game of tit for tat, this mutual suspicion and distrust between the two great powers, has been going on ever since the Crimean War, and we are suddenly asked to believe that everything is to be changed and that the differences of half a century, the clash of vital interests, are to be eliminated by one stroke of the pen. Such a result seems incredible to me. An alliance with England can mean nothing to Russia, either as regards European or Asiatic affairs. A maintenance of the alliance with France, on the contrary, implies an eventual reconstruction of the map of Asia, with the Czar's empire extending to the Indian Ocean and France's colonial possessions embracing Siam and the southern portion of the Chinese Empire. It is this dream methinks, that spurred on the late Czar to devote so much time, attention and money to the development of Russia's sea power. These mighty ironclads, with their marvelous mechanism and terrible death-dealing powers, were never intended to lie idly in the harbors of Cronstadt, Liban, Sebastopol or Vladivostok. It is to them, as well as to her mighty army, that the Russian nation looks hopefully for the extension of the Czar's borders to the long yearned for southern seas. Until this event is accomplished Russia and England will never really shake hands!"

Russia in Asia.

In the February *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. James M. Hubbard has a paper called "Russia as a Civilized Force in Asia." He describes industry after industry, and region after region in which the Russian enterprise has been injected with generally excellent results. In no phase of his reign was the late Czar more a peacemaker than in this work of civilizing Russian Asia. It is worthy of note that Mr. Hubbard denies the mere military significance of the greatest undertaking on Russia's part to gain additional territory in the East—the construction of the huge Siberian Railway, which is to have a total length of forty-seven hundred and fifteen miles. Five hundred miles of the western section and one hundred miles of the eastern have been finished and opened to traffic, and the present Czar, Nicholas II, has been personally connected with the enterprise from the beginning.

But though this great railway, and the other industrial work—which Mr. Hubbard describes at too great length for us to quote adequately—have been in the interest of peace and prosperity, the effective force has been the army. The plans of these undertakings have been devised by the officers. Military engineers have drawn the maps, and the rank and file have done the manual labor. "To the officers also,—there were no civil administrators—belongs the whole credit of the pacification of the countries, of the contentment of the numberless half savage tribes and races which inhabit them."

Of the country through which the Trans-Siberian

Railway will run, Mr. Hubbard says: "The western section is the only part from which any present material advantage to the empire is looked for. In southwestern Siberia, there is a region, as large as France, having the 'black soil' which has proved so extraordinarily fertile in European Russia. The climate is so mild that cotton and tobacco, as well as cereals, can be grown; though now its population of barely two million, having no market for their products, raise little more than sufficient for their own needs. The government expects that with the building of the road colonists will come, from the famine districts of Russia especially, to take up the unoccupied land. To promote this colonization the sum of 14,000,000 rubles was appropriated in 1893."

THE RAILROAD IN ASIA.

FROM time to time articles have appeared calling attention to railroads about to be projected, or under construction, here and there throughout the continent of Asia. An article by Mr. Charles Morris now appears, in the *New Science Review*, to tell us how much of a fact the railroad in Asia has become. When it is considered that ten years ago, outside of the limits of British India, the railroad in Asia was hardly more than a bare conception, the facts presented by Mr. Morris are truly surprising.

IN SPITE OF CHINESE PREJUDICE.

It was to China, with its enormous population, its native industry, its great wealth of product and want of ideas that occidental enterprise first turned its attention in the matter of railroad building; and it was against this very enterprise it would seem that the Chinamen for centuries had been building up prejudice, such a celestial hullabaloo did they kick up when, one morning in 1876, they awakened to find that some wizard English capitalists had built an iron road from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of seven miles. This would not do, so, first buying out the road, to avoid international difficulties, they tore it up, root and branch, rail and sleeper.

The next road, seven miles in length, was built in a similarly surreptitious manner, connecting the coal mines near Kaiping and Tongshan, in Northeastern China, with a canal which led to the Pehtang River. A locomotive was secretly constructed and was put into operation on the road before the hostility of the Chinese in that remote district had focused itself for action. The locomotive made its first run in 1881, and continued to run, in spite of occasional fulminations of the government, and later the daring engineers imported two others and placed them on the road.

A railroad having been thus smuggled into China, and no convulsion of nature having occurred in consequence, the government made no objection to its later extension alongside the canal to the Pehtang River, and the original seven miles became twenty-seven in 1887, the extension being built from materials brought from England. "Here was an object lesson,"

says Mr. Morris, "of which any wide-awake Chinaman could not fail to see the advantage, and the next step of railroad development was taken by the government itself, it being due to the intelligence of Li Hung Chang, viceroy of the province of Chihli, who proved to be that *rara avis*, an educated Chinaman with modern ideas.

"In 1888—a date to be remembered in connection with the history of the railroad—the Chinese government took the initiative, and ordered the extension of the Kaiping road to the large city of Tientsin, a distance of eighty-seven and a half miles. The route selected passed through the seaport of Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho River, and the road was completed by the autumn of 1890. This first authorized railroad in China presented some, but no very difficult, engineering problems. There are in its course about fifty bridges, one of them of iron 720 feet long. The road was built by Chinese labor, under English superintendence, and worked by European engineers and officials, though owned by the Chinese government. The business of the original road had been confined to the hauling of coal, but passengers and freight alike are carried on this road, which has become a profitable and popular enterprise.

LI HUNG, PROMOTER.

"The only Chinaman who seemed fully awake to the importance of introducing the railroad into China was the far-seeing Li Hung Chang. His efforts met with the strongest opposition from officials, priests, the Board of Censors and the Empress Dowager, who were all deeply infiltrated with the ancient Chinese prejudice against innovations. His only powerful ally was Prince Kung, uncle of the youthful emperor. The viceroy, however, was persistent, and his influence at court grew. His first great success was with the telegraph, which, fostered by him, has extended, until now there is a network of about ten thousand miles centering in Peking and extending to the great commercial and imperial cities of the empire. The system has now been connected with the Russian telegraphic system, and messages can be sent from China to all parts of the world.

"The ordering of the Tientsin railroad was quickly followed by a government decree that it should be extended to the river port of Tungchow, thirteen miles from Peking. This extension, however, was abandoned through official opposition.

"Yet Li Hung Chang has since then persistently pushed his schemes of progress, and has gained ground with the authorities, even the Empress Dowager having been brought into sympathy with his plans. He has constantly presented the claims of the railroad from both military and commercial points of view, and has to some extent penetrated the dense wall of Chinese conservatism. As a result of his efforts, the project of a southward coast road toward Shanghai is entertained, and the road to Hankow is again being considered. The Tientsin road is being extended to Shan Hai Kwan, at the sea

end of the great wall of China, with the purpose of continuing it from that point into Manchuria."

Such is the status of railroad building to-day in the great empire of China, the only roads in active operation being that from Kaiping to Tientsin, and a road of seventeen miles in length built in 1890, in the island of Formosa, whose governor is a supporter of Li Hung Chang's views. The lack of progress has been partly due to the wish of Chinese statesmen that the roads shall be built by Chinese capital, and of steel rails manufactured from Chinese iron in Chinese furnaces.

"They have been moved by a praiseworthy desire to avoid foreign debt, and though acknowledging the military value of railroads could not see in the near future any immediate danger of war, or need of undue haste; but the war has come,—unexpectedly and disastrously,—and China is likely to pay dearly for her short sighted policy. Had Li Hung Chang's projects been carried out the Celestial empire might have been in a very different position to-day from that of crouching at the feet of her island foe."

IN JAPAN AND BRITISH INDIA.

In Japan the railroad has met with no wall of prejudice and superstition. Railroad building there began in 1869 and has since steadily grown. The roads were at first of English construction and management. The engines are still imported, but are now run by Japanese. Railroad building in recent years has gone on with encouraging rapidity. The total length in 1893 was 1,864 miles, half of it built within four years, and the work goes actively on.

Nowhere in Asia, outside of China, has railroad building been hindered by superstitious fears or the self-sufficiency of presumed superior knowledge. In India the roads are all of English enterprise. In British India in 1893 there were in use 17,983 miles of railroad, with 2,317 miles under construction. Ceylon had in all over 200 miles of railroad; Java and the Dutch possessions about 850 miles; the Malay states about 50 miles, and Cochin China 51 miles. Siam had 14 miles in use, and over 300 under construction.

IN PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN, TURKEY AND THE HOLY LAND.

Persia has in all two roads; a nine mile toy road from Teheran to Shah-abdul-azim, which was opened in July, 1888, and another short road, built for commercial purposes, from Mahmudabad, on the Caspian, to Barfurush and Amol, a distance of twenty-one miles. They at least have the one merit that they are built and are operated by Persians, no Europeans being employed upon them. The Persian king, however, has pledged himself that no more railroads shall be built in his kingdom during the present century.

The neighboring kingdom of Afghanistan has still less to boast of in railroad enterprise than Persia, its

length of road being estimated in yardage instead of mileage.

"In Turkey, the contiguity to Europe, and the influence of European engineers, have given rise to more activity in railroad building, though without this influence the Sublime Porte would probably have remained sublimely content with existing conditions. The Asiatic roads of the Turkish empire have been built within a few years past, their total length being nearly one thousand miles. Asia Minor has four roads branching from Smyrna, one running to Dinair, two hundred and thirty-four miles; one to Alashar, one hundred and five miles; one to Odemish, sixty-eight miles, and one to Sevedikeni, nine miles. Another road runs from Mersina to Adana, forty-two miles, and one from Mondania to Broussa, thirty-two miles. But the most important railroad enterprise is the road recently completed from Scutari to Angora, the capital of Anatolia, a distance of three hundred and sixty-five and one-half miles. Of this the section from Scutari to Ismid, fifty-seven miles, has been for some years in operation; a second section, from Ismid to Adabazar, twenty-five miles, was opened to trade on June 2, 1890, and the whole road is now in operation. It is about to be extended by German capitalists from Angora to Cesarea. This is an enterprise of no small importance. Constantinople is already connected with western Europe by a trunk line of railroad. The road to Angora and beyond carries this continuous line far toward the head of the Euphrates valley, and it may before many years have elapsed be extended to Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf. Such a road will be of inestimable advantage in carrying civilization into the heart of the Orient."

Syria and the Holy Land are being invaded by the iron horse. Two concessions have been granted for the building of railroads; one from Damascus to the seaport of Acca, on the Bay of Acre, the trunk line to be one hundred and fifteen miles long, with several branches, and the other for a road from Jaffa to Jerusalem, fifty-four miles long, with branches to Nablous and Gaza. This last mentioned road was opened to travel in 1892.

RUSSIA'S ENTERPRISE.

The great achievement of Russian railroad building in Asia up to the present time is that of the extensive Transcaspian road, which penetrates from the borders of Europe into the very heart of Turkestan, extending from the Caspian Sea to the long-sealed and mysterious city of Samarcand. "The era of the railroad in barbaric Asia began with the establishment of Russian dominion. In 1880 a narrow-gauge road was extended from the Caspian over the steppes, which, after the conquest of Merv, was continued to the oasis of Akhal Tekke. This method of travel did not long suffice for Russian trade, and in 1885 the emperor ordered that the narrow gauge should be replaced by a broad gauge road, which should be extended to Samarcand and completed within three years. The main purposes of this road were military.

Connecting via the Caspian with the railroad system of Russia in Europe, it furnished a ready means of throwing an army into the heart of Asia for repressive or aggressive operations, as might be needed. It was constructed under the directions of General Annenkoff, who added to his military experience effective engineering ability. The road has its western terminus at Usun-ada, on the southeastern shore of the Caspian. It extends by way of Kizil Arvat, Merv, Charjui, on the Amu Daria or Oxus River, and Bokhara to Samarcand, crossing eight hundred and ninety miles of desert.

An extension of this road from Samarcand to Tashkent is contemplated.

But the greatest of the Asiatic enterprises, and one which will vie with the most gigantic feats of engineering, is the Transsiberian Railroad.

"The original form of this project was the design to lay across the continent of Asia a continuous line of rail, four thousand two hundred miles long, with branches bringing the total length up to four thousand nine hundred and fifty miles. The state of Russian finances, however, checked this ambitious scheme, and in November, 1890, it was announced that a less costly plan had been adopted, and that the road as first constructed would be a combination of railway and waterway. As remodeled, the length of rail between Tomsk eastward to the Pacific port of Vladivostock was to be one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven and a half miles, the remaining distance being covered by navigable rivers and lakes of Siberia.

"The plan, however, has been more recently revised, an increased length of railroad being contemplated, the line to run around the southern shore of Lake Baikal, while the Vladivostock section is to start from the Amur. This section was begun on June 1, 1891, with the laying at Vladivostock of a memorial tablet by the Czarewitch—who had been made president of the enterprise—in commemoration of the opening of the first portion of the road. The route up the Usuri, two hundred and fifty-eight miles long, is well advanced, its first section, sixty-three miles long, to Nicolsk having been opened in September, 1892. It is expected that the whole road will be finished by 1905.

"A southern route has been chosen for this important undertaking, alike to avoid the forest region and the hostility of the natives of the north, and to take advantage of the agricultural wealth of southern Siberia. The product of the extensive wheat lands of that region will probably in the future be very great. In addition, the road will pass through the rich mineral district between Lake Baikal and the Amur River, whose treasures of natural wealth include an abundance of petroleum."

The remaining railroads in Russian Asia comprise a road from a point on the Black Sea to the petroleum district of Baku, on the Caspian, and one now building from Vladikaukas, north of the Caucasus range, to Tiflis on the south, a length of about two hundred and seventy miles.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE EASTERN WAR.

THE February *Cosmopolitan* contains an article by Lord Wolseley, entitled "China and Japan," in which the Viscount outlines the present situation as between these two Oriental powers. He thinks it a serious problem whether China will be able, after this war, to revert to her old exclusiveness. He shows that it is an entirely different question from the result of the wars between England and China, although they shook the very foundation of the emperor's government. "But the Japanese have not the reasons we had for showing consideration to the Peking government. They will naturally strike it as hard as they can, in the most vulnerable spot they can get at. Unless, during this winter, China can organize a thoroughly efficient army of about one hundred thousand men, under English or other foreign officers, she ought, by June next, to be under the heel of her present invader."

Lord Wolseley thinks that this foreign officered army will be created, and that China will survive the concussion with her dangerous little neighbor. He also thinks that the Chinese nation possesses every essential requisite for national greatness, and only lacks power to organize and direct the energy of her enormous population.

THE CHINESE AS SOLDIERS.

"I believe the Chinese people to possess all the mental and physical qualities required for national greatness. They love the land of their birth with a superstitious reverence; they believe in their own superiority, and despise all other races. They are fine men, endowed with great powers of endurance; industrious and thrifty, they have few wants and can live on little, and that little poor food. Absolutely indifferent to death, they are fearless and brave, and when well trained and well led make first-rate soldiers. I have seen them under fire, and found them cool and undismayed by danger. If they were provided with a small proportion of English officers, and were organized as the Egyptian army has been by us since 1882, their army would soon be, according to my opinion, one of the finest. I recommend the employment of English officers in preference to those of other nations, because we seem to have greater aptitude for that sort of work among eastern races than gentlemen of other nationalities, and we have had far greater experience at it."

THE EMPEROR IS A LARGE FACTOR.

"It seems to me, as I write this, that the future of China depends much upon the character and ability of the young emperor, now only twenty-three years of age, but who has nominally ruled since 1887. If, like the second sovereign of his house, he be a man of an original and independent mind, of broad views and firm determination, he will call in the aid of foreigners to create an army and to command it until he has had time to educate a sufficient number of able Chinamen to replace them. At this moment we all know of Englishmen whose services would be

worthy a prince's ransom to China, and who, if trusted as General Gordon was, would soon provide the Emperor with another "Ever-Victorious Army," and with a first-rate fleet. What China stands most in need of at this moment is the help of another Gordon. When the great Tai-Ping rebellion seriously threatened the existence of imperial rule, it was an Englishman who saved it, and it looks now as if China's best chance lay in the employment of some countryman of General Gordon's to save it in its present difficulties. I mention my own countrymen as the best suited for the present emergency because I believe that no other nation has so great an interest in preventing China from being broken up into several states. It is commonly said that some nations desire this disintegration of China, but if this be the case, England, at least, is not one of them. Most Englishmen who have studied the Chinese question wish to see China strong for English, if for no other, reasons.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

WE find the following facts and figures regarding our trade with China set forth in an article by Hon. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, in the *North American Review*. Our chief exports to China, it would appear, are petroleum, cotton cloths and ginseng. In 1894 we exported 40,377,296 gallons of petroleum, of a value of \$2,435,794. In the same year our exports of uncolored cotton were 50,458,349 yards, of a value of \$2,772,065. These two products, petroleum and cotton, account for \$5,207,000 out of a total export to China of \$5,800,000. The balance is made up of a number of articles, no one of which rises to an importance sufficient to require careful study. Indirectly we send to China an article which no other country would take, ginseng, which goes to Hong Kong. The exports in 1894 of this commodity were 194,000 pounds, representing a value of \$610,000. Our imports from China are largely wool and tea. Of wool, raw, alone we received from China in 1893 20,744,689 pounds, of a value of \$1,811,427. Mr. Ford does not state the amount of tea we import from China each year, but we are told that it is growing less and less, China's tea being superseded all over the world by the British Indian teas.

"A prohibition on the part of China, or an interruption by war of the exports of tea and silk, would," says Mr. Ford, "produce a marked temporary derangement in the import of these articles into the United States. The prohibition by China, if we can conceive such a prohibition effective, of imports of petroleum from the United States, would be reflected in the petroleum interest directly, and all allied industries by indirection. No system of differential or discriminating duties, intended to retaliate upon China and Chinese products, or break the force of her prohibition, could be framed. Prohibition on the part of the United States of Chinese products would be mere foolishness."

GRAVE DANGERS IN OUR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SYSTEM.

IN the *Forum* Mr. James Schouler, the historian, points out two grave dangers in our presidential election system. The first is what he terms our anomalous method of choosing the chief executive by electoral colleges, which has become, he declares, not only a senseless, but dilatory and dangerous duplication. The original provisions of our Constitution pertaining to presidential elections were, after the famous tie vote in 1800 between Jefferson and Burr, when President and Vice-President were not named apart, amended. "But two prime evils of the original plan still confront us," says Mr. Schouler, "showing how utterly unsuited are those provisions to the present republican age: 1. Colleges of electors still elect the executive; and consequently the choice of a chief magistrate is not legally made in early November, but about a month later; and, in addition to the injurious delay, the voter who casts his ballot for electors at the polls is exposed not only to peculiar misconceptions concerning his own functions, but to the far more insidious danger that corrupt and crafty politicians may yet, at some later crisis, when voting runs close, baffle the wishes of the people. 2. Nor does a plurality of votes, even in the electoral colleges, finally elect the President; for the Constitution still adheres to the eighteenth-century rule requiring a complete majority, in default of which the eventual choice devolves upon the Legislature, or rather upon one branch of it. To this latter solecism, common enough in state politics a hundred years ago, but long since repudiated upon bitter state experience, public attention has not been drawn as it should be. All American experience is to the practical conclusion that, desirable though a majority choice must always be, it is much better to let the candidate who has a popular plurality on the first trial at the polls come in over all competitors, than to vote over again, or to refer the ultimate selection of a chief magistrate elsewhere."

Nor is it to an incoming Congress, but to a retiring one, and often in effect to a defeated and dishonored one,—and in fact to a House of Representatives, voting by states, which was constituted two years earlier,—that our Federal plan confides this momentous choice of a President, whenever no candidate has received an electoral majority.

A SECOND DANGER.

The second grave danger in our presidential election system Mr. Schouler finds in the long interval between elections and the taking of office. In order to give symmetry to our national system of government, and to adapt it to this modern age, "We should," he says, "abridge the present long interval which elapses between the popular vote and the entrance of a new administration and a new Congress upon their several responsibilities. Considering that a new presidency lasts but four years and the term of a new Congress but half that time, our present waste of national

energy is very great, and needlessly so. We have profited much in the advance of popular suffrage by leaving tests and qualifications in all national voting to state discretion. We have gained in national concentration by compelling a uniform day to be observed throughout the Union for choosing the presidential electors. But another change still more desirable (could only a constitutional amendment be had) would be to bring a newly elected administration more speedily into power, and a newly chosen House of Representatives and Congress besides."

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AND ITS WORK.

THE first note in the coming campaign which is soon to be fought in London over the triennial election of the County Council is sounded in the *Contemporary Review* by Mr. Sidney Webb. Mr. Webb is a councilor, and he sets forth in an admirably lucid and interesting manner the work done by the Progressives, who for the last six years have governed that city to the admiration of all those who have taken the trouble to learn what the work is and how it has been done.

AN UNREPORTED BODY.

Mr. Webb begins by remarking that there is scarcely a meeting of the council that is not attended by some eminent statesman or economist from abroad, or from the colonies. But the council chamber has never been visited by either Conservative statesmen, the heads of the British civil service, or any English professor of political economy. Not a single president or secretary of the Local Government Board has entered the council chamber to see how things are going on. Ministers on both sides—with the exception of Lord Rosebery, who has been a member from the first—are content to get their ideas of what the Council does from the newspapers, and this, Mr. Webb points out, is a singularly inadequate method of learning the facts. Morning newspapers have no space to give an adequate report of the proceedings of the Council. The Tuesday meeting lasts from four to four and a half hours. The agenda paper contains thirty-one pages of foolscap print containing the recommendations of twenty-eight committees, on which the Council is invited to pass one hundred and twenty-eight resolutions. On Wednesday morning the newspapers come out with half a column, a column or a column and a half, with paragraphs relating to eight or nine of the subjects dealt with. Even if the whole of the proceedings of the Council were reported verbatim, nineteen-twentieths of the work would still be unnoticed.

The real administrative work is done by the committees, whose recommendations are usually passed without a word. Public discussion is devoted to small fractions of difficulties which loom in the reports out of all proportion to their importance. Mr. Webb asserts that there never has been a public body which is so free from our arrears of work as the City Council. This is due largely to the fact that it is the

first public body which has made an adequate use of the printing press. The agenda paper contains a statement by the chairman of each committee stating the considerations and reason which have led it to adopt a certain conclusion. Thus every member is kept informed of what is going on. Speeches of explanation are not needed and business goes smoothly. The weekly public meeting of the Council represents a very small proportion of the tax of time which it demands from its members. To prepare the weekly agenda there are on an average forty meetings of committees and sub-committees filling up every hour of the daytime from 10 or 11 o'clock on Monday morning to 5 or 6 o'clock on Friday evening, while Saturday morning is often devoted to an inspection. On a given week selected by Mr. Webb 128 resolutions were brought before the Council. No fewer than 900 items had come before the committees and sub-committees, which spent an average of sixty hours in dealing with the business.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Webb then passes in review the whole of the work of the Council, beginning with the Asylums Committee, then, glancing briefly at the industrial reformatory schools, he goes on to describe the work of the Building Act Committee, whose Act of 1894 constitutes one of the most important of London's triumphs which this generation has seen. The Public Health and Housing Committee has to do with rehousing of London's poor—one of the most gigantic problems the world has ever seen. The Parks Committee has increased the number of London's open spaces by 1069 acres in six years, and have more than doubled the uses which they have made of the parks under their control. The fire brigade has been increased by one hundred and thirty-five men, and the number of serious fires has been reduced from seventy-two per thousand to sixty. Mr. Webb has something to say about the Water, the Parliamentary, the Bridges, the River, the Main Drainage, the Finance, the Local Government and Taxation, the Public Control, the Stores and the Highways, and the General Purposes committees. He then goes on to describe more at length the work of the Council in starting the Board of Technical Education. He then defends and explains the fair wages movement, and the principle of direct employment.

THE ALLEGED INCREASE OF RATES.

He brings his article to a triumphant close by pointing out that in a majority of London parishes the demands of the central municipal authority have actually decreased during the six years of the Council's existence. The increase from $10\frac{1}{2}$ pence, which was the old rate levied by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1888-9, to 14 pence, which is the Council's precept for 1894-5, is due to the fact that several other rates which were levied in other ways have been added to the County Council rate. These rates are the county justice's rate, portions of the old poor-

rate, and the local vestries rates. These items, which are actually paid by the County Council to the vestries and boards of guardians, do not form part of its own expenditure at all. Hence, if these are added to the last Metropolitan Board of Works precept, it will be found that there is really a decrease of 1.45 pence in the rates of London. This is due to the contribution of the exchequer. Apart from the financial redistributions of contributions, Mr. Webb says the Council's net demand upon the London ratepayer for the last six years of its existence has only risen by $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence in the pound, everything included; $\frac{1}{2}$ penny for the Parks Committee, $\frac{1}{2}$ penny for the Technical Education Board, $\frac{1}{4}$ penny for the increase in the fire brigade and $\frac{1}{4}$ penny to cover the activities of the Public Health, the Asylums, Main Drainage and other committees.

SIX YEARS' GOOD WORK.

This is the price which London as a whole is asked to pay for the beneficent revolution which has taken place between the years 1889 and 1895: "In those six years over one thousand acres have been added to its open spaces, over 20 per cent. to the strength of its fire-watch; a vast, though incalculable, advance has been made in its sanitation; the Thames has been so far purified that whitebait is once more caught where sewage lately floated up and down with every tide; great strides have been taken toward the better housing of the London poor; one large common lodging house has been opened for the homeless men; thousands of improved dwellings are nearing completion; and every slum landlord is complaining at the expenditure to which he is now put for improvements and repairs. The reign of the contractor, with its 'rings' and 'knock-outs,' has been brought to an end, and trade union wages, with a 'moral minimum,' have been established in every department of the Council's service. Nor has the Council stayed its hand in those improvements in the means of communication which are among the first needs of a growing city. The gigantic engineering experiment of a new Thames Tunnel, begun in 1890, is already more than half completed, while many minor street improvements have been carried out. Finally, during the last eighteen months, eight hundred of its most promising boys and girls have been started up the 'scholarship ladder' of the Technical Education Board, and thousands of their elder brothers and sisters have been swept into evening classes. For all this the ratepayer is asked in 1894-5 to pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence in the pound more than he paid in 1889-90, the last year for which the estimates were framed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. What, on this computation, does the London County Council cost each Londoner? According to Lord Salisbury, the Council is a hot-bed of socialist experiments. Yet the net increase of charge upon each Londoner, after six years of this progressive rule, is positively less than 1 penny per month, everything included. Surely, never was revolution so cheap! It is now for London to say for the third time whether it is worth the price."

THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY OF ENGLAND.

THE first place in the *Nineteenth Century* is given to an article by Mr. Keir Hardie, in which he sets forth the great things which he has already done by the organization of the Independent Labor party, and the still greater things he intends to do when he gets his merry men all into line. He makes no doubt of the fact that the movement is directed much more against the Liberals than against the Tories. He says: "The workers are coming to see that Liberalism, not Toryism, is the foe they have most to fear. It keeps them divided, makes them wrangle over non-essentials, and prevents the real issues from being seen or grappled with."

Judging from the polls in the constituencies which they have contested Mr. Keir Hardie says the Independent Labor party is recruited from both the older parties, but that for every three men who now vote for the Labor party two formerly voted Liberal and one Tory. The result is that there are twice as many Liberal votes lost by Mr. Keir Hardie's plan of campaign as there are Tory.

He gives some figures as to recent trials of strength which I confess somewhat astonish me. "Of one hundred and thirty municipal contests of which I have obtained particulars, the figures were out as follows: Liberal vote, 92,972; Tory vote, 79,535; Independent Labor party vote, 56,420. The Independent Labor party vote thus being over 25 per cent. of the total poll."

There are three hundred branches of the party thus distributed in various parts of the country, comprising a total membership of over fifty thousand.

"Hitherto, the great difficulty in connection with the political organization of the working class has been that of finance. We claim, however, to have solved the difficulty.

"Every member pays, as contribution to his branch, a minimum of 1 penny per week. He is also expected to contribute to collections at public meetings and to special levies for particular purposes, such as the free distribution of literature, the conducting of special agitations in the interests, say, of the unemployed and other similar purposes. These levies and voluntary contributions make up an average of at least 2 pence per week per member, in addition to the penny paid to his branch.

"We have thus fifty thousand members paying 3 pence per week, being a weekly income of \$3,125, or \$162,500 per annum."

These branches, according to their author, are actively engaged in vigorous political propaganda. He says: "Each one of the three hundred odd branches is actively engaged in propaganda work. Nearly every branch has its own club room or meeting place, and runs two or three meetings weekly. Summer and winter the members are to be found at the street corners preaching the new gospel of discontent. On the Sundays meetings are generally held indoors, and are made attractive by singing and music in addition to the speeches. Classes are held for the study of economics; leaflets are distributed by the hundred

thousand, and pamphlets sold by the ten thousand, whilst two of its newspapers have a national circulation, in addition to over a dozen local sheets issued weekly. Its prominent members, in addition to their ordinary duties, speak two or three times a week to crowded audiences. Personally, since the party was formed, I have spoken on an average four times a week, and during that time have visited all the cities and towns of any size in England and Scotland, and a large proportion of Wales and Ireland. What the future policy of the party may be, it is, of course, impossible to say. For the present, it is strongly anti-Liberal in feeling. This is not due to any sympathy with Toryism, but to disgust at the way in which the Liberal party has broken faith with its supporters."

The object of the party, however, is not avowedly to smash up the Liberal party. Its object is: "The Collective Ownership and Control of the Means of Production, Distribution and Exchange." The methods by which the object is to be attained are summarized as follows: "Independent representation of the people in the House of Commons and in all legislative, governing and administrative bodies, and by propaganda by means of literature and public meetings."

The following are the conditions upon which candidates receive the financial support of the Independent Labor party:

1. That he will advocate the object and programme of the Independent Labor party.
2. That if returned to Parliament he will form one of the Independent Labor party there, and sit in opposition, without regard to the political color of the party in power.
3. That he will act with the majority of the Independent Labor party in the House of Commons, irrespective of the convenience of all other political parties.

The programme of the party reads thus:

1. Restriction by law of the working day to eight hours.
2. Abolition of overtime, piece work, and the prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen years of age.
3. Provision for the sick, disabled, aged, widows and orphans, the necessary funds to be obtained by a tax upon unearned incomes.
4. Free, unsectarian, primary, secondary, and university education.
5. Remunerative work for the unemployed.
6. Taxation to extinction of unearned incomes.
7. The substitution of Arbitration for war, and the consequent disarmament of the nations.

Mr. Hardie then gives a list of the candidates who are already in the field, his own name figuring at the head of the list. There are twenty-two of them, and they hope to play the mischief with the ministry.

There is no doubt that Mr. Keir Hardie and his merry men will contribute their quota to the victory which the House of Lords confidently expects to win at the coming election. But who would have expected that the first action of the socialist party in England would have been to dethrone the House of

Commons and establish the House of Lords as the dominant power in the state?

HOW COLLECTIVISM WOULD WORK.

IMEDIATELY after Mr. Keir Hardie has set forth with pride the means by which he hopes to upset the present social system and establish Collectivism in Great Britain, Professor W. Graham, in the *Nineteenth Century*, gives his opinion as to the prospects of Collectivism.

After arguing for several pages, he thus sums up his prophetic vision: "Collectivism must be modified to the extent of allowing inequality of wages; that it would be prudent to permit some interest, and even to offer it sometimes; that the suppression of freedom of bequest would entail very serious consequences, by leaving nearly all the saving of capital to be done by the Government; and that there might be very serious results, in the case of unexpected emergencies, such as war, a cotton famine or a failure of crops. We see also that the Government, not to interfere intolerably with liberty and the rights of the individual, must permit certain contracts, *e.g.*, exchanges, and private sales (even if shops be forbidden), and loans, *e.g.*, from the better-paid functionary to the man in necessity; even loans for interest, which might be convenient and which could not be easily discovered or prevented. In short and to spare details, not to interfere with freedom and to avoid poverty, the departure from the present system could not be great. A certain and a considerable inequality would have to be allowed; also, to some degree, the principal rights of property, including the right of bequest, and the chief contracts at present recognized.

"Thus, then, finally we come to this: that even if Collectivism were established after a successful civil war, equality would be found impossible under penalty of poverty, slavery, and multiplied impossibilities; that even if the system were modified so far as to permit a certain inequality of wealth, yet the suppression of private enterprise, the restriction of the spheres of private agreements and contracts, the general ordering of the lives of the citizens, together with the abolition (for the most part) of inheritance, would result both in comparative poverty and very great restraints. The ablest and most energetic outside the governing class would be dissatisfied the most, and they would easily communicate their discontent to the generality, especially if poverty became intensified. Things would be modified more and more in the old direction, till, finally, there would be the inevitable counter revolution, probably without any fresh civil war, for which the governing class would no longer have heart in face of the falling off of their supporters and their own failing fanaticism. There would be a grand restoration, not of a dynasty but of a social system; the old system based on private property and contracts, which has emerged, as a slow evolution under every civilization, as the sys-

tem most suited to human nature in a state of aggregation, and which is still more suitable and more necessary under the circumstances, physical and social of our complex modern civilizations. The system is by no means perfect, any more than the connected economical and industrial system; but it is, nevertheless, an existing fact, and it actually works—in a not intolerable manner, while it is susceptible of improvement and is being improved; whereas the alternative system of Collectivism is one which could not become realized, except at the most tremendous cost, and which would be found fraught with evils, absurdities, and impracticabilities, and running counter to the nature of man in every direction, even if it were temporarily established."

BREAK UP OF THE ENGLISH PARTY SYSTEM.

IN the *Annals of the American Academy*, Mr. Edward Porritt calls attention to a new and significant change which has recently taken place in English politics, which is nothing less than the breaking away from the old system of two parties in the House of Commons and in the constituencies. This change has been going on since the general election of 1885, until now it is easily possible to distinguish at least eight well-defined groups. The Government forces, numbering 355, are to-day subdivided into six groups. First come the Nationalists, who are now sectioned off into very distinct groups, the Parnellites and the Anti-Parnellites. Next come what may be described as the official Liberal group. After it the Radical group, and then the Welsh Radicals and Liberal Socialistic groups. If the Scotch Radicals and the Temperance party, both of which occasionally act as groups, were included in the enumeration, the number of groups in the Government forces is increased to eight, and the total number of groups in the House of Commons to ten.

The opposition forces are divided into two groups—the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists. These two groups have been acting together since 1886, in office and opposition, but each has still its own leader in the House of Commons, its own party whips, its own central party organization in London, managing its affairs in the constituency.

THE GROUP SYSTEM.

Mr. Porritt goes on to trace the development of this system of groups in Parliament, and then tells us that the group system as it now stands is less than two years old, and that this new system has already shown results, the first and foremost of which was the Home Rule bill of 1893. It was a group pressure which led to the introduction of the bill in 1886, but in that year Mr. Gladstone could have taken up Home Rule, as he did, or he could have left it quite alone. He had no such alternative in 1893. He had committed himself to Home Rule in 1886 and re-committed himself dozens of times between then and the general election of 1892. When that election resulted in his return to power by a majority of forty, includ-

ing eighty-one Irish votes, he had no option whatever. He had to take up Home Rule and he could not even decide for himself when he should do so.

Next in order, as a signal example of the working of the group system, is the measure now first in the ministerial programme for the disestablishment of the English Church in Wales. Whatever may have been the intentions of the Government in regard to this measure, the Welsh members determined to put an end to the uncertainty at once; and mindful of the fact that the Government majority was only thirty-six, and that their twenty-eight votes, thrown in a direction contrary to the wishes of the Government, would turn it out of office, they were able to speak plainly to the leader of the House of Commons. The same sort of pressure was brought to bear on the leader of the House by the Labor group, which is demanding an eight hours a day bill.

LOG-ROLLING IN PARLIAMENT.

As an indirect result of this development of groups we are further told that there is growing up a system of log-rolling, altogether new in English politics. "Groups act with each other, as well as for or against the Government, and any two groups acting together can at once end the life of an administration. Irish members have little or no interest in employers' liability; but in the session of 1893 they voted steadily with the Government every time when the contracting out principle came up for discussion. They acted in this way, of course, as some return for the services which the Government had rendered them on Home Rule; but they did so also as offering a *quid pro quo* to the Labor members for their support of the Home Rule bill, and for their expected if not actually pledged support on the Evicted Tenants bill. There were occasions in the last Parliament when the Liberal Unionists forced concessions from the Conservatives. There was some little group pressure all through that Parliament; but the system has been seen at its best since the Gladstone-Rosebery ministry came into office in 1892. It is in fact the most obvious outcome so far of the era of the new democracy in England."

In the *National Review*, Mr. Chamberlain thus summarizes the recommendations of the Parliamentary committee on Old Age Pensions: "In the first place, by a post office insurance for a pension of £13 a year, beginning at sixty-five, without any return of subscription if death takes place before that age. For this a male would have to deposit £2. 10 before the age of twenty-five, and to make an annual payment of 10 shillings per annum. Secondly, by an insurance for the same amount of pension with a provision for widow and children in case of death before sixty-five, or a return of subscription if the subscriber were unmarried. In this case the deposit would be £5 and the annual payment 20 shillings. In both the above instances the contribution of the state was reckoned to be about equivalent to the payments of the assured."

WANTED!—A NEWER TRADES UNIONISM.

IN the *Westminster Review* for January, Mr. Matthew raises his voice on behalf of a newer trades unionism, that is to say, a trades unionism which will be a moral as well as an industrial agent. A newer unionism, he says, is needed which will bring home to the masses of the people the truth that the labor question is a moral question. He is of opinion that the moral conduct of individuals is not beyond the jurisdiction of trade societies. He thinks that the men would not resist beneficent despotism if it were employed by one of their own leaders who insisted that their conduct should be upright, their dealings honest, and their families properly cared for. Drinking, gambling and general demoralization, he thinks, could be very much diminished if the British trades unions would follow the example of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society of England, which, under Robert Knight, its general secretary for the last twenty-four years, has practically carried out the ideal for which Mr. Matthew pleads: "Under its rules, the Executive Council have most extraordinary powers in dealing with members who violate contracts, leave debts unpaid, desert their wives and families, etc. Section I of Rule 42 reads: 'If any member be guilty of fraud or any other disgraceful conduct, or follow any evil, wicked, or notorious practice contrary to law, or use any unlawful means in procuring a livelihood, if proof be made thereof, his branch or the Executive Council shall have the power to fine him any sum not exceeding £5, or expel him. Any member being convicted of dishonest practices by a court of justice, shall be summoned before the committee of the branch to which he belongs, and shall be liable to exclusion, or such suspension as they may feel justified in inflicting; but no member shall be excluded before he has been summoned before the Committee.'"

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Every month the secretary reports the delinquencies of members, deciding how much a member shall give for the support of his family, and making various other rules and regulations for individual cases, which must be followed on the penalty of expulsion. As expulsion from the union usually means inability to get work, there is no doubt as to the potency of the agency which Mr. Matthew would use: "It is possible, then, to introduce into the government of trade societies a system which shall to some extent regulate the moral conduct of members, develop a sense of individual responsibility, help to make them men as well as unionists, restrain them from vicious practices, and impel them to well-doing and fair dealing. If this can, in however small a measure, be done in the case of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, no good reason can be adduced why it should not at least be attempted in other trades unions."

One of the first steps in the right direction would be to secure the removal of the lodge meetings from

the public house. The Boilermakers' Society, when Mr. Knight was appointed secretary, used to spend one shilling out of every pound in liquor in return for the landlord's kindness in providing accommodation. The rules were altered, and the drink money was used to form a fund for the relief of cases of distress and for the benefit of widows and orphans. As much as \$15,000 a year has been distributed among poor people. The basis of the New Unionism, according to the writer's opinion, should be the importance of securing for the working man a well-regulated home. He says: "In populous centres why should there not be trades halls?—buildings which might be shared by various labor societies, habitations in connection with which there might be reading and recreation rooms and classes for educational advancement. In some trade organizations it is customary for so much in the pound on the amount received in members' contributions to be 'spent for the good of the house.' It was so in the Boilermakers' Society."

ETHICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR TROUBLES.

THE most important strikes of 1894 in the United States are briefly discussed by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright in the *International Journal of Ethics*. Colonel Wright strongly condemns the quality of stubbornness frequently displayed by parties to labor contests and frequently justified by appeals to principle. He believes, however, that strike leaders have learned as much from recent experience as have the employers, and that while the lesson has been expensive, the cost has been small compared with the loss that would have resulted from further neglect of the duty of the public to seek a method of preventing such occurrences.

Col. Wright is known as a firm believer in the principles of arbitration and conciliation as applied to labor disputes, and he looks forward to a wider application of these principles as a direct result of the recent troubles. "These principles are ethical in their bearing; they involve the economic conditions, of course, but the ethical consideration must take higher rank in social and industrial affairs than the economic, and to this end all the work of the intelligent and patriotic men of the country should be aimed, not with any Utopian hope of removing contest entirely, but of paving the way to a better understanding, to clearer conceptions of right and wrong, and to higher conceptions of the deep, underlying ethical principles of the whole matter. In order to succeed in this direction we must lay aside forever some of the heretofore considered axioms of political economy and take into our business life some of the principles of ethics. No matter if they are considered weak by the radical, they must prevail under any system. If the resort is to state socialism, then the higher principles of ethics must prevail. If the resort to state socialism is to be prevented, certainly there must be more peaceful relations, more decent treatment, more mutual consideration; and if these recent troubles signify the dawn

of a day or of an era of mutual understanding, of reciprocal relations, of an endeavor to help each other, of the highest altruistic conceptions, as between two great elements, each essential to the other in production in all the business of the world, they have not been in vain. Nothing can be secured by calling hard names. When a man knows for certain what another man will do under specific provocation, and he then deliberately resorts to that provocation, he has no moral right to complain of the result of the action. If one man nags another until he cannot longer forbear and turns upon his persecutor with a blow, and the persecutor then thrashes him, the persecutor is not the hero of the event. But there should be no under-dog in the fight; there should be no fight. There should be a recognition of the absolute necessity of the existence of the other in industrial matters in order to secure success. The builder of an ocean steamship, who expends some millions in its construction, cannot move it from the pier until some ordinary man goes into the hold and carries on the laborious work of the stoker, and for the man who has spent his millions in the construction of the magnificent machine to attempt to crush or to own the stoker is a violation of every principle of ethics. The stoker is entitled not only to the very best treatment of the man who owns the machine, but to his sincere regard and respect, and until this principle is recognized, through the claim of the stoker for the respect of the man who has built the ship and the freely accorded claim on his part, there will be no settlement and no adjustment of labor troubles."

RELIGION AND WEALTH.

IN a thoughtful paper contributed to the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Dr. Washington Gladden enunciates a few of the principles furnished by religion for the guidance of our social life.

Speaking of the various proposed rules of distribution, Dr. Gladden says: "I think that we can see that none of these methods, taken by itself, would furnish a rule in perfect harmony with divine justice and benignity. The communistic rule is clearly unjust and impracticable. To give to all an equal portion would be wasteful in the extreme; for some could by no possibility use their portion; much of it would be squandered and lost. Some could use productively and beneficently ten times or even a thousand times more than others. The divine wisdom must follow somewhat closely the rule of the man in the parable who distributed his goods among his servants, giving 'to every man according to his several ability.' But ability here is not ability to take,—ability to grasp, to get,—but ability to use beneficently and productively, which is a very different matter.

"The ability of men productively and beneficently to use wealth is by no means equal; often those who have most power in getting it show little wisdom in using it. One man could handle with benefit to himself and to his fellows one hundred thousand dollars

a year; another could not handle one thousand dollars a year without doing both himself and his fellows a great injury. If the function of wealth under the divine order is the development of manhood, then it is plain that an equal distribution of it would be altogether inadmissible; for under such a distribution some would obtain far less than they could use with benefit, and others far more."

The other socialistic maxims, "To each according to his needs," and "To each according to his work," Dr. Gladden considers ambiguous and uncertain of application; we cannot know what real human needs are, nor what form of "works" is to be chosen as the basis of award.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM IN PHILADELPHIA.

SOME of the horrors of Philadelphia sweat-shops are described by the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild in the January *Arena*. Work in these places goes on, says this writer, day and night, in the busy season thirty or thirty-five hours at a stretch; often the toilers eat while they work, if they eat at all, and all this exertion simply to keep soul and body together.

"There are about seven hundred sweaters' dens in Philadelphia. Not long ago only five hundred were reported for New York. Of the nearly seven hundred that Philadelphia has, nearly six hundred are in the square mile of area in which my church stands. A few squares below the church they are most numerous, in a neighborhood celebrated for foul odors and stagnant gutters. Inside the houses the sanitary conditions are still worse. The rooms are small and crowded. In a room ten feet by twelve will be found huddled together seven or eight people and several machines. Air space is contracted. I have often stood squarely on the floor and laid my hands flat on the ceiling. The walls are as grimy as though they had never known the use of a brush. The floors are at times inches deep with dirt and scraps of clothing. The whole place wallows with putrefaction. In some of the rooms it would seem that there had not been a breath of fresh air for five years. One whiff of the foulness is enough to give you the typhoid fever; yet what you cannot endure for five minutes these people live in from year to year.

"In those human sties the creatures who make the clothing we wear work, eat, sleep and perform all the operations of nature. Sometimes they have not the time, at others they have not the spirit, to clean them up, and some of the abominable kennels no amount of cleaning could much improve. The men and women who bend over the machines and ironing tables are ill fed, unwashed, half clad. Proprieties do not count for much in a sweat shop. Conveniences and common decencies are unknown. Nothing counts there that cannot be turned into hard cash. The dearest things on earth are given for that. Health goes with the rest. The toilers' hands are damp with slow consumption. Their breath is like that of a charnel house.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

"Even their children's lives are sacrificed to get the work done. The child is set to work just as soon as it can draw a thread. The factory age in Pennsylvania is thirteen years. They know it, and so if you ask them their age, even if they cannot yet speak plainly, their prompt answer is 'thirteen.' And sometimes before you ask they will say mechanically, 'I'm thirteen.' It is pretty sure to pull strongly on your heart when you see the little children toiling with the look of age on their faces before they are out of babyhood.

"What do the toilers get for this work? For overcoats, 45 to 98 cents. Frock coats, 40 cents to \$1. Sack coats, 30 to 75 cents. Vests, 14 to 28 cents. Trousers, 25 to 50 cents a pair. Boys' knee pants of the best quality, \$1 per dozen. Down on Lombard street a man makes wrappers and is able to earn 60 cents a day. Another earns a dollar a day, but has ten months to feed, and pays \$6 a month for his hovel of a home. Another, a young woman with whom I talked, received \$2 a week before and said, 'I know not vot I get dis week.'

"The goods made in this fashion are not simply 'cheap clothes and nasty.' I am assured there is not a clothing house in the city that is not a patron of the sweat shops. I have seen with my own eyes, attached to the goods, the labels of some of the best houses of the city, firms whose names are household words among us, whose members stand high in Christian churches—Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Friends'. All sorts of goods are sweated. Letter carriers' and police uniforms are, so is clerical clothing. Ready-made clothing is sweated, of course, but so is custom-made clothing. To pay a high price is no protection to you. I have seen custom suits in those dens of filth, sometimes with the buyer's name on them. The price you pay seems not to be an element in the system."

THE HAUNTS OF DISEASE.

Mr. Goodchild points out the danger of contagion as an additional evil inherent in the sweating system.

"Of course, as soon as the disease is discovered, the Board of Health inspector forbids all work during its continuance. But the harm may already have been done in the spread of contagion. And if not, it is impossible to keep all under constant surveillance, and as soon as the inspector's back is turned the people are again at their work. The small-pox epidemic that lately startled Chicago is said to have had its origin in this fashion in the clothing sweat shops of that city.

"Down on Christian street, Philadelphia, is a man who does only custom work. He is being eaten up with a cancer. He eats, sleeps and works in one room, and the stench and disorder of the place are frightful. One physician says that he has found in the dust and dirt of these places, germs of diphtheria, scarlatina, erysipelas, measles and small-pox, and has examined clothing that was infected with the germs.

How could it be otherwise? I have seen working-men wearing the coats given them to make. I have seen coats and filthy bed clothes tumbled together. I have seen a baby half covered with sores lying on a bed of coats, while another stack stood by its side to keep it from rolling off. In this fashion the filth of the slums comes into our own homes, and outraged humanity has its revenge."

FREE TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

A NEW aid to popular education" is the very apt phrase used as the caption of an article by Mr. William R. Eastman in the January *Forum*, describing the free traveling library system recently adopted by the State of New York. The University Regents of that state are authorized by law to lend for a limited time selections of books from the duplicate department of the State Library, or from books specially bought or given for the purpose, to public libraries under state supervision, or to communities meeting required conditions; the state appropriates directly for the purchase of such books, while the local libraries pay a fee of \$5 each to cover the expense of cases, catalogues, record blanks and transportation both ways; this fee entitles the local library to a loan from the state for six months of a selection of one hundred books. Where no such library exists, the books will be lent on petition of any twenty-five resident taxpayers. In their petition an owner of real estate must be named as trustee, who must be personally responsible for the books. Libraries may be lent to the officers of a University Extension centre, reading course, or study club, if registered by the regents. A later rule offers selections of fifty volumes for a fee of \$3. Thus, as Mr. Eastman says, the traveling library system is a direct development of the work of the public library.

"The local library lends one book, the traveling library lends a hundred; the local library lends to a person, the other to a community; one lends for two weeks, the other for six months. In this way the State Library becomes the parent of libraries."

RULES OF SELECTION.

As these books are intended for communities of varying needs and tastes, the problem of selection becomes a very difficult one.

"It was decided to begin with ten libraries of a hundred volumes each. The libraries were chosen with reference to their educational value, without disregarding a reasonable demand for recreation. In these days, fortunately, science is becoming more and more capable of popular illusion, new books of history and travel have the fascination of romance, while fiction is burdened with the most serious problems of humanity; so that in making up a library the task of preserving an even balance between information and amusement is by no means so difficult as it would have been twenty-five years ago. Books of reference and periodicals were ruled out, but a few bright sensible books for children were accepted.

The tastes of professional men were not ignored; a few significant books on social science or economics were carefully sought. But all these were a small minority. After these, in order of importance, came books about the useful arts, about natural science, books of travel, biography, letters, history and fiction, which were added in quantity and quality to suit the needs of 'the general reader.' It was obvious, too, that the requirements of different communities must greatly vary. There are some communities where even the old familiar books would be unknown; in others nothing but the latest would serve. To meet different needs, three libraries of the ten were made to include a liberal allowance of the older favorites, such as Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Holmes, Prescott and Parkman, which were excluded from the other seven, and one library was made up wholly of the books of the year 1892.

"At length, after much revision and consultation at the State Library, one thousand volumes were chosen and distributed into ten groups as nearly equal as possible in the range of subjects, in literary merit, and in attractiveness. The percentage of each kind of literature was: Fiction, 22 per cent.; History, 18; Biography, 13; Travel, 11; Science and Useful Arts, 9; Sociology, 5; Religion and Ethics, 4; Fine Arts, 3; other literature, 15."

Mr. Eastman states that 125 of these libraries had been sent out from Albany up to October 1, 1894; they went to 86 places. In all, 11,900 volumes were sent out; 44 of these, aggregating 4,400 volumes, are still out, leaving 7,500 volumes which have been returned without any loss or serious injury. One missing book, costing 70 cents, was paid for by a trustee.

HOW THE BOOKS CIRCULATE.

"Complete statistics of the circulation of 5,300 volumes are at hand. Their total circulation was 15,358, an average of 290 readers to each 100 volumes, in a period of six months. The smallest circulation was 66, the largest 609. One 50-volume library circulated 338. The number of borrowers was 4,392, showing an average of three-and-a-half books to a reader. . . .

"Many interesting items might be gleaned from the record of individual books. For example, Mrs. Burnett's 'Surlly Tim' had 14 readers in one place, and 11, 9, 3 and 2 in others, and none at all in another. 'That Lass o' Lowrie's' was taken out by 17 in one town, and 15, 4, 2, 6 and 12 in others. 'Henry Esmond' was read 10 times and 'The Virginians' 9 times in one place, and neither was called for in another. The circulation of fiction was 52 per cent. of all; but the books of fiction in the library were only 22 per cent.

"Books on Social Science were usually read by two or three persons in a place. The highest records in this class are: 'How the Other Half Lives,' 8 readers; 'Children of the Poor,' 6; 'Who Pays Your Taxes?' 6; 'Girls and Women,' 6. In Biography the favorites are: Butterworth's 'Lincoln,' 13 readers; Coffin's

'Lincoln,' 11; Holmes' 'Ralph Waldo Emerson,' 11; Hale's 'New England Boyhood,' 11; Schurz's 'Lincoln,' 10. Plainly, Lincoln is the hero. In other literature, 'Over the Tea-Cups' had 15 readers; 'A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court,' 13; 'My Summer in a Garden,' 10. In History the war stories are in the ascendant. Page's 'Among the Camps' had 17 readers; 'Boys of '61,' 13; 'Blue Jackets of '76,' 11; 'Battlefields and Victory,' 10; 'Battlefields of '61,' 8.

GENERAL RESULTS.

"We may say that twenty-five thousand books have been read as a result of the traveling libraries. They have been good books and have left their mark on a multitude of minds. These libraries have everywhere promoted an interest in good reading, and have already led to the establishment of some important local libraries. They have been cordially received and are more in demand now than ever before. As a public investment they have fully vindicated the wisdom of their projectors and have proved worthy of the continued interest of the state. The system admits, too, of indefinite enlargement. Special-subject libraries may be multiplied as fast as they are wanted; and the addition of general libraries can keep pace with the publication of good books. The State of New York can well afford this offer of books to her citizens, which is at once generous and, in the highest sense, profitable; and the plan is confidently commended to the consideration of other states."

NEEDED REFORMS IN COLLEGE TEACHING.

AN article by Mr. Charles C. Ramsay in the *Educational Review* for January suggests several improvements in the administration of American colleges. The most prominent fault to which Mr. Ramsay calls attention is the seeming indifference of college authorities toward the personal character and professional qualifications of professors and instructors. "By these I do not mean moral character in the commonly received sense, which is everywhere deemed essential in college officers; nor a thorough knowledge of the subject taught, which, after sound moral character, is confessedly the first prerequisite of the college professor. I mean, rather, the possession of all those subtle and indefinable qualities which make up personal fitness and special aptitude for teaching, and thorough acquaintance with the history and theory, and practiced skill in the art of education. In the zeal for special research which (by sorry and injurious imitation of instruction in the university proper, wherein the students are mature and well disciplined) has become the ideal aim of much college instruction, it has come about that only the most brilliant scholars are chosen to be instructors, regardless of their lack of more strictly professional preparation and experience. As such instructors are usually promoted, this in turn has also become the ideal method of recruiting professorial ranks."

In short, Mr. Ramsay finds that most young college professors are more concerned with their subjects than with their pupils. This results, he thinks, from the partial neglect of certain qualifications, among which he names, after natural inclination and personal fitness, a knowledge of the history, theory and art of teaching, and experience of practical life and, as a rule, of teaching in secondary schools.

CHARACTER CULTURE.

"However fondly some instructors may desire it, the separation of the scholar from the man, in case either of instructors or students, is impossible. Such an attempt can be properly characterized only as specialization run wild. The cleverest youth, thank fortune, is not all intellect. It is an exploded psychology which taught the division of the human mind into distinct 'faculties.' The mind is a unit, acting—often simultaneously—in several ways. Knowing, feeling, and willing are but different states of the soul. While for purposes of scientific study, they may be thought of in logical sequence, they are not dissociated in the mental life. The sensibilities and the will of the brightest student play a very important part in his life during the period of acquisition, and will play a yet greater part in his future career during the period of application.

STUDENTS ARE HUMAN.

"The human needs crave to be satisfied even more than the professional.' Contrary to the opinion of many persons, it is a significant fact that after the age of admission to college the characters of most youth, even from the best families, are yet unformed. Many are the instances which may be cited wherein young men and women, well along in their teens, have made wide departures from the habits and beliefs in which they had been faithfully trained, and in which they had seemed to be thoroughly content and firmly fixed. The college, moreover, that ignores this fact, and the instructor who withdraws himself into a shell of officialism and concerns himself exclusively with his science, make a terrible mistake. The personal relations of the college instructor to his pupils are of even more value to them than are his professional relations. As he cannot safely neglect his own moral and spiritual needs, so he cannot safely neglect those of his pupils. From this it by no means follows that the college must make the characters of its students for them. Experience proves that such an attempt is worse than useless; but college officers may greatly aid students in their efforts to form their own characters aright. For this important work the college instructor, no less than the school teacher, will find cheerfulness, patience, discrimination and sympathy indispensable. If it be said that such assertions are but trite moralizing, it may be freely admitted; but to this admission it must be added that frequent observation of the absence of the qualities named suggests the importance of frequent repetition of such truisms."

ONE YEAR WITH A LITTLE GIRL.

THAT dignified and serious-minded periodical, the *Educational Review*, devotes twenty pages of its January number to the review of a year's experiences in babyhood. Mr. Oscar Chrisman records the doings and sayings of his own child between the ages of one and a half and two and a half years. "I did the writing," says Mr. Chrisman, "but my wife kept notice of the little girl and gave me as many points as I got myself." (Nobody will question this latter assertion.)

Mr. Chrisman was much impressed by the constant experimentation carried on by the child. "This is undoubtedly the age of research work. Experimentation and discovery are exploited as never before. I wonder if our great believers in this search for truth have considered the child as the original, natural researcher? Who experiments more than the child? Who has more need for the making of tests than the child? Every step he takes, every new scene that comes before his eyes, every new sound, is one of a chain of investigations which he must make for himself. Every day of this little girl's life has been a day for the carrying on of experiments. Just a few of these: One evening in her twenty-first month, while playing with a tin cup, by accident she held it to her ear. The roaring was something new to her, and she put the cup to her ear and took it away for six times in succession; when the novelty wore off, so she stopped. In her twenty-fifth month she was standing at a window with a bright tin can in her hands. The sun shining upon the can was reflected off about the room. I noticed this reflection, and she turned the can this way and that and watched the reflection dart along the walls and ceiling. One day in her twenty-seventh month she was lying on the floor, and happening to look up at one of the window-blinds, she noticed on it a spot of bright sunshine which came through from a broken slat in the shutter. At once she jumped up, went to the blind, and shook it to get the bright spot off. Failing to shake it off, she pulled the blind out and looked behind it at the spot and then she shook the blind again, noticing the moving of the spot. Failing to shake it off at the second trial, she went away from it and did not try a third time. She showed no fear, only astonishment."

LEARNING TO TALK.

Mr. Chrisman's record of the steady growth of the child's vocabulary is interesting.

"In the study of this little girl nothing else has so surprised me as the growth of her vocabulary. At the beginning of this record, in her nineteenth month, she really had but two plain words in her vocabulary—*papa* and *baby*. In the twenty-first month she used four words, yet upon testing her to ascertain how much she understood, I found she knew seventy-eight objects; I learned this by asking questions, thus, "Where is the chair?" and she answered by pointing to the object. In her twenty-fifth month I took down her vocabulary and found

that it had increased to sixteen words. At the close of this record—at two and a half years of age—she used as noted down about 250 words. This record of her vocabulary was made by myself alone during her thirtieth month, and it was not only her usual words that I gathered up, but I set down every word that she used, whether once or many times. None are words which I asked her to say, nor are they names of objects for which she was asked, but they were jotted down from time to time as she used them of her own free will. Her mother claims that I missed enough words used in her presence to bring the number up to near three hundred. This acquisition is wonderful, and it has caused me to inquire if it would not be possible for such growth to continue in the life of the child, if conditions could be made whereby the child could continue as his own instructor and not to be brought under stupid adult teaching, and thus his progress be continuous and not retarded, as is the case now when the child is put into school."

THE CURE FOR GAMBLING.

IN the February *Harper's*, Mr. John Bigelow gives a strong, clear answer to his title question, "What is Gambling?" A more forcible or higher pitched lay sermon has not come through the medium of the magazines for a long time. The occasion for this exordium is the section of the new constitution of the State of New York, which absolutely prohibits any kind of gambling. There was never a more trenchant blow struck at the gaming principle than Mr. Bigelow's historical review of the idea of "Fortuna," and of the situation with us to-day.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is really no such thing as chance, that, as Mr. Bigelow takes pains to show, every effect has its appropriate and direct cause, and that every event "is but a link in a chain that leads up to the Creator and Maintainer of all things," he points out that we are quite as blindly devoted in the nineteenth century to the Goddess Fortune as were the pagans of the corrupt Roman Empire.

AS GAMBLERS WE OUTHEATHEN THE HEATHENS.

"The propensity to treat the events of human life as accidental or the sport of chance was never more nearly universal than it is to-day. Never was so large a proportion of the fruits of human industry suspended upon the supposed propitiation of this heathen goddess. There is scarcely any form or product of human skill or toil which does not, at some time or in some way, contribute to the making or the marring of the fortunes of the gamester. All the staple products of the soil and every variety of incorporated wealth are bought and sold continually upon the chance of a rise or fall in their price, without reference to their intrinsic values.

"It was proved before a committee of the New York Legislature, some ten years ago, that between the years 1879 and 1882 the cash sales of wheat at the

New York Produce Exchange amounted to \$244,737,000, while the option sales, embracing what are known on 'Change as 'puts' and 'calls,' 'long' and 'short,' 'futures' and 'straddles,' amounted to \$1,154,267,000. This last enormous sum represents exclusively the stakes of gamblers at the Produce Exchange alone, in a single city, and on a single agricultural product, during a period of only three years. It was also in proof that this form of gambling was carried on in oats, in barley, and in other cereals, and to a very large extent in pork and lard, and in pretty much all staple products. It was also shown that the amount thus staked upon the course of the market in Milwaukee was fully as much as, and in Chicago was probably double, the amounts staked in New York. When to this we add the sums staked upon the fluctuations of the market at the Stock, Cotton, Mining, and other exchanges, we find that the amount bought and sold on an average every three years will fall but a little, if at all, short of the assessed value of the entire property of the nation."

WHERE DOES GAMBLING BEGIN?

When Mr. Bigelow has drawn an eloquent picture of the unmitigated moral degradation to which the love of gaming at the expense of our neighbor inevitably leads, he asks: "Does not this view assume that all business involving risk—and there is none without it—is sinful? Does not the farmer gamble upon the uncertainties of the weather, the cost of labor, and the state of the market at harvest time? Is it not all marine, life, fire and accident insurance gambling? When we buy the securities of a corporation in the hope and expectation that they may increase in value, or even continue to yield their present revenue, is not that gambling? May I not join my family in an innocent game of sixpenny whist or billiards? Were the delegates to the convention which adopted this amendment gamblers when they distributed their seats by lot? Were the disciples of Jesus gamblers when, by the same process, they selected a successor to Judas?"

"The answer to these questions is very obvious. One may do any and all these things—nay, one may take any risks, one may play at any game and for any amount one pleases—*providing* his interest in the result does not indispose him to do unto others as he would have them do to him. There may be no essential difference in an ethical point of view between staking a thousand pounds upon a faro table and staking it upon a railway venture or the purchase of a farm or a life policy. Nine people out of ten, when they for the first time accept an invitation to join in a game of whist or poker, have no more suspicion of the passions they may be about to nurse than the maid of sixteen when she engages in her first flirtation. The result in all these cases depends upon their action when they do discover the sinister passion that is brooding—whether they go on or make a timely retreat. The taste for play may be a trial of our faith, and one of the innumerable means under Providence for making us aware of our weaknesses and unhalloved propensities."

THE GOLDEN RULE THE TEST.

The answer to the perplexing questions of distinction, in Mr. Bigelow's judgment, ought to be found in the Golden Rule. In other words, he says, if the player never allows his heart to be poisoned by a desire to do to another what he would not wish done to himself, his play would be innocent. "I apprehend, however, that there would soon be very little gambling in the world, unless that word required a very different meaning from the one which now attaches to it, if those conditions were rigorously complied with, and the gamester rose from the table the moment he experienced a suspicion of the Satanic obsession."

IT IS A MORAL, NOT A POLITICAL SIN.

The conclusion to which Mr. Bigelow's arguments lead is that gambling is a moral rather than a political disorder, and that each man will have to settle with his own conscience the question whether he is breaking the Golden Rule or not.

For this reason he fears that the amendment to the state constitution will be abortive, just as the prohibition of the sale of lottery tickets has not checked gaming, and just as it is impossible to stop drinking by forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors. In a word, the state cannot maintain jurisdiction over the motives of men. By this Mr. Bigelow does not mean that the legislature should stop now and adopt a *laissez faire* policy.

WHAT OUR GOVERNMENT CAN DO.

"It can and should repeal the Ives pool bill, and cease drawing a revenue from a vice it condemns, so that gambling shall have no countenance from the state."

"It should also lay its heavy hand upon all who make it their business or calling to provide houses, tables, dens, or any facilities for gaming from which they are to derive a revenue. In the exercise of such a power the legislature would be little likely to interfere with the proper liberty of the individual, and pretty certain to discourage to a very considerable extent the vice that now goes by the name of gambling, by rendering its instruments criminal and infamous. Such a law might in some degree, substantially perhaps, re-enforce those reformers who are endeavoring to avail themselves of loftier agencies to extinguish the inclination to gamble. The proper and only radical cure is to educate people to be ashamed to prey upon each other in this way; but a law making criminal all who live by facilitating and encouraging others in the vice may prove an important ally of the pulpit and the press in resisting the spread of the most demoralizing of all demoralizing propensities."

"The desire to acquire what is another's without paying for it is the gambler's demon; he wishes to enjoy what is not his by any proper title—what he has neither earned, bought, nor received as a gift. Such a principle of action is inexorably at war with the Divine economy."

MAX MULLER TO AMERICANS.

IN his Oxford address to the American party of "Historical Pilgrims" last summer, printed in the *Arena* of December, Dr. Max Müller made the Chicago Parliament of Religions his main theme, and in closing congratulated the visitors on their felicitous relations with the mother country.

"In conclusion let me say that I am a very old showman at Oxford University, and I may say truly that there are no strangers that I like so much to conduct personally over Oxford as the Americans. They seem to know what to look for—they want to see the colleges of Locke, of Adam Smith, of Shelley, of Stanley, and they thoroughly enjoy what they see. They feel at home at Oxford, and they speak of it as their own university, as the glorious nursery of those men whose example has made America as great as she is. They have come on what they call a pilgrimage to England,—and it is quite right that the land of their fathers should be to them a holy land. After all, the glories of England are theirs—their fathers fought its battles by land and by sea; their fathers made it a home of freedom; their fathers, when freedom of word and thought and deed seemed threatened for a while, protested, and migrated to found a New England on the other side of the Atlantic.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD.

"But blood is thicker than water, thicker even than the Atlantic. With every year the old feeling of brotherhood asserts itself more strongly between Americans and Englishmen, between the Old and the New England. I have many friends in America, not one who is not a friend of England, not one who does not feel that in the struggle for political and religious freedom which looms in the future, Englishmen and Americans should always stand shoulder to shoulder, should form one united people. Whatever may be said against England—and a good deal has been said against her by what I heard an American ambassador call, the other day, 'the mischievous boy of the family,' always the most popular with mothers, sisters and cousins, if not with fathers and aunts—but whatever has been or may be said against England, can you imagine what the world would be without England? And do you believe that New England, Young England, would ever stand by with folded arms to see Old England touched, so long as a drop of Saxon blood was left in the veins of her soldiers and sailors?

"Here, too, as in the Parliament of Religions of Chicago, it would be easy to show that the points on which Americans and Englishmen differ are nothing as compared to those on which they agree. Take one instance only. If England and America were to say once for all that there shall be no war without previous arbitration, and that whatever country objects to this article of international faith, shall for the time be excluded from all international amenities, shall be tabooed politically and financially, the world might breathe again more freely, the poor would be allowed again to eat their bread in peace, we should

have peace on earth, good will toward men; we should have what the First Parliament of the World's Religions proclaimed as 'the true glory to God.' We are all members of the great parliament of the world; let us show that we can be above party, above country, above creed, and that we owe allegiance to truth only, and to that voice of conscience which is the 'real presence' in the universal communion of mankind."

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

IN the February *Scribner's* Mr. Robert Grant continues his witty and instructive essays on "The Art of Living," and treats this time of "The Dwelling." He compares the advantages and disadvantages of householding and houserenting, and suburban life and city life, and shows a residual tendency to indorse the apartment and flat house for the purposes of those married couples who have not an income of over \$10,000 per year.

One of the arguments for the apartment house Mr. Grant lays most stress on is the opportunity to get along with fewer servants in that highly modern convenience. This leads him into the most interesting part of his article, which treats of the great perennial servant question. He notes that American born women will not be servants, and gives an anecdote which he thinks contains the gist of the reason. "The letter which appeared in a New York newspaper some years ago, from an American girl, in which she declared that she had left service because her master and his sons handed her their dripping umbrellas with the same air as they would have handed them to a graven image, was thoroughly in point. The reason the native American girl will not become a servant, in spite of the arguments of the rational and godly, is that service is the sole employment in this country in which she can be told with impunity that she is the social inferior of any one else. It is the telling which she cannot put up with. It is one thing to be conscious that the person you are constantly associated with is better educated, better mannered, and more attractive than yourself, and it is another to be told at every opportunity that this is so."

The result of this has been, of course, since servants are an absolutely necessary evil, that the ancillary field has been supplied from foreigners. And Mr. Grant sees a most decided direction of evolution in this emigrant and serving class.

"It is fruitless now to inquire what the free-born American woman would have done without the foreign emigrant to cook and wash for her. The question is whether, now that she has her, she is going to keep her, and keep her in the same comfortable and well-paid, but palpable thralldom as at present. If so, she will be merely imitating the housewives of the effete civilizations; she will be doing simply what every English, French and German woman does and has done ever since class distinctions began. But in that case, surely, we shall

be no longer able to proclaim our immunity from caste, and our Fourth of July orators will find some difficulty in showing that other nations are more effete in this respect than ourselves. Twenty-five years more of development in our houses, hotels and restaurants, if conducted on present lines, will produce an enormous ducking and scraping, fee-seeking, livery-wearing servant class, which will go far to establish the claim put forth by some of our critics that equality on this side of the water means only political equality, and that our class distinctions, though not so obvious, are no less genuine than elsewhere."

THE ACCURACY OF OUR NEW CANNON.

VICTOR L. MASON tells in the February *Century* about certain representative "New Weapons of the United States Army." None of his statistics are more startling than those which give an idea of the power and accuracy of some of the new rifle cannon. The 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch guns, he says, have demonstrated their marked superiority in accuracy, endurance, power and symmetry over any other guns of like character and weight the world has ever seen.

"A fair conception of the size and cost of these massive pieces of ordnance may best be realized when it is stated that the 12-inch breech-loading rifle weighs 127,680 pounds; that the cost of its forgings before machining and assembling is about \$42,000; and that the expense of machining is about \$10,000—making a total cost of about \$52,000 for a gun which, it is estimated, can be fired only about 300 rounds before an additional expense is necessitated by the insertion of a new liner. (In England the estimated life of their 12-inch gun, which weighs over ten tons more than that of like caliber in this country, is but 105 rounds). So carefully constructed are these modern high-power cannon that a variation from the prescribed diameter of more than $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in the bore or the shrinkage surfaces cannot be allowed. In fact, they are more accurately and delicately constructed than a watch.

"The charge of the 12-inch breech-loading rifle is 450 pounds of powder and a projectile of 1,000 pounds; the required muzzle velocity is 2100 feet per second, and the penetration in Crenset steel is 25 inches at the muzzle, and 21 inches at 3,500 yards (two miles). With 20 degrees elevation the range is a little less than eight miles, and the cost of a full service charge is about \$400. With such ponderous weights and huge charges of powder, the question naturally arises, What is the accuracy? The answer is best given by quoting the following table and comment of the chief of ordnance as expressed in his annual report for 1892, page 14 (referring to the 8 inch gun, which has been fully tested):

Range, mile.....	1
Mean vertical deviation from centre of impact, foot	0.56
Mean horizontal deviation from centre of impact, foot.....	0.56
Range, yards.....	3,000

Mean vertical deviation from centre of impact, foot	1
Mean horizontal deviation from centre of impact, feet.....	1.75

"This extreme accuracy of fire is better illustrated by the statement that in a target of five shots, at a range of one mile, *four out of the five shots struck within an area of 20 by 21 inches*; and in a target of eight shots, at a range of 3,000 yards (about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles), six shots struck within an area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 feet. The targets with the 10-inch breech-loading rifle have shown about the same degree of accuracy."

"So far as I am aware, no other guns in the world of this class have exhibited such a high coefficient of accuracy under similar conditions."

Mr. Mason also tells of the small arms and the increase in penetration which has been obtained for the .30 calibre rifle by coating its bullets with a nickel-steel jacket. This wonderful little weapon will now pierce 24.2 inches of solid oak, whereas the same bullet in lead, with the same charge and with the same rifle, would only pierce 3.3 inches of this material.

"In addition to the changes which have taken place in the small arm proper, the old form of triangular rod bayonet has been superseded by the knife bayonet of the general design used in all the European services. The carbine has been changed to the same mechanism as the rifle, and differs from the latter only in being 22 instead of 30 inches long."

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONSFIELD.

THERE is a very charming article in the *Nineteenth Century* by the Hon. Reginald Brett on relations between Her Majesty and Lord Beaconsfield. He traces these relations from the beginning, when Disraeli was regarded with unconcealed dislike by Prince Albert, down to the time when he became the most trusted friend of Her Majesty. Mr. Brett has always had a great fondness for Lord Beaconsfield, and in this article he does a good deal to excuse, if not to justify, his predilection. But although it may be correct to say: "The Queen he converted from a Whig Sovereign into the Empress of India," it is very far from correct to say that Disraeli destroyed the Manchester School and converted his countrymen into Rhodesian imperialists. As a simple matter of fact, Lord Beaconsfield did more to make imperialism distasteful to his countrymen than any other man of his time.

DISRAELI'S LOYALTY AND DEVOTION.

Mr. Brett is on safer ground when he dwells upon the private character of the Jingo chief. He says: "His profound and admiring regard for women, and his warm affection for his friends, are the salient points in the domestic character of Lord Beaconsfield. That the Queen should, with her sensitive appreciation of these qualities, have come under the charm of her minister's personality was in no way surprising.

"Dizzy, as he was for so long affectionately called, possessed the inestimable quality of perfect loyalty to his friends. He was never known to forget a kindness or ignore a service. He was never suspected of

having betrayed a follower or forgotten a partisan. However irritating the blunder, however black the catastrophe, Mr. Disraeli could be relied on in the hour of need. His personal hatreds were well under control—"I never trouble to be avenged," he once said to the writer; "when a man injures me I put his name on a slip of paper and lock it up in a drawer. It is marvelous how men I have thus labeled have the knack of disappearing!" In judging men, though not infallible, he seldom erred.

"Disraeli's chivalrous devotion to women is abundantly clear from his novels, but it has been made clearer still to those, Mr. Froude among them, who have had access to his unpublished letters to Mrs. Brydges Williams, now in the possession of Lord Rothschild, and who were cognizant of his almost daily correspondence with another lady of great powers of mind and personal charm, who, to the deep sorrow of all who knew her, has recently followed the leader whom she honored with her friendship. His royal devotion to lady Beaconsfield and the adoration he inspired in her have for long been notorious. What wonder, then, that to Disraeli, a romanticist in statecraft, an idealist in politics, and a Provencal in sentiment, his chivalrous regard for the sex should have taken a deeper complexion when the personage was not only a woman but a queen? In trifles Disraeli never forgot the sex of the sovereign. In great affairs he never appeared to remember it. To this extent the charge of flattery brought against him may be true. He approached the Queen with the supreme tact of a man of the world, than which no form of flattery is more subtle."

BUT TWICE SEEN TO LAUGH.

Mr. Brett says Beaconsfield was not a flatterer, but governed his conduct with prudence, as he said on one occasion: "I never deny, I never contradict, but I sometimes forget." At first the Queen did not like him: "The dictum that far-reaching ambition and perfect scrupulousness can hardly co-exist in the same mind he perhaps exemplified. By the Queen this incompatibility was noticed, when it was indeed painfully obvious, and she shrank from the spectacle. As years rolled on, the conflict grew less glaring, and the Queen's attention, together with those of her subjects, became fixed on the finer qualities of the man. His pertinacity and undaunted courage, his patience under obloquy, his untiring energy, his high conception of the honor and keen regard for the interests of England—all these characteristics were recognized and admired.

"The Queen parted from her minister with unfeigned sorrow. On this man who had complained that all existence was an *ennui* or an anxiety, but who nevertheless said of his dying wife, 'for thirty-three years she has never given me a dull moment,' this man who was accused by his friends of taciturnity, who was but twice seen to laugh, and who 'kept all his fireworks for when women were present,' the Queen had bestowed that strong regard which had not been given to any Prime Minister since Lord Aberdeen."

JOHN ERICSSON.

THE services rendered by John Ericsson to the United States government and to the world at large, are appreciatively set forth by two writers in the magazines this month.

In *Cassier's* Mr. William Conant Church concludes his series of articles on the great inventor, begun in the November number of that magazine, the present article relating especially to his life and work in America. Ericsson first came into prominence in this country in 1839, when he came over from England,—where he had already won reputation as the inventor of a screw propeller for steamships,—to build a war vessel for Uncle Sam. This vessel, the *Princeton*, which he completed in 1844, has served as the model for all war steamers which have since been built, not only for the navy of the United States, but for all the navies of the world. The *Princeton* was not the first steam vessel built by the United States government, but was the first one into which steam was successfully introduced. "Ericsson," says Mr. Church, "was the pioneer in applying power directly to the shaft turning the screw, so as to get rid of the complication of belts or gearings, and the engine of the *Princeton* was the first large example of this type to mark the new departure, and was at the time openly and unsparingly ridiculed by all the experts who examined it. In spite of them and their wisdom, it did its work so successfully and accurately that it wore out one hull and another was built expressly for it."

ORIGIN OF THE MONITOR.

Ericsson's relations to the United States government were not confined to this work upon the *Princeton*. His greatest service to the government, as everyone knows, was in furnishing the *Monitor*, a submerged turreted vessel, especially devised for overcoming the *Merrimac*, which for some time had been acknowledged master of the sea. The story of the many difficulties Ericsson met with in having his plan for its construction adopted by the government is briefly told by Mr. George H. Robinson in *United Service* for January. In 1854 Ericsson had sent to Napoleon III a plan of a monitor, differing only from what is known as the original *Monitor* in that the turret was a rounded dome. These plans were not adopted, but the Emperor was greatly interested, acknowledging them personally and sending Ericsson a gold medal testifying his appreciation. On August 3, 1861, President Lincoln approved an act appointing a board to determine upon building iron-clad steam-vessels. "One of the first sets of plans recommended for adoption by the committee," says Mr. Robinson, "was presented by C. S. Bushnell, and he was awarded a contract to build the vessel known as the *Galena*. He consulted Mr. Delamater, many of the naval men having doubted her ability to carry the stipulated amount of iron. Mr. Delamater advised him to go to Captain Ericsson, whose opinion would settle the matter definitely and with accuracy. He called on Ericsson, laid the matter before him, and was requested to call the next day for his verdict. It

was entirely favorable. Captain Ericsson then produced his model and plan of a monitor sent to Napoleon. He found a most willing champion in Bushnell and gave him both plan and model to present at Washington.

"Bushnell, knowing Secretary Welles was at Hartford, proceeded there by first train. The secretary urged all possible dispatch to have the plans submitted before the board, and the next day Bushnell was in Washington. He was joined by John A. Griswold and John F. Winslow, both of Troy, and friends of Secretary Seward. The secretary gave them a strong letter to President Lincoln, who went with them to the Navy Department the next morning. Surprised at the novelty of the plan, some advised trying it,—some ridiculed it. It was at this conference that President Lincoln remarked, 'All I have to say is what the girl said when she stuck her foot into the stocking—"It strikes me there's something in it,"' The next day the board condemned the plan. Bushnell labored with them and won over Admirals Smith and Paulding, who promised to report favorably if Captain Davis would join them. Captain Davis told Bushnell to 'take the little thing home and worship it, as it would not be idolatry, because it was in the image of nothing in the heaven above, or on the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth.'

RAPID SHIPBUILDING.

"Bushnell felt the only way to succeed was to have Captain Ericsson present in Washington. He came to New York, saw Mr. Delamater, and together they went to Beach street. The exact facts were not given to Captain Ericsson, but he was told some explanations were needed that he alone could make. He went to Washington that night. He was told as soon as he appeared before the board that his plans had been rejected. His indignation impelled him to withdraw at once, but he wisely asked why the plan was rejected. He was told the vessel lacked stability. He explained with elaborate demonstration, and so convincingly that Commodore Paulding said frankly and generously, 'Sir, I have learned more about the stability of a vessel from what you have said than I ever knew before.' He was told the next day by Secretary Welles that a contract would be awarded, and asked to proceed at once with the work. The contract was signed October 25, 1861. The keel of the *Monitor* was laid on the same day. Steam was applied to the engines at Delamater Iron Works December 30. She was launched January 30, and practically completed February 15, 1862. She made her first trial trip February 19. Ericsson's work during that three months was herculean. Not only the necessary labors, but the worries from continued doubts sent from Washington required almost superhuman power."

The *Monitor* left New York harbor March 6, 1862, commanded by Commodore Worden. She arrived at Hampton Roads on the morning of the 9th, and before sunset that day the famous battle of the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* was done. The war vessel was

changed in a day. The monitor type became the war vessel of the world.

PERSONALITY.

Some interesting recollections of Ericsson are also presented by Mr. Robinson in his article.

He says: "Captain Ericsson was not a tall man, measuring only five feet seven and one-half inches. He was stoutly built. His chest and shoulders showed the athlete. His head was large; every feature of his face was strong, particularly the mouth. His voice was powerful, and he could thunder with it. Without being so, he gave one the impression that he was a large man. His dress was peculiar. During the last twenty years of his life, whenever I saw him, winter or summer he invariably wore two frockcoats, and always with vest and stock of buff Marseilles. His secretary told me that during the war he found a piece of piqué that pleased him very much, and bought all the tailor had,—some one hundred and forty yards; this was all used for his vests and stocks.

"Seated before him, I always felt that he was of a superior order of beings,—of a race from which kings should spring. His strength was prodigious. During one of his visits of inspection to the Delamater works, he stumbled over a bar of iron. Turning to two workmen, he asked them to remove it, but they said it was too heavy. Nettled at this refusal, he stooped over, picked up the bar, and, carrying it across the shop, threw it on a scrap heap. Amazed at this exhibition, the men procured assistance at noon time and weighed the bar: it showed on the scales five hundred and ninety-two pounds.

PHYSICAL REGIMEN.

"His life in Beach street was ordered with military precision. His simple diet was chosen with care, and measured with exactness. His baker supplied for his use each day two loaves of bread of given size, which he entirely consumed. He used no intoxicating drink nor tobacco in any form. He was fond of strong tea, and drank it regularly. Every morning he had his calisthenics for two hours; then his bath and rub-down. When he left his drawing-board at night he took a brisk walk before retiring, often walking eight or ten miles, and few who met the rapid walker with his long-striding gait, arms full swinging, ever suspected his identity. He rarely left his house during the daytime.

"I remember on the morning of his eightieth birthday he told me he had that morning turned a hand-spring, and added that he felt he was good for a hundred years. Chiding me for not coming to a regular meeting, which fell on Christmas-day, I asked him how he had spent his holiday. His reply was, 'I had two chops for breakfast instead of one.' As late as 1888 he wrote to a friend, 'I very seldom quit my drawing-table before 11 P.M., and not once in the course of a year go to bed before half an hour past midnight. Brain, muscle and eyes, thank God, all hold good.' He was then past eighty-five."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

FROM the February *Century* we have selected the paper on "New Weapons of the United States Army" to quote from in the Leading Articles.

The much-beloved Autocrat of the Breakfast Table never appeared to better advantage in his most brilliant premeditated sallies than in the private letters to his publisher, Mr. Fields, some of which are clustered in this number of the *Century* in a running article by Mrs. Annie Fields. Mrs. Fields lays special emphasis on Dr. Holmes's pride and pleasure in the Saturday Club. She says: "Throughout the forty years of its prime he was not only the most brilliant talker of that distinguished company, but he was also the most faithful attendant. He was seldom absent from the monthly dinners, either in summer or in winter, and he lived to find himself at the head of the table, where Agassiz, Longfellow, Emerson and Lowell had in turn preceded him." Of Dr. Holmes's sunshiny nature Mrs. Fields says: "It was not a determination to be cheerful or witty or profound; but it was a natural expression like that of a child, sometimes overclouded, sometimes purely gay, but always as open as a child to the influences about it, and ready for a good time. His power of self-excitement seemed inexhaustible. Given a dinner table, with light and color, and somebody occasionally to throw the ball, his spirits would rise and coruscate astonishingly."

Rebecca Harding Davis makes an eloquent appeal to the philanthropy of her sisters for aid nearer at home than the fields that generally employ their charitable energies. "In the Gray Cabins of New England" there are people, she says, whose life is empty and powerless. She tells pathetic stories of the desert existence in these unfavored regions of the Eastern States. "It is not sympathy, but practical help that is needed by these women. First, they should have remunerative work. Establish industries among them. Give them a chance to earn money (and better still, to spend it) as bee farmers, florists, saleswomen, shopkeepers, trained nurses, librarians, etc., or in any of the lighter handicrafts. Even in the larger towns all kinds of work are now almost monopolized by women from New Brunswick or Ireland. If work cannot be found for them at home, help them to emigrate to the Middle States or to the West. Let them follow their brothers. They have enough of energy. They are like a steam engine before the fire is kindled."

Mrs. M. D. Van Rensselaer makes a readable and suggestive essay on people in New York, with profuse illustrations from Mr. Gibson's pen of those types which he has made his reputation in delineating. Among other social phenomena which Mrs. Van Rensselaer observes is the recognition of the ascendancy which the young married woman has gained, in point of social popularity, over her *débutante* sister. This has operated for good in more than one way, Mrs. Van Rensselaer thinks. "Nay, the youthful matron has actually captured the girl's right to the first place in society, and she does not yield what she has achieved even when the adjective no longer fits her. Of course there is great gain in this, for social talents, like other gifts, must be developed as well as born; and a reflex part of the gain already shows in the improvement of the girl herself. Her manners have greatly bettered;

she dresses more attractively than ever, because more appropriately; she thinks more about her mind and her intellectual tastes—indeed, just now, her ambition in this respect hardly takes enough account of the boundaries prescribed by her sex and age; and, as was not formerly the case, she continues to improve as she grows older."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

IN the Editor's Study of the February *Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has an even more than usually witty and healthy essay, prompted by that literary condition of the atmosphere in London which has given rise to the Yellow Book and its following. Mr. Warner, while naming no names, likens these extraordinary manifestations to the "yellows" in peach trees, and follows out his metaphor with considerable success. He says: "London has a bad attack of the Literary Jaundice. It seems to be infectious, but, considered atmospherically, its appearance in our Western sky is only a diffusion of impure particles in the atmosphere. And as a mental affair it is too self-conscious to be called a natural phenomenon. The sociologist takes little note of it, because he regards it as an affected pose. It easily shifts its hue, to gain notoriety, from yellow to a sickly painted green. And it is a sophisticated and not an innocent pose. The clever Oscar Wilde, the name has become typical, is not a fool, any more than Mr. Beardsley is an artist. He privately said that he was not when in this country, making this confidence to a select few, and desiring that the impression should not become public. Going about in fantastic raiment, in stained-glass attitudes, with affected speech, bearing a lily in his hand, was only a method of gaining notoriety. It was the position of the late lamented Mr. Barnum, also a very able man, who said that the people wished to be humbugged. Mr. Barnum would have covered himself with green carnations if that would have advertised his show. And perhaps Mr. Wilde knows his public equally well. On any other supposition it is not easy to account for the present yellow atmosphere of London. It is, however, local. We can easily imagine that to a Londoner, dwelling in an opaque fog, all the world seems to have a sickly yellow cast. And no doubt there are idiots all over the world who get their fog and their fashions from London, and think they love the yellow literature of a few decadent spirits because it is the momentary atmosphere of London."

The first paper in this number is by Mr. Thomas A. Janvier, and tells in Mr. Janvier's jolly manner of the dashing days of "New York Colonial Privateers." After chronicling the most notable and picturesque deeds of the privateersmen in their glorious battles with the French, he apologizes for them and their freebooting ways on the theory that they were following their duty, according to their lights, and that the privateering fashion was but a part of the morals of their day. There has never been anything stronger and better in the way of magazine illustration than Mr. Howard Pyle's drawings of these fierce captains and the scenes of their forays. In another department we have quoted from John Bigelow's article, "What Is Gambling?" and from Antonin Dvorak's on "Music in America."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

WE have reviewed elsewhere Mr. Robert Grant's article on "The Dwelling" in his series of papers on the "Art of Living."

Augustine Birrell writes a critical sketch of James Anthony Froude. The historian is described as a "strenuous man who enjoyed himself in many ways, and could adapt himself to a great variety of circumstances." He was a lover of trout streams and of books—not only of books but of those thrice tremendous folios of Thuanus, through which he would grope with never-failing gusto. Mr. Birrell estimates that Froude's "History" is justly open to much animadversion, and that his greatest work is the much abused "Life of Carlyle." "Personal controversy Mr. Froude avoided. He seldom replied to his madened foes. He made no great pretensions, and held himself aloof from professional authorism. He enjoyed country life and country pursuits, and the society of cultivated women."

Dr. Charles S. Dana makes an interesting article on the subject of "Giants and Giantism." He places the tallest authentic giant at eight feet four and one-quarter inches. The largest woman that ever lived, he tells us, was certainly Marianne Wehde, born in Germany in this century. At the age of sixteen and a half she measured eight feet four and one-quarter inches. He only credits four men with a height exceeding eight feet. He describes the peculiar disease accounting for a great many so-called giants, acromegaly, which swells the hands, feet and head enormously. He tells us the giant is physically weak, personally amiable and not over intelligent. While he is getting his growth he sometimes performs prodigious feats of strength. When matured he is, however, inactive, feeble and never evil minded. Giants die young; in all his records there being but one old giant; and he was only six feet ten inches. These rather pitiful big men marry and have children, but these children do not become giants. The English race has given more extraordinarily large men than any other, but Dr. Dana thinks this is partly because the English admire large men to a greater extent than others, and that their giants are quicker to come forward.

There is an excellent descriptive article on Patagonia, entitled "The End of a Continent," by John R. Spears, and Noah Brooks contributes a chapter of political history, "The Passing of the Whigs."

COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.

WE have reviewed elsewhere the article by Viscount Wolseley in the *Cosmopolitan* for February. Madame Rosita Mauri, herself a beautiful and famous danseuse, tells about the mysteries of ballet dancing, and chronicles the evolution of that pleasing art from the first ballet on record. This, it may be interesting to know, was danced in Italy in 1489, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Milan with Isabel of Aragon. A number of very gay pictures show the mistresses of the art in their pretty costumes. Madame Mauri is conscious of a refinement and meaning of her profession which goes far to dignify it in her estimation. She concludes her paper with this paragraph:

"To substitute, according to the new fashion, great chorographic manœuvres and transformations, and battalions of dancers, with beautiful steps, light and sure, for the delicate and spirituelle music, for the simplicity of the methods of the French dance is to transform the ballet into a mere spectacle; it is to go backward several

centuries. The ballet ought not to address the eyes and the senses alone, but also the mind and the heart."

A considerably less cheerful article is contributed by Mr. Julian Hawthorne in "Salvation Via the Rack," in which he tells of the various methods of torture which were utilized by the good people of the middle ages to bring around their friends and enemies to their way of theological thinking. The *Cosmopolitan* prints some sufficiently harrowing pictures showing folks in the process of being broken and racked and pulled to pieces by wild horses.

An excellent informational article called "Finny Protégés of Uncle Sam" is written and illustrated by Charles Bradford Hudson, who has made a thorough and first-hand study of fish culture experiments up to date. As an example of what things may be accomplished by a systematic and scientific introduction of new species, Mr. Hudson states that the shad, which were entirely a strange fish to the Pacific Coast, now yield from Western shore waters three million pounds annually to the fish market, worth \$145,000, while the aggregate expense of their introduction was less than \$4,000. The want of care in regulating fisheries produces just as startling results in the other direction. For instance, in the decade between 1879 and 1890, the Connecticut river shad fisheries changed their annual production from four hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-one to thirty-four thousand three hundred and eighteen. Mr. Hudson says that this astonishing decrease was not due alone to overfishing, but rather to such other causes as the erection of dams without fishways to enable the shad to ascend during the spawning season.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE February number devotes a fair proportion of space to matters of current interest in the field of political reform. Mr. Raymond L. Bridgman writes of "A New Birth in City and State," showing that reform is possible under present laws, and that the millennium is not to be ushered in by legislation. "The Norwegian System in Its Home" is described at length by Mr. David Nelson Beach, in an article which advocates that method of controlling the liquor traffic in Massachusetts. "The Harvard Divinity School" is the subject of an important illustrated article by the Rev. John White Chadwick. New England scenery comes in for its usual amount of exploitation in other features of the *Magazine*.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

MR. ARTHUR HORNBLow writes about contemporary French novelists in the February *Munsey's*, and the magazine prints handsome half-tone portraits of the *littérateurs* in question. Zola, Mr. Hornblow tells us, is not rich. He spends nearly all he makes, though his Paris apartments are handsome, and his suburban chateau, built wing by wing on the profits of his novels, is luxurious. "His income does not exceed 100,000 francs a year. He sells eighty thousand copies of his novels annually, for which he receives 12 sous per copy, and the foreign rights bring in about as much again."

Harold Parker writes on "Presidents of the Republics," and discusses the chief executives of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico, Chili, and other South American states. There is an article relating the history of Joseph Jefferson, under the title "The Dean of the American Stage," and a description of "Canadian Winter Sports."

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

IN another department we have reviewed the articles on Robert Louis Stevenson in the February *McClure's*.

Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, writes of "Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief," for to that title, says Col. McClure, the martyr President was fully entitled, from the first Bull Run until March, 1864, when Grant came to his relief.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

THE February number of *Peterson's Magazine*, which has enrolled itself among the low-priced monthlies, is a handsomely printed and well-illustrated journal. This number contains a character sketch of Sibyl Sanderson, who is just making her American *début* at the Metropolitan Opera House. Like several other great singers, Miss Sanderson is an American girl—born in California—who achieved her artistic success in grand opera in Paris and London, and has returned to present herself to her countrymen as a full-blown and famous prima donna.

There are particularly interesting pictures in the pleasant travel sketch which describes a journey through Holland by a steam tram. The writer says this is the real way to see and enjoy Holland—that is, via steam tram. They are simply old-fashioned large street cars, drawn by steam dummies. "The trams travel just fast enough to prevent the ride from becoming wearisome, as it would in a carriage, and is slow enough to allow that intimacy with the country to spring up which can never develop in steam cars."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

WE have quoted elsewhere from the article called "The Fate of the Farmer," by F. P. Powers, in the February *Lippincott's*.

David B. Fitzgerald discusses, as is appropriate in the magazine which makes its home in Philadelphia, the diamond back terrapin, and gives some quotable facts about the industry of farming these highly appreciated turtles. The terrapin farms are situated along the shores of the Chesapeake, and are covered with water, from the surface of which tufts of marsh grass and sandy knolls here and there arise. They are one or two acres in extent and are completely inclosed by tight fences, formed by driving boards eighteen feet long into the mud to a depth of five or six feet. The tide keeps the water on the farm constantly renewed. The female makes two nests in the course of a season, and lays a dozen eggs in each. If the weather is favorable, the young terrapin, three-fourths of an inch long, leave their shells in seven or eight days, and plunge immediately into the water. The mature terrapin are divided into three classes, according as length varies between five and seven inches. Unusually large ones bring about \$80 a dozen, but \$60 is a fair price for good specimens. The gastronomic expert drops the living terrapin into a pot of boiling water, though people who have less sensitive palates, or more tender consciences, decapitate them first. People who know say that when dished up in the style called "Maryland," there is nothing within the range of gastronomic possibilities that can compare with it.

Mr. William C. Elam, writing on "Lingo in Literature," makes a good deal of fun of the so-called dialect writers,

who have worked the mine of negro talk so thoroughly within the past two decades. He goes Mr. Howard Cabot Lodge one point better in citing Shakespeare to justify many of the most common negro phrases, and while he condemns the rather ignorant handling of the darky speech by the more callow of the story writers, he is enthusiastic in his appreciation of its characteristic American quality. Yet, says he, all its tediousness need not be bestowed upon us, like Dogberry's upon Leonato.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE opening article of the February number is a well-illustrated account, by Lance Corporal Seyley, of the daily routine life of "Tommy Atkins." Garrett P. Serviss tells "What We Know About the Planets." Professor Trowbridge, of Harvard, writes on "The World's Debt to Electricity." Professor Moulton, of the University of Chicago, contributes another of his valuable literary studies, his topic this month being Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" Dr. Addison P. Foster furnishes a bright sketch of "Journalism in the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE February *Atlantic* contains two articles of more especial weight—"Russia as a Civilizing Force in Asia," by Mr. James M. Hubbard, and "The Present Status of Civil Service Reform," by Theodore Roosevelt, which we have quoted from among the Leading Articles of the Month.

M. V. O'Shea, writing on "Physical Training in Public Schools," assumes the fact of the necessity of some sort of artificial exercises for school children. He discusses the various methods of exercises, German, Swedish, Delsarte, which claim to be the best, and their special applicability to the school needs. The writer inclines to the Delsarte system, which seeks rather to develop freedom, grace and poise, than to strengthen special muscles, believing that health and sufficient strength will necessarily follow a harmonious exercise.

Boris Sidis has an interesting paper called "A Study of the Mob." He finds the secret of mob power and mob organization in hypnotization. The specific mode of mesmerizing is that accomplished by monotony. He says: "Wherever we find uniformity of life, there we invariably meet with mobs; wherever the environment is monotonous, there men are trained, by their very mode of life, to be good subjects for social hypnotization, and not only are they thus prepared for hypnotization, but they are frequently hypnotized by the monotonous environment itself. They require only a hero to obey and thus to become a mob."

THE NEW SCIENCE REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted extensively from the article by Charles Morris on Asiatic railroads. The current number of the *New Science* also contains a posthumous essay by Major-General Sir John Cowell on "The Union of Astronomy and Geology," a discussion of the dangers of examinations by Major-General Drayson, F.R.A.S., "The Amateur in Science," by Grant Allen, "The World's Cables," by Major Moses P. Handy, and several other papers of a popular scientific character, together with interesting notes of progress, book notices, etc.

THE FORUM.

THE comments of the editor of the *Railway Age* on the Strike Commission's report, Mr. Schouler's discussion of the dangers in our method of electing Presidents, the answer given by David A. Wells to the question "Is the Income Tax Unconstitutional?" and Mr. W. R. Eastman's article on traveling libraries are reviewed in another department.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, contributes a thoughtful paper on the apparent shifting of our moral standards, made evident especially in current views as to the impossibility of obtaining good laws and the consequent justification of law-breaking. "The reign of law, the *régime* of ballots instead of bullets, is the triumph of the organized many over the powerful few; to teach the nation that there is any better way of reaching its ends than by discussion and legislation is to give up, and to go back to the 'law of might' of the Middle Ages."

In the fifth of his series of "Studies of the Great Victorian Writers," Frederic Harrison makes an effective plea for a more discriminating Dickens cult. "The young and the uncritical make too much of Charles Dickens when they fail to distinguish between his best and his worst. Their fastidious seniors make too little of him when they note his many shortcomings and fail to see that in certain elements of humor he has no equal and no rival. If we mean Charles Dickens to live we must fix our eye on these supreme gifts alone."

Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn presents a careful study in "The Anatomy of a Tenement Street." If the standard of living of the street is to be raised he would not have it lose all the human qualities it now has, along with the low standard. "The stupid, comfortable, self-satisfied, unsocial respectability of the city middle classes is not a result to make large sacrifices for."

Capt. Henry King, of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, gives some interesting information about the pay of American journalists, and concludes that the situation is more hopeful than is commonly supposed. "There are not so many journalists as there are lawyers and physicians with incomes of \$10,000 and more per year; but there is a larger proportion of journalists than of either lawyers or physicians with incomes ranging from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year. Only a small percentage of journalists work for salaries as low as \$500 per year; but there are thousands of ministers who have to be content with that meagre stipend. The average pay of teachers is only \$800 per year, or little more than half as much as that of journalists employed on daily newspapers."

In an article on "Motherhood and Citizenship" Mrs. Spencer Trask takes this position:

"As long as men are unjust to women, carelessly selfish and cruel, as they too often are, woman is sending forth proofs to the world of her own incapacity and failure. And she has no right to ask,—nay, by her revealed lack of a sense of justice, she forfeits her right to ask,—to be made ruler over more things until she has been faithful to those already committed to her charge."

President Charles F. Thwing, in considering "The Increasing Cost of Collegiate Education," suggests that if the tuition fee could be increased to \$500 it would simply represent what the education costs, and many men in college would be able and willing to pay it, while the college would then be able to educate men who are not able to pay such a fee at a very small cost.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Louis A. Garnett adduces arguments to show that the value of gold has not appreciated. Mr. John Trevor,

founder of the so-called Labor Church, in England, outlines the purposes of his organization. Prof. Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, vigorously attacks the proposition to teach ancient Greek through the modern tongue. Major Powell discusses the problem of Indian education.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found quotations from "The Young Czar and His Advisers," by the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, "The Future of Gold," by the Director of the Mint, and "Our Trade with China," by Worthington C. Ford.

Albert D. Vandam begins in the January number a series of articles dealing with the personal history of the Second Empire in France; the first paper describes the influence of "the Napoleonic legend," and its method is anecdotal and quite informal. The series promises much as a contribution to our knowledge of nineteenth century French history.

Dr. Cyrus Edson utters a vigorous protest against the practice of "nagging" between husband and wife, the results of which he describes in certain of their scientific aspects. The children, Dr. Edson says, are the greatest sufferers from the nagging evil.

"What remedy is there? I say regretfully, there is none whatever except public opinion. Those who suffer, if they be adults, shrink from facing their misery, and if they are children, they know of no appeal. There is, however, a duty which should be regarded as sacred. If there are children, and if the wife or husband be a nagger, then the other should do something to protect the little ones. He or she who refuses is as guilty toward them as is their torturer. I may say more guilty, because she or he knows from personal experience what the torture is. The little ones can have no other friend; no one else knows; no one else can interfere."

Commenting on "What Paul Bourget thinks of us," our own "Mark Twain" makes a few sage generalizations for the benefit of our foreign visitors:

"The observer of peoples has to be a classifier, a grouper, a deducer, a generalizer, a psychologizer; and first and last, a thinker. He has to be all these, and when he is at home, observing his own folk, he is often able to prove competency. But history has shown that when he is abroad observing unfamiliar peoples, the chances are heavily against him. He is then a naturalist observing a bug; with no more than a naturalist's chance of being able to tell the bug anything new about itself, and no more than a naturalist's chance of being able to teach it any new ways which it will prefer to its own."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Ex-Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, writes on "Problems Before the Western Farmer," giving expression to the current Populist explanations of the industrial depression. Lieut.-Col. William Ludlow compares the military systems of Europe and America. Edward Kemble, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, replies to an article on our navigation laws by Mr. Charles H. Cramp in a recent number of the *Review*; Mr. Kemble urges the immediate repeal of the present restrictions, and opposes subsidies. The Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham discusses the new "death duties," or inheritance taxes, imposed by the British government, treating the subject from the point of view of the Opposition. Ex-Speaker Reed discourses on "Historic Political Upheavals."

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE will be found a review of the Rev. F. M. Goodchild's description of the Philadelphia sweat-shops.

The Rev. W. H. Savage writes appreciatively of the religion in Longfellow's poetry. Virchand R. Gandhi returns to his examination of the claims of Christian missions in India, and makes many severe criticisms on the methods of missionaries in that country. Helen H. Gardener, in "Japan: Our Little Neighbor in the East," points out some of the traits which entitle that nation to be regarded as a civilized power.

In the form of a letter from a professor of political science to a student seeking light on politics as a career, Mr. W. D. McCrackan sets forth certain needed reforms in our political machinery, among which Mr. McCrackan gives first place, of course, to direct legislation and proportional representation. James G. Clark discusses "The Coming Industrial Order"—socialism. The editor of the magazine, Mr. B. O. Flower, contributes a study of "The Century of Sir Thomas More," in which the spirit of the Reformation is analyzed. A valuable bibliographical article on "Charity, Old and New," forms the last of the special features of the number, which are supplemented by the regular department, "Books of the Day."

THE UNIVERSITY QUARTERLIES.

THE current numbers of the *Political Science Quarterly*, edited by the Columbia faculty, and the *Journal of Political Economy*, issued by the department of economics in the University of Chicago, are typical of the excellence maintained by these periodicals both in the quality of the contributed articles and in the general ability of editorial management. The former review has articles by Professor Taussig, of Harvard, on the new tariff, by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman on the income tax, by Prof. R. Mayo-Smith on the assimilation of nationalities, and by Prof. S. B. Weeks on negro suffrage; Dr. Maurice Vauthier, of the University of Brussels, presents a very elaborate discussion of the new Belgian constitution. The Chicago periodical has discussions of state railways in Australia, the nature of sociology, the customs-revenue system, and state-aided railroads in Missouri; Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin gives an exposition of the Baltimore plan of bank issues. Of the two quarterlies, the *Political Science* is the stronger in its department of book reviews, perhaps; the Chicago *Journal* confines itself strictly to the field of economics, and especially to the treatment of American problems.

The Harvard *Quarterly Journal of Economics* appears very late in January. Böhm-Bawerk, the Austrian economist, begins a series of articles on "The Positive Theory of Capital and its Critics." Prof. S. M. Macvane writes on the duties which professional economists owe to the general public. W. Warde Fowler contributes an interesting "Study of a Typical Mediæval Village." Some valuable information about Glasgow and its municipal industries is furnished by Prof. William Smart. The minor articles, notes and memoranda are of the usual special character. The *Quarterly Journal* does not publish formal book reviews.

Annals of the American Academy.

The *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is not strictly a university publication, nor is it a quarterly; still, its character is such that it natu-

rally falls in the same group with the periodicals just mentioned. It appears every other month throughout the year, and is published at Philadelphia, the headquarters of the Academy; the editors are all connected with the University of Pennsylvania. In another department we have reviewed Mr. Edward Porritt's account of the break up of the English party system, and "How to Save Bi-metallism" by the Duc de Noailles; in the same (January) number Professor Patten discusses "Economics in Elementary Schools;" "Money and Bank Credits in the United States" is the subject of an article, which we also quote among our "Leading Articles," by Mr. Henry W. Williams, of Baltimore. The *Annals* makes an important feature of its book department.

THEOLOGICAL REVIEWS.

THE religious quarterlies begin the year with their usual formidable array of solid articles. Subjects in the department of Biblical study and church history seem to take an increasingly prominent place in the tables of contents, while purely speculative theology occupies relatively less space in these periodicals than formerly. The *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* contains articles on such topics as "The Origin and Composition of Genesis" (Prof. Edwin Cone Bissell), "The History of Clement" (Ernest C. Richardson), "The Earliest Quotation of the New Testament as Scripture" (Dunlop Moore), "Dr. McCosh and Dr. Shedd" (Benjamin B. Warfield), and critical notes on recent theological literature.

The *Presbyterian Quarterly*, representing the Southern branch of that denomination, has discussions by Dr. Robert L. Dabney, Dr. Warfield, Dr. Hoge, and other eminent Presbyterian authorities.

The *Lutheran Quarterly*, published at Gettysburg, Pa., is read by the clergy of one of the largest Protestant denominations in the country; it is edited in a thoroughly catholic spirit, and the contributed articles have far more than a sectarian interest.

The *Methodist Review* (bi-monthly), in its January number, presents a group of especially able articles. Prof. Borden P. Bowne discusses "Natural and Supernatural;" "John Ruskin: a Study in Love and Religion" is the subject of an interesting paper by the Rev. John Telford, of England; Prof. John Poucher treats of "The Humane Spirit in Hebrew Legislation." The various editorial departments are well sustained.

THE MAGAZINE OF TRAVEL.

ON January 15, 1895, there appeared a new candidate in the field of monthly journals—the *Magazine of Travel*. Mr. E. H. Talbott, who is responsible for this latest arrival, was the founder and owner of the successful *Railway Age*, and should, therefore, be looked on as an auspicious father of this tourist periodical. The *Magazine of Travel* will aim to tell the significant results of the great transportation enterprises all over the world, to picture and describe the natural beauties of the favored resort localities, and to aid people in making the journeys of recreation. The first number contains an article by Chauncey M. Depew, comparing American and foreign travel. Theodore Roosevelt tells about hunting in the West, and Dr. Edwin Fowler, under the title "The New Education," shows the possibilities of historical and geographical study in pilgrimages and jaunts.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

SEVERAL of the articles in the *Nineteenth Century* are noticed elsewhere.

TRIBUTE TO CRISPI.

Mr. W. L. Alden, encouraged by the recent articles which have appeared in the press on Crispi, joins in the chorus of eulogy. This is his estimate of the Italian Premier: "If keenness and broadness of intellect, knowledge of men and affairs, fearlessness and incorruptibility, patriotism that is a passion, fidelity to friends that never wavers and disdain of enemies so complete that vengeance offers no temptation—if these things make a great man, there have been few greater men than Francesco Crispi, the conspirator, the soldier, the statesman, the patriot, the last of the heroes who made Italy."

THE PAINTINGS OF POMPEII.

Mr. H. A. Kennedy writes an interesting article upon the paintings of Pompeii, confining himself principally to the recently uncovered frescoes in the room of Queen Margaret at Pompeii: "With the paintings of the room of Queen Margaret before us, there can be no doubt that Græco-Roman decorative painters were colorists of the first order; that, having great personal skill, and an admirably systematized color scheme, they were capable of producing work that was at once brilliant and delicate, and that, in the matter of color, has never been excelled in the whole history of art." He laments that these vivid and beautiful paintings which have survived earthquake and the ashes of the burning mountain, are perishing now almost unnoticed from sheer neglect.

CONFESSION AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Canon Teignmouth Shore has a very elaborate article, full of quotations from authorities, intended to elucidate the question: "Is the inculcation of the practice of auricular confession in harmony with the letter and the spirit of the authorized teaching of the Church of England?" The Canon maintains that no one with an unprejudiced mind can read the Prayer Book, the Homilies, the Articles and the Canons in connection with the statements of those who compiled them, without coming to the conclusion that: "The Church does not enforce in any case what is technically known as auricular confession; she does not even recommend it; indeed the abandonment of all those instructions regarding it which were contained in the earlier Service Books, and the introduction instead of the primitive practice of general public confession and absolution, is a discouragement of it which amounts to practical prohibition."

THE RESULT OF THE VICTORY OF JAPAN.

Prof. Robert K. Douglas in an article on "The Triumph of Japan," thus sums up his opinion as to the probable results of the Japanese victories: "The Sick Man of the East will be obliged to march on the lines of civilization and improvement, and the present torpid empire, with its industrious population and internal wealth, will begin a new page of Eastern history. Large indemnities will also, doubtless, have to be paid, but above all, the reorganization of Corea must be left in the hands of Japan. Even judged by an Oriental standard, the government of that country cannot escape from the charge of supporting a system which is at once corrupt and oppressive, and in the interests of humanity a strong reforming hand is required to crush out its iniquities. Political considerations preclude the possibility of any European power accepting the office of reformer."

THE POSITION OF MUSSULMAN WOMEN.

Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett writes enthusiastically concerning the liberties and privileges enjoyed by women in Mussulman lands, or at least in Turkey, with which she seems to be most familiar. Her article is intended to refute "three erroneous assumptions: First, that the religious position of Moslem women is not inferior to that of Moslem men; secondly, that not only the legal rights of women in Islamiyah compare favorably with those of women in Christendom, but that, before the recent enactments in this country with regard to married women's property, the legal position of the Moslem woman was even superior to that of her Christian sisters in the West; thirdly, that the possession of such legal rights is utterly incompatible with the condition of 'degraded slavery' to which every Moslem woman is generally assumed to be condemned; and that, as a natural result of the possession of these rights, women under Islam enjoy, in many respects, an exceptional degree of personal independence. Yet, notwithstanding that Moslem women have so long enjoyed all these advantages, it is impossible to deny that they are, generally speaking, far behind the women of Christendom."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE most notable articles in the *Contemporary Review* are Mrs. Ireland's "Recollections of Mr. Froude" and Mr. Sidney Webb's article on "The Work of the London County Council," both of which are noticed elsewhere.

SHAKESPEARE AND PURITANISM.

Professor J. W. Hales has an article upon the relations which existed between Shakespeare and his Puritan townfolk. Stratford-on-Avon, it seems, was the very hotbed of militant Puritanism at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Although the municipality punished with fines the performance of plays and interludes the great dramatist showed no resentment, at least in his plays, which contain next to no reference to Puritanism. He entertained at least one itinerant Puritan preacher at his house, and regaled him with sack and claret. Professor Hales explains the relations between Shakespeare and Puritanism as follows: "Shakespeare took no part in the Puritan-baiting that became a favorite dramatic pastime. And this forbearance is to be accounted for not only by the general fairness and comprehensive sympathy of his nature—by his splendid incapacity to believe only ill of a large section of his fellow creatures and his fellow Englishmen—by his innate repugnance to mere abuse and vilification, but also by the fact, emphasized in the paper, that at Stratford he was brought into such close and intimate contact and acquaintance with so many specimens, public and private, of the Puritan breed. Shakespeare's own elder daughter was a Puritan, at least after her marriage, probably enough before, as Puritan preachers were rife in the place."

CANON KNOX LITTLE ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

Canon Knox Little has a paper upon "The Moral Aspect of Disestablishment and Disendowment," the gist of which is that disestablishment does not matter much, but that disendowment would play the mischief with the Church: "Cripple the Church in her resources, you necessarily cripple her power of work. Will the teaching, the consolation, the religious education, the social and moral help she gives—will this be compensated for by a temporary lowering of the rates, or an improvement in the

mending of some roads—say, in Wales? Nothing is to be gained by a measure of such glaring and fatal injustice as disendowment would be, except the satisfaction of some feelings of envy and jealousy among a certain number of opponents. This is scarcely a motive for serious legislation which should move a great people; whilst disestablishment, if resolved upon, would be indeed a misfortune to the people but not an injustice—disendowment would be morally indefensible, as well as an act of wanton waste. It is to be hoped the English people, when once they fully face the question, will never permit so great a wrong."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Canon Malcolm MacColl rewrites, bringing up to date, a chapter in his book on the Eastern question which was published nearly twenty years ago. He pleads for an Anglo-Russian alliance, even if it should be necessary to purchase it by admitting the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean: "If British supremacy in the Mediterranean be essential to our defense of India, then France is the foe to be feared, not Russia. If we play our cards well, a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean would be much more likely to be the friend than the antagonist of England. The friendship of Russia would be most valuable to us, for it is on our mutual antagonism that the adversaries of England, in Egypt and elsewhere, rely. And our friendship will be still more valuable to Russia. Let it go forth through the bazaars of the East that there is a friendly understanding between the two countries, and we should have no difficulties in India, nor Russia in Central Asia. Financially, too, such an understanding would be of inestimable value to Russia. While I am writing her statesmen are rejoicing at the ease with which they can borrow money since Lord Rosebery announced the *rapprochement* with England. We have for years past been so complaisant toward France that she apparently thinks that she may take any liberty with us with impunity."

GOLDWIN SMITH ON CANADA.

In an article on the recent Colonial Conference Mr. Goldwin Smith repeats once more his reasons for disbelieving in the continuance of the Canadian Dominion, and winds up as follows: "The British public, if it wishes to form a safe judgment on this case, must bring itself to believe that an Englishman, heartily loyal to his country, prizing above all things her interest and her honor, as proud as any of her sons can be of her glories in war as well as in peace, and, above all, of her glories in the field of colonization, may, with all the facts daily before his eyes, be sincerely convinced that it will be a happy day for her when she bestows her blessing upon the reunion of her race in America, renews the bond of affection with the whole of it, and, in emancipating a dependency, shows herself indeed to be the mother of free nations."

THE NEW SECULARISM.

Under the title of "The New Secularism," Mr. Walter Walsh, of Newcastle, takes up his parable against the Labor Churches which are springing up in England under the wing of the Independent Labor party. He says that the new Labor Church is but the old Secularism writ large. Mr. Walsh sums up his indictment in the following extracts: "The three outward and visible signs of the historic continuity of the Churches are the ordinances, the Bible, and the historic Christ. But the Labor Church has no ordinances, not even the shadowy imitation of them practiced by Mrs. Humphry Ward's Elsmere brotherhood. It has no Bible; it culls its public readings from

all literature. It has no Christ; it desires to be distinctly dissociated from all that we connect with that name. Absolutely, it breaks with the past and appeals to men on the simple ground of modern life and modern necessities. Here is one of the chief characteristics of the old Secularism brought to perfection in the higher modern evolution. By its absolute silence the new religion of Socialism declares that the life that now is is sufficient, and that to live for this life is the whole duty of man. Beyond doubt this is to voice the sentiment of the entire new school of Secularism. In its eagerness to insist upon an adequate sustenance for the body it is ready to relinquish the hopes of the spirit and to deprive the bereaved mourner of the consolations of a hereafter."

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. W. E. HENLEY, late of the *National Observer*, issues the first number of the *New Review* for the New Year. It is a very strong number, its weakest point being a very meagre article on the British Navy. The note of the new editor is visible enough throughout the magazine. It opens with a short story dealing with the eternal question of the relations of man and woman, and closes with another story entitled "The Time Machine," an ingenious attempt to describe what would happen if a machine were invented by which we could travel backward and forward in time.

WANTED, A NEW CHARLES II.

Mr. G. S. Street writes an ingenious and paradoxical article which is intended to express and to support the conviction that the third Stuart was the best king England has ever had—an ideal king if rightly apprehended. The chief reason why he longs for another Charles II is because the merry monarch was a kind of seventeenth century Oscar Wilde. He says: "Courtesy, gayety and a love of beautiful things—these are virtues as well as chastity. They have been neglected in England, and a figurehead king (the modern English conception of a king) can do no better than enforce them. The effect of the reign of Charles II was to humanize manners, to make art appreciated and artists of all sorts honored; and this was due to the rare combination in himself of a genuine and natural love of art, of a perfect manner (the two are not always found together), and of an understanding and a sympathy which enabled him to win for his objects sympathy and understanding. No king of our days could diminish our political worth, and our morality is safe in the hands of its agreeable protectors. I would like to see in England such a king as Charles II."

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood once more raises a wail over England's neglect to strike up a fighting alliance with the Central European powers: "Seriously as it has been announced and debated as a new departure, the 'understanding between Russia and England' was never more perhaps, than an interchange of goodwill—the mutual expression of a desire, sincerely felt, to carry out the inevitable rivalry of the two nations in good faith and good temper. If it was more than that, every wise Englishman will prepare for disappointment."

THE OPENING OF THE DARDANELLES.

"Diplomatist" writing on the Armenian question, diverges from Armenia to discuss the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. He thinks that the present moment is opportune for raising the question which he admits the Sul-

tan is very reluctant to face: "Russia wants a free passage through the Dardanelles. For a long time she coveted this privilege for herself alone; but there is the best of reasons for believing that she would now gladly consent to the opening of the waterway to all the world. The Sultan would object. But his resistance would be abortive in the face of the pressure of combined Russia and Great Britain. His enforced acceptance of the demand would be of infinite advantage to him—though this, perhaps, he can hardly be expected to realize. As for objections, it is true that such a policy would involve a considerable addition to the fleet. It would be essential that we should maintain a strong Black Sea squadron."

In the opinion of "Diplomatist" "England has an opportunity now, which may never come her way again, of settling a difficulty which, if allowed to develop much longer, will prove more fruitful of mischief than any with which she has been confronted for a generation or more."

IBSEN'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. Stevens, writing on the "New Ibsen," says: "In Little Eyolf Ibsen's psychology is much and good. There could hardly be anything better than the first act, except the second. The first act states the case. Here is a mother and a father, both weak—the mother in intellect, the father in purpose and feeling. With both it is the weakness, the unequipped incapacity for life, of the unbalanced mind. The mother, as it turns out, is the straighter, the more respectable, and the commoner type. Her small heart choked up with an appetent love of Alfred Allmers, she has no room for anything else, and she has an explosive courage that lets her say so. Alfred would have the courage also, but he has not the self-knowledge. In width, not in depth, there is more of him to know; he does not know it. He talks much of his life-work, which is always a bad sign in a man; he should be ready with it when anybody pays to see, but not too garrulous of it to himself. So the wretched Allmers at one minute feels himself capable of a batch of new life-works besides his book; next moment he can on no terms have another life-work than Eyolf; and the next he is quite cheerfully prepared to bisect it and apportion the other half to Rita. Then the crash comes and the remorseless analysis begins. Ibsen digs up the soul by the roots to see how it grows. And if any stronger, truer, and profounder picture was ever made of the bereavement of weak natures and incompetent parents—and they have many points of coincidence with the strong and able—the world seems somehow to have lost count of it. This story of Alfred and Rita would have been better told in a novel. But it is a masterpiece none the less, and it is better to have it in a play than not to have it at all."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE *Westminster Review* opens with an obituary notice of its late editor, Dr. Chapman. His widow, Mrs. Hannah Chapman, will write his biography. He was buried in Highgate Cemetery, close to the grave of George Eliot. The most interesting article in the January number is a plea for a newer Trades Unionism, which is noticed elsewhere. There is also a very interesting paper by Mr. Reeves, entitled "Why New Zealand Women Get the Franchise." It is a very vivid description of the social condition of the colonists. Of the 30,000 wives in New Zealand, at least 90 per cent., says Mr. Reeves, manage their homes without paid help. An article entitled "The Struggle for a Healthy School," although brief, describes what Mr. Acland has been doing in his

attempt to secure decent and healthy school houses for the five million children in Great Britain who attend elementary schools. The first place in the *Review* is given to Mr. J. F. Hewitt's defense of his book, "The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for January is a capital number. We notice elsewhere at length several of the more important articles.

THE ETHICS OF SHOPPING.

Lady Jeune in a pleasantly written article discusses the favorite amusement of many women, and maintains that one reason why they are tempted to spend more money than before is because salesmen have largely been superseded by saleswomen. Lady Jeune says: "Women are much quicker than men, and they understand so much more readily what other women want; they can enter into the little troubles of their customers; they can fathom the agony of despair as to the arrangement of colors, the alternative trimmings, the duration of a fashion, the depths of a woman's purse, and, more important than all, the question as to the becomingness of a dress, or a combination of material to the would-be wearer. No man can understand all these little refinements; his nature is too gross, too material."

SOME LESSONS OF THE YALU FIGHT.

Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot writing on the collapse of the Chinese Navy, points out that the fight off the Yalu River, the first battle between squadrons with modern armaments, has many important lessons for the naval powers, and especially for England. It was practically determined by the gun, but the inflammable properties of shell played an important part. It is the internal fittings which will be ignited, if of inflammable materials, by these small, quick-firing shells. Hence wood should be used as little as possible. Cabin bulkheads and fittings should be of iron, and even wooden decks must disappear.

"Clearly, we should take a lesson from this battle in the provision of rapid-fire guns. How do we stand at the present moment? We began well in taking up the system with new ordnance, but did not apply it to the older guns. Though the chief damage was done by small ordnance, the effect of heavy guns at close quarters was very marked. The efficacy of armor in the case of these Chinese ships was fully established. It preserved the vital parts from material damage and the principal armament from disablement, though these vessels were struck more than a hundred times."

THE CHARACTER OF TALLEYRAND.

Mr. Frederick Clarke, writing on Lady Blennerhassett's memoirs of Talleyrand, thinks that she is too favorable to the prince. He says: "By all means let justice be done to him. Let us recognize to the full what Lady Blennerhassett brings out so clearly in her weighty and valuable book—his moderation, his sincere love of peace, his prescience, his clear-sightedness, his consistency in spite of apparent contradictions, above all, his marvelous good sense. But let us be careful that recognition of his merits, and the strange fascination which his personality still exercises, do not lead us to speak of him in terms which can only be properly applied to men of a higher stamp. But she speaks of his 'elevated ideal of patriotism.' Can the author of the apology for the rising of the 10th of August, 1792, the blackmailer of the American

envoys, the unblushing recipient of bribes from all quarters, the silent accomplice of the murder of the Duke of Enghien, be justly called a 'great' patriot? If so, what epithet are we to reserve for statesmen who have

rendered equally important services to their country and who were pure of heart and hand? And assuredly there is not much that is elevated, in the sense of noble and high-minded, about Talleyrand."

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

ERNEST LAVISSE, the Academician, has succeeded James Darmesteter in the co-editorship of this, the youngest, but most vigorous, of French reviews.

The editors are performing a service to literature in publishing a second series of Balzac's letters to Madame Hanska. As we remarked of those first published, they should take their place among the famous love-letters of the world, not only from their incomparable beauty of style, but because they lay bare to the reader the soul and heart of one of the greatest students of life the world has ever seen. In contrast to the letters written for Madame Hanska's own eye are those which the lady was evidently meant to share with her husband. As is well known, twenty years passed between the novelist's first meeting with the Russian lady to whom he was so long devoted and their marriage.

Gaston Paris pays an eloquent tribute to the late Professor Darmesteter. "A great light has gone out of the world, a noble heart has ceased to beat, past ages are no longer lit up by a great intellect, capable of also summoning up the present and foreseeing the future." So begins M. Paris's fine article.

The only political article in either December number of the *Revue* is by Giacometti. It deals with what the writer chooses to call "The Anglo-Prussian-Italian policy from 1859 to 1894;" although his article is in reality a violent attack on and answer to Mr. W. L. Alden's late article in the *Nineteenth Century*. He qualifies the English writer's work as having been "A bestial appeal to the worst feelings of envy, vanity, and covetousness common to humanity, called into being to set one sister nation (Italy) against another (France)."

The second number of the *Revue* starts with the last air ever written by Gounod; the words accompanying it are entitled "Repentance." As is well known, the great composer was fond of church music, and devotional words inspired him far more than ordinary verse.

The author of "An Eminent Politician" contributes some delightful pages on his friend and fellow novelist, Anatole France, whose "Thais," "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," and excellent critical writing, have placed him among the first of French writers. According to M. Rod, Anatole France began writing some twenty years ago, immediately after leaving the engineering college where he had been educated. Two small volumes of verse were his first contribution to literature; then followed some short stories, "Sylvestre Bonnard" and "Thais," which last may be said to have made the author's reputation. M. Rod speaks both as an admirer and a critic of his friend's work; he tells us little or nothing about the man, but a great deal of his peculiar kind of talent or genius; M. France can reconstitute not only the pagan, but also the mediæval world, in which his last stories and studies of human nature are laid.

M. Ernest Daudet, the son of the well-known novelist, and himself a thoughtful critic and writer, contributes a curious account of the kidnapping of a bishop—Monseigneur de Pancemont—in the year 1806 by the militant Royalists of that day, who were anxious to install in his place his pre-Revolution predecessor Monseigneur Amelot.

The Royalists were headed by a remarkable individual named La Haye St. Hilaire, a famous Chouan. They kidnapped the bishop during one of his parochial visitations, and made him pay an enormous ransom, giving him a shock from which he was long in recovering; and yet, perchance unknowingly, M. Daudet's readers cannot but feel sorry for the Chouan bandit and his little band of faithful followers, who were one by one tracked remorselessly by Bonaparte and his agents. La Haye St. Hilaire was himself caught by the treachery of a spy, and defended himself desperately, only to be finally taken and court martialed, and shot the same night, on account of his awful wounds, fastened in an arm chair. He was only thirty, and his group of friends scarcely older, yet for years these lovers of the old régime defied from their Breton fastnesses, Bonaparte, first as Consul and after as Emperor, carrying with them the secret sympathies of the whole population.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE December numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue* are decidedly strong in fiction and biography. Pierre Loti concludes his travels in the Desert and begins his Jerusalem, which promises to give a marvelously striking picture of the Holy Land as seen through French eyes to-day. Maeterlinck (the Belgian Shakespeare) tells the life story of Von Hardenberg, a German eighteenth-century poet better known as "Novalis." The first act of Ibsen's new drama, "Little Eyolf," is excellently translated, and with the exception of an article by M. Rimler entitled "The Reconciliation of the Magyars and the Slavs," Russia and things Russian are conspicuous by their absence.

Full of interest to students of the French Revolution will be found the fragmentary memoirs of Victor de Tracy, written it seems in 1851, and embodying the writer's childish recollections of '93. His family were intimate with the future wife of Napoleon I, and apropos of her marriage to Bonaparte is told the following little story: "It was in 1785 an old friend of my mother's came in to dinner. 'Well,' said she, 'have you any news?' 'No, there's nothing fresh that I know of,' he answered; 'but, by the bye, were you not at one time intimate with a charming creole widow, Madame Beauharnais? Well, she is about to marry an insignificant little Corsican officer, lacking both fortune and personal distinction. He is small, ugly, and yellow, and is many years younger than herself. All her friends have moved heaven and earth to prevent her committing such a folly, but their efforts have been thrown away, thanks to Barras who has made the match!'"

M. Joly discusses the various Parisian institutions which are the French fellows of the English and American societies for the protection of children. The most powerful of these is entitled "Sauvetage de l'Enfance," and is fortunate in having Jules Simon as president. This society was really only founded to deal with the wants of the destitute or abandoned young children; but during the last four years an association has been founded having for a special object that of assisting homeless and friendless young people from the ages of thirteen to eighteen,

and has been doing excellent work. This society has just opened a new shelter, where work is given out and temporary assistance afforded to youthful applicants. An idea of how much such a society was needed may be gained by the statement that in the course of January, 1894, 170 boys and 9 girls applied for admission to the first shelter; of this number 40 were total orphans, 84 had lost one parent by death or divorce, 57 acknowledged a father and mother, but only 4 admitted to being on friendly terms with their parents. M. Joly declares that in many cases the young people were very literally waifs and strays, and had not come from the criminal classes, for not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of those who make use of the shelter had been in prison.

The first effort of this society is to try and find the parents of their *protégés*, the second to find work for them either in Paris or the country, and in this last they are often exceptionally successful. It is interesting to note that not a word is said in the article as to emigration being a possible outlet for the vagrant Parisian.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. LEROY BEAULIEU attempts to analyze the part that should be and is played by luxury in modern life. He has scarcely made as much of the subject as he might have done; but his researches on the subject bring to light many curious facts about these far from modern factors in human existence. From time to time ineffectual attempts have been made to restrain luxury in Greece. Lysurgus made a determined attempt to suppress what were then considered the superfluities of life. At Athens, Solon appointed a number of inspectors to see to the simplicity of weddings and funerals. The French potentates of the Middle Ages were even more severe, and some of these laws lingered and were in force, more or less, to the end of the last century. M. Leroy Beaulieu points out that in England citizens choosing to make use of armorial bearings are taxed, that these sumptuary laws still bring in over a million and a half to France, but it is only fair to say that no country in the world exports so many objects of luxury as does that country. The writer evidently envies the immense English and American fortunes which enable their owners to become splendid benefactors to humanity. He speaks of them as intelligent steward-like millionaires, and insists on the value of what he somewhat quaintly styles "remunerative philanthropy," this being, if we understand him rightly, the erection by the wealthy of buildings such as workmen's dwellings, self-supporting institutions, and so on.

Vicomte de Vogüé discusses in his usual efficient manner the important question of Madagascar considered with reference to French colonization. He is far from sharing the general idea that the Frenchman is not a colonizing animal. During the French Revolution, he says proudly, France may be said to have colonized all Europe—with ideas, and he quotes the conquest of Algiers as a proof that the French nation can, when put to it, make herself at home in Africa. The Vicomte de Vogüé is a firm believer in private enterprise and longs to see established in Madagascar a local John Company, capable of taking care not only of their own financial interests, but of the European population gathered round.

In the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the first place is given to the newest Academician, M. Henry Houssaye, who sums up in clear and sober language the history of the last army commanded by Napoleon the First.

The conversion of private enterprises into state proper-

ties has always been a favorite dream of French politicians. This, in view of war or internal difficulties, specially applies to the great railways. M. R. G. Levy discusses the subject from the point of view of one who approves of the actual state of things being at least continued for the present. He points out that the concessions granted to the six principal companies, those controlling the North, the West, the East and the Riviera, will not expire till the middle of the next century. He would like to see a better spirit of mutual forbearance between the state and the companies, and an absolute control of the latter by the former—especially as regards the cost of merchandise transport.

M. Jules Lemaitre, the well-known critic and playwright, who may be said to have been one of the very first to introduce Ibsen to the non-Scandinavian reader, contributes a thoughtful article on the influence recently exercised by Northern writers on European literature. Curiously enough, he begins by analyzing the power and strength of George Eliot, and compares the two Georges—Madame Sand and Marian Evans—paying homage to both. He then passes on to Ibsen, whose dramas he declares to be in each case the story of a spiritual revolt, and a straining after moral and physical freedom. According to the French writer, Ibsen preaches above all the love of truth and the hatred of lying; and again he draws an extraordinary parallel between the author of the "Doll's House" and a number of modern French writers, notably Dumas fils. In fact, M. Lemaitre seems anxious to prove that for every great literary master come out of the North, whether it be Ibsen, Dostiewsky or Tolstoi, they all have or have had French counterparts, who dealt with life and its problems as they choose to do. Still he is singularly just, and in no way attempts to prove that the influence of France has played any part in the genius of those whose work he here attempts to analyze and explain.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica* (December 15) has an article protesting energetically against the expression "Catholic Socialism," as being an illogical misnomer, and making a special attack on M. E. de Laveleye, and on Signor F. Nitti, the distinguished Italian writer on social subjects. In an article entitled "The Mass in Secret Sects," which goes to prove that Freemasonry is regarded by its votaries as a practical religion, some curious details are given concerning the ceremonies of the Italian masonic lodges, many of which are travesties of Catholic ceremonies. It would appear that the worship of Lucifer is carried to extraordinary lengths in some of these lodges, and it is in connection with these rites that the constant sacrilegious attempts are made by the "Luciferians" to become possessed of the Consecrated Hosts reserved in Catholic churches. The *Rassegna Nazionale* contains an admirable article explaining the attitude of Archbishop Ireland toward social questions, and giving copious extracts from his published addresses. The *Riforma Sociale*, under Signor Nitti's editorship, continues its supply of learned and academic articles on the social and economic problems of the day; the one possessed of the most actuality in the current numbers is an article by Professor E. Vandervelde, a well-known Belgian deputy, giving many details concerning the recent growth of Socialism in Belgium resulting in the surprising parliamentary victory at the recent election. The Belgian labor party was only founded at Brussels in 1885; nevertheless, twenty-eight labor representatives occupy seats to-day in the Belgian Parliament.

THE NEW BOOKS

OUR LONDON LETTER ON CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY bookseller tells me, and his list will show, that the books which have been selling best are either distinctively Christmas books, or are volumes which have been out for some little time. The "Baron Munchausen" mentioned is that pleasant reissue which we owe to the enterprise of Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen, a comparatively recent firm, whose new editions are earning them an excellent reputation; and Mr. Henty's "When London Burned" is only another of the historical stories which he evolves—two or three every season—for the delectation of his "dear lads," as he chooses to call the boys for whom he writes. Then the "Life and Letters of Erasmus" is a cheap edition of the last book, alas! of Mr. Froude's to appear during his lifetime, and owes much of its popularity, no doubt, to that fact. In the same way I learn that Mr. Stevenson's sudden death has doubled and trebled the demand for all his works. Especially is the Edinburgh edition sought after; but as the whole edition was, I believe, subscribed for before the first volume appeared, the people who put off ordering sets have been disappointed. The second volume was published within a few hours of the sad news reaching England, and contains what most critics consider his best work, judged from the literary point of view—"An Inland Voyage" and "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes" (this last prefaced by the dedication in which it is odd that Mr. Stevenson, the most careful of craftsmen, should allow himself unintentionally to liken an estimable friend to the beast of burden whose name is enshrined in his title). The success of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" is gratifying, for of its sort it is a sterling book. But it is rather unusual that the fashion which Mr. Barrie created with "A Window in Thrums" should have continued for so long a period. What with Mr. Barrie, Mr. Crockett and Mr. Maclaren, this particular kind of Scotch fiction is in danger of being overdone,—to say nothing of the writers who have used the same method on English and Irish material. But here is the list of "volumes most in demand":

"The Surprising Adventures of Baron Munchausen."

"More Memories: Being Thoughts About England Spoken in America." By Dean Hole.

"When London Burned: a Story of Restoration Times and the Great Fire." By G. A. Henty.

"The Use of Life." By Sir John Lubbock.

"Life and Letters of Erasmus." By James Anthony Froude.

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." By Ian Maclaren.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Works: the Edinburgh Edition.

"Life and Letters of Dean Church." Edited by Mary C. Church.

"Odes and Other Poems." By William Watson.

In the field of sociology, a most significant book of the day is Mr. Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England." It is a complex curiosity. It first strikes the eye as something unique in the way of cheap publication. It is a crown octavo volume, comprising over two hundred closely printed pages. It is produced, as its cover is careful to inform us, "by trade union labor on English-made

paper;" it contains only two pages of other than the publishers' own advertisements, and it is offered to the public at the price of one penny. It has, moreover, secured a circulation as phenomenal as its price. Since its issue in October it has gone through five editions, each a hundred thousand copies strong, and all sold before they were printed. The sixth and seventh hundred thousand are now in the press, they, too, being in great part ordered beforehand. It is confidently anticipated that before the spring arrives the total of copies published will reach one million. A book which can in six months command a million purchasers must be accounted something of a prodigy. If we take the very moderate estimate that for every person who buys a book there are three who read it, we shall set down the readers of "Merrie England" as moving on toward three millions.

This extraordinary vogue might cause less surprise if "Merrie England" were some thrilling tale of adventure, love or crime. But it is no romance. It has no thickening plot of personal passion to hold the reader's fancy captive to the end. Its chapters originally appeared as separate articles in the weekly *Clarion*. And, under the stern difficulties which this manner of issue imposes, it discusses matter-of-fact questions of rent and profit and wages. It is in fact, a treatise on the "dismal science;" but it never stoops to assume that disguise of fiction in which Mr. Bellamy thinly veils his lectures on economics. Leaving alien aids aside, it expounds and enforces with frank directness what it conceives to be the national phase of Socialism.

The book so produced and so received is undoubtedly a sign of the times. But it is a sign not less pointed of the man who has shown himself able to speak to the times and to make himself widely heard. Yet it is a curious proof of the sectionalism of English society that Robert Blatchford is to the average member of the middle and upper classes a name almost entirely unknown. With his retinue of three million readers he might be supposed to pass for a personage fairly conspicuous in the nation's eye. But it is a question whether, to the ordinary middle class mind, the fictitious Harry Wharton, editor of the *Clarion* in Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Marcella," is not a less shadowy entity than the real editor of the actual *Clarion*. The audience of the latter, like his following, is well nigh exclusively composed of the working classes. It is this fact which establishes his significance.

The end of the year produced two very remarkable volumes of verse—Mr. Davidson's "Ballads and Songs," and Mr. William Watson's "Odes and Other Poems." Most of the numbers this last contains originally appeared in the *Spectator*, the *Yellow Book* and the *Daily Chronicle*. But they have that quality of enduring verse which allows a rereading and again a rereading only to add to our appreciation. There is hardly a serious piece in the volume but has the true, authentic, the great note. And to the clearness, the sanity of conception which is one of the strongest characteristics of Mr. Watson's verse is wedded an unusual perfection of form; never an epithet but is rightly fitted; and each line rings true, the product of a scrupulous ear. What, for instance, could be finer

than the following, the third of three sonnets on "The World in Armor?" :

A moment's fantasy, the vision came
Of Europe dipped in fiery death, and so
Mounting re-born, with vestal limbs aglow,
Splendid and fragrant from her bath of flame,
It fled; and a phantom without name,
Sightless, dismembered, terrible, said: "Lo,
I am that ravished Europe men shall know
After the morn of blood and night of shame."

The spectre passed, and I beheld alone
The Europe of the present, as she stands,
Powerless from terror of her own vast power,
'Neath novel stars, beside a brink unknown;
And round her the sad Kings, with sleepless hands,
Piling the faggots, hour by doomful hour.

Mr. Watson's volume has not the novelty which one found in Mr. Davidson's. He is no poet of revolt, but the lineal descendant of Tennyson, of Wordsworth, and of Milton. His work is dignified and thoughtful rather than passionate. "He has carried on a great tradition almost faultlessly" some one has said in a review which, although enthusiastic, denied to him the highest praise in that he has set no new fashion, has inaugurated no new poetic era. But, as Mr. Watson says in his beautiful ode to Mr. A. C. Benson:

" . . . if our lute obey
A mode of yesterday,

'Tis that we deem 'twill prove to-morrow's mode as well ; "

and he may well afford to disregard those to whom the old forms, the old traditions prove unsatisfying, when he can boast so large a mastery of the great modes which he has inherited.

Biography figures somewhat largely in the current market. Richard Owen, Charles Bradlaugh, Mrs. Craven, Whittier: each have their two volumes; while Mr. Charles Lowe compresses his "Alexander III of Russia" into a single volume. Of Charles Bradlaugh I need not speak. A doughty fighting man, whose like we shall not soon see again, has received loving canonization by a daughter's pen. He was one of the makers of the new England, whose works do follow him. The two volumes are closely printed, but how much they leave untold! Mrs. Craven was a fighter of another sort. Mrs. Bishop tells the life story of the cleverest Catholic woman Europe has produced this century with enthusiastic homage. The author of *Le Récit d'une Sœur* unites to faith, hope and charity, wit, tact and good sense. She was a modern saint in a world of drawing rooms and boudoirs. She was a woman of letters and of devotion. Uniting French lucidity with English common sense and Irish devotion, Mrs. Bishop had a congenial subject, and in her pleasant and fluent narrative Mrs. Craven's letters are imbedded like apples of gold in pictures of silver. As for "The Life of Professor Owen," it is based on his correspondence, his own diaries and those of his wife, by his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen, who is able to add to his own work a chapter by Professor Huxley. The volumes are illustrated. Mr. Charles Lowe's thick volume tells the story of the reign of the great Emperor of Peace. It is journalism rather than history, but good of its kind and smart withal.

The two handsome volumes in which Miss Belloc and Miss Shedlock have Englished and edited the letters and journals of Edmond and Jules de Goncourt have attracted much notice, not without cause. To be admitted to the confidences of the cleverest, wittiest, most audacious men of letters in the modern world, to see them in

their undress, yet to hear them at their best, to catch vivid realistic glimpses of the great whirling world of Paris—that is what is afforded to all those who read these volumes, and to that they will owe their success. The compilers being as much French as English, have here and there left more than the necessary French idiom to survive translation; but that adds to the piquancy of the work. The Goncourts were not men of heroic dimensions, except in each other's eyes; but they gossiped well, knew everybody, and kept a journal in which there is much gay humor, mingled with many profound and subtle observations. Hence the popularity of their diaries and the favor with which this English version has been received. A volume to be read at the same time is Mr. Sherard's bright "Alphonse Daudet: a Biographical and Critical Study," a work similar in scope and intention to his study of Emile Zola. For those who care for the literary life and for literary gossip, and who have any knowledge at all of modern French literature, a more fascinating book could not be. Mr. Sherard has been admitted to M. Daudet's intimacy, and he has written a book of the liveliest kind and interesting and valuable to all those to whom literature is a cherished future. The account of Daudet's early struggles, his Bohemian days, before he gained the affluence and the ill health which have been with him in these later years, is particularly entertaining.

In the domain of fiction Mr. George Gissing's latest contribution, in three volumes, to his study of lower and middle class life in London is well worth reading. This time his scene is mainly in the villas of Camberwell, and most of his story and his characters are sordid and depressing. But there is salvation at the end; and, after all, Mr. Gissing is always interesting. And he is as realistic as he can be. He seems to work from "documents." Some day the reading public will wake up to find they have an English Zola in Mr. Gissing. At present he appears neglected.

There are a few other volumes of fiction, one of which, at least, Mr. Frederick Wedmore's "English Episodes," has a literary importance. It is the shortest of books, containing but five very brief stories, but all written conscientiously, and in a style which, labored though it sometimes is, makes it pleasant reading. Of the short story of quiet character, as contrasted with that of character and lively incident, perhaps Mr. Wedmore is the most successful writer we have. And he improves. This collection is better than "Renunciations," its forerunner. There is a charm and peaceful simplicity about the book very refreshing in these days when fiction is divided into the hostile camps of somewhat morbid psychology and adventurous romance. For the rest, if one cares for the weird, the horrible, one will like "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," a collection of short stories in which the supernatural plays the chief part. In the title story, for instance, Satan himself appears in modern Paris to a company of his worshippers. Of the other tales, "A Kiss of Judas" is the most impressive. But the truth is, neither here nor elsewhere does "X. L." know how to tell a story. He doesn't make the best use of his materials. Among other volumes is a pretty little pocket collection—published at a shilling—of "Weird Tales by American Writers"—Poe, Hawthorne, Irving and others. An etched portrait of Washington Irving serves as frontispiece. Volumes in the same series are "Love Tales from the German;" "English Jests and Anecdotes," and a reprint of Hawkesworth's stories as they appeared in Leigh Hunt's well-known collection of "Classic Tales, Serious and Lively."

In poetry and the drama there is one book which is of the first importance—a new play by Ibsen. Judged as an actable drama, I dare say it is disappointing: the idea is not dramatic. But as a play to read I found "Little Eyolf" profoundly interesting. In its revelation of the bottom facts of modern human life, its unflinching exposure of the real truth of the natures with which it deals, it stands with the rest of its creator's work. But it is far simpler and easier of comprehension than "The Master Builder," and on far less strenuous and polemical a level than most of its predecessors. Mr. William Archer translates the play, and it has for a frontispiece a colotype reproduction of a recent portrait of Ibsen. In the same way, and in similar form, Mr. Archer gives us a translation (with a critical introduction by himself) of Gerhart Hauptmann's drama, "Hannele: A Dream-Poem." Here the frontispiece is a portrait of Hauptmann. And with the Norwegian drama in "Little Eyolf" and the German drama in "Hannele," one may very well consider an English drama in the shape of Mr. Pinero's comedy, "The Weaker Sex," the latest of his plays to be published in book form. Miss Kate Freeligraht Kroecker's volume of verse translations, "A Century of German Lyrics," is as successful and as interesting as verse translation of its sort ever is, and the same can be said for a cheap but comely little volume, "Songs of Zion by Hebrew Singers of Mediæval Times," translated into English verse by Mrs. Henry Butler.

In literary criticism Mr. Swinburne's new collection of critical essays is important. The interest of every page of "Studies in Prose and Poetry" makes it a host in itself. Wilkie Collins of the sensation novels, and Webster of the tragedies, Whitman and Victor Hugo and Jowett, these, and others, are Mr. Swinburne's subjects, and although he astonishes you with the generosity of his praise and the virulence of his abuse, the book shows no falling off in his power of criticism, and is as interesting and valuable as any of its similar predecessors. And Mr. Swinburne writes such good, such hearty prose!

Theology and religion produce nothing more important

than a volume of sermons, "Life Here and Hereafter," preached by Canon Malcolm MacColl in Ripon Cathedral and elsewhere. They deal with live topics. The Canon is a journalist in a cassock, and his speculations as to the future life are interesting. Another book, a volume of sermons of another kind, is "Essays by Joseph Mazzini," most of which are translated for the first time by Mr. Thomas Olley. Mazzini was one of the prophets of the age, and this and Canon MacColl's are two of the prophetic books of the nineteenth century. Other books of religion and theological interest are "The Gospel of the Better Hope and Other Pages for Religious Enquirers," a Unitarian publication by Mr. John Page Hopps and others; "Religion in Common Life; or, Topics of the Day Regarded from a Christian Standpoint," a collection of sermons by various preachers; Mr. Worley's "Catholic Revival of the Nineteenth Century;" a little series of "Children's Services, with Hymns and Songs," edited by the Rev. A. W. Oxford, and the new volume of the Guild Text-Book Series, Dr. Grant's "Religions of the World in Relation to Christianity," a cheap sixpennyworth.

In travel, the most interesting book of its kind is Captain Donovan's "With Wilson in Matabeleland; or, Sport and War in Zambesia," which has the advantage of illustrations and a map—advantages which are also in another entertaining volume of travel which boys particularly will enjoy. I refer to Mr. Hugh Callan's narrative of a bicycle journey "From the Clyde to the Jordan." Another book of African interest is the Rev. R. P. Ashe's "Chronicles of Uganda." At this moment a description of China by a Chinaman is particularly interesting, and such is Tchong-ki-Tong's "Chin-Chin; or, The Chinaman at Home," an unambitious but successful account. And here I should mention that the new edition of "Murray's Handbook to Rome and its Environs," edited by the Rev. H. W. Pullen, is one of the best guide-books I have seen, and has other important features of constant interest. For instance, it contains papers on "Classical Antiquities" by Professor Lanciani and by Dr. A. S. Murray, and on the picture galleries by Sir A. Henry Layard.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND HISTORY.

American Charities: A Study in Philanthropy and Economics. By Amos G. Warner, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 430. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

While this is the first comprehensive treatment of American charitable agencies, it is also almost unique among works of its class as an example of the descriptive, expository method applied to topics which are usually interpreted through the medium of more formal and severely statistical tabulation. The book abounds in statistics, it is true, but the tables of figures, dry and comparatively meaningless by themselves, are illuminated by the context, and the discussion of facts and theories which the figures serve to reinforce is interesting and stimulating in the highest degree. The various channels of American philanthropic effort are tersely described, and the underlying principles are set forth with a clearness that would have been impossible but for the author's expert knowledge and practical acquaintance with the problems which to-day confront organized charity throughout our land. The book is to be especially commended to legislators and members of boards having control of public philanthropic institutions of every class. In the third part, devoted to "Philanthropic Financiering," Dr. Warner handles the questions connected with the administration of public charities and subsidies to private charities in a peculiarly effective way. His remarks on charity organization are also helpful. The worker, whether official or voluntary, in any department of philanthropic activity, will receive inspiration, as well as profit, from Dr. Warner's book; for its tone is a decidedly hopeful one, although difficulties are candidly stated. Its bibliographical notes are numerous and useful.

Municipal Government in Great Britain. By Albert Shaw. 12mo, pp. 393. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

The editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has been an attentive student of municipal government for a number of years, and has interested himself particularly in the working of municipal institutions in Great Britain and the Continental countries. He has been called to give various courses of lectures on European municipal government in leading universities, including the Johns Hopkins, Cornell, and several others. The present volume is in considerable part the outgrowth of such lecture courses, and it also makes considerable use of elaborate articles contributed by Mr. Shaw to the *Century Magazine* and the *Political Science Quarterly*. The volume has, however, been rewritten from beginning to end, and its dates and statistics are as recent as the very end of 1894. Mr. Shaw has a broad and hopeful theory regarding the possibilities of the modern city as a place made fit in every way for the physical, mental, and moral needs of great populations. It is his aim in this work upon the cities and manufacturing towns of England and Scotland to show first, how they are organized for municipal administration; second, how the organization really works, and third, what the official forces of municipal life have attempted thus far for the good order, efficient service, and social progress of the community. Besides general chapters upon the municipal framework and the operation of the machinery of municipal government, there are elaborate studies of Glasgow, Manchester, and Birmingham, as typical cities. In a succeeding chapter Mr. Shaw groups all the other great towns, including Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, Bradford, Bolton, Bristol, Newcastle, and many others, in order to give a picture of their municipal progress and the various social activities entered upon by their mu-

municipal authorities. Taken as a whole it is a remarkable picture of recent activity in the direction of splendid water supplies, elaborate drainage systems, municipal plants for the manufacture and distribution of gas and electricity, the opening of public parks and playgrounds, the improvement of docks and harbor facilities by the seaport towns, the establishment of splendid sanitary departments with model systems of street cleaning and garbage removal, the creation of street railway systems under a very high degree of municipal control, and, perhaps most important of all, the development of technical and practical trade schools under direct municipal management. Leaving the great manufacturing and commercial towns, Mr. Shaw finally takes up the government of London and the various practical problems now under consideration in the great metropolis, devoting a hundred pages to London and its questions. This portion of the book would seem to have immediate timeliness for those who are interested in the so-called Greater New York schemes, in the Boston consolidation projects, and in the municipal questions that are uppermost in Philadelphia and Chicago. The accounts of Glasgow, Manchester and Birmingham, on the other hand, would contain matter suggestive in many ways to readers in such communities as Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Omaha, St. Louis, Atlanta, and many other towns and communities of the interior. The volume includes three appendices, one republishing all the significant parts of the General Municipal Code of England for the convenience of American readers, very few of whom have access to the British statutes, while the second presents the platform upon which the Progressive party won the last election for the London County Council, and the third gives the recent report of the Royal Commission upon the consolidation and reorganization of the metropolitan municipal government for London.

The Problem of Police Legislation in New York City.

By Dorman B. Eaton. Paper, 12mo, pp. 36. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 20 cents.

An important series of papers republished from the *New York Times*. Mr. Eaton advocates the commission as opposed to the "single-headed" system of police department reorganization; the pamphlet presents arguments well worthy of consideration in other cities than New York. The writer's eminent services to the cause of civil service reform in past years entitle his views on questions of this kind to especial respect.

Comprehensive Index of the Publications of the United States Government, 1889-1893. By John G. Ames, Superintendent of Documents, Department of the Interior. Quarto, pp. 486. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The importance of this publication is not to be measured by its comparatively limited scope (although the amount of materials to which the Index serves as a guide is by no means inconsiderable); but rather by the promise which it gives of a systematic and exhaustive general index of all the publications of our national government. Now that an example has been given of what such an index should be, may we not hope that Congress will make the necessary appropriations for the work? In the tentative index covering the period of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, Superintendent Ames has arranged the entries alphabetically by subject in a wide column at the middle of each page, while the source of each document and the technical reference numbers, etc., are in separate columns at the left and right, respectively. The date and length of each publication is noted, together with other useful data. Just such a key is needed to unlock the vast stores of really valuable matter now indiscriminately condemned to the oblivion from which few "pub. docs." can hope to escape.

Catalogue of Law Books. By H. E. Griswold, of the New York State Law Library. Octavo, pp. 674. New York and Albany: Banks & Brothers. \$1.50; paper, \$1.

It is not often that the REVIEW of REVIEWS feels called upon to make mention of strictly technical or professional aids of this class, but the peculiar merits of this law catalogue seem to demand special notice at our hands. The lawyers who are counted among our readers will recall to mind the original catalogue brought out by the firm of Banks & Brothers some years since under the able editorship of the late Hon. N. C. Moak. The present volume is based on Mr. Moak's work; but the additions are so extensive as to constitute practically a new catalogue. Mr. Griswold has added about three hundred pages of wholly new matter, and has thoroughly revised the old. We observe that the list of abbreviations of American and British elementary law books has been doubled in length, showing the growth of legal literature since the last edition of the catalogue in 1881. The tables, brought down to 1894, of American and foreign reports, of law

periodicals, and of important trials, are prepared in such a way as to make their data most serviceable to the busy lawyer. Of the very full alphabetical list and subject index of elementary works we need only say that the standard of excellence maintained by former editions of the catalogue has not been lowered.

The International Beginnings of the Congo Free State.

By Jesse Siddall Reeves. Paper, octavo, pp. 106. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

Dr. Reeves has described the splendid dream of an international state in darkest Africa, and the apparent failure of the ambitious attempt to realize the dream in our day. The Congo Free State has become, indeed, a Belgian dependency, with prospects of French acquisition in the near future, but its history, involved as it is in European diplomacy of a not discreditable kind, is worthy of record. The Johns Hopkins University is to be congratulated on this essay in the domain of international law, a field in which its students have heretofore published comparatively little.

Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared. By Alfred Young. 12mo, pp. 628. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. \$1.

A remarkable massing of evidence tending to show that the Roman Catholic Church has everywhere fostered intelligence and morality, and constituting, in the opinion of the *New York Sun*, "the strongest piece of controversial literature upon the Catholic side that has been put forth in recent times." The authorities cited are either official or non-Catholic in every case, and the quotations are capable of verification. Statistics are presented from all the leading Catholic and Protestant countries.

Sir William Petty: A Study in English Economic Literature. By Wilson Lloyd Bevan, M.A., Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 102. Baltimore: The American Economic Association. 75 cents.

A paper which very fully comports with one of the objects of the American Economic Association's publication work—the exploitation of literature which is inaccessible to a majority of the Association's membership, but which has a direct bearing on the history of economic science. While of less interest to the general public than many of the Association's papers, this study by Dr. Bevan is not less commendable for the high standards it maintains of scientific faithfulness and painstaking in research.

The Federal Income Tax Explained. By John M. Gould and George F. Tucker. 12mo, pp. 122. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A convenient summary of all important decisions on the federal income tax laws enacted during the Civil War; these decisions are of value to-day because they give meaning to the phraseology which has been closely followed in the law of 1894. This little manual is a useful guide for all interested in the interpretation of the new law.

The Presidents of the United States, 1789-1894. By John Fiske, Carl Schurz, and others. Edited by James Grant Wilson. Octavo, pp. 538. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

Each of the brief biographies contained in this volume was prepared by a person having special qualifications for the task. Thus the sketches of the elder and younger Adams, Madison, Jackson and Tyler, were written by John Fiske; President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, furnishes the chapter on Monroe, John Hay that on Lincoln, and Gen. Horace Porter describes the career of President Grant; Carl Schurz contributes the chapter on Rutherford B. Hayes, and William E. Russell tells the story of President Cleveland's life. Excellent portraits on steel of the twenty-three Presidents, autograph letters, and many other illustrations, accompany the text. Gen. Wilson, the editor, has added brief notices of the ladies of the White House and of other persons connected with the families of Presidents, together with bibliographical notes.

The Crusades: The Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. By T. A. Archer and Charles L. Kingsford. 12mo, pp. 497. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The writers' point of view in the preparation of this history of the Crusades is indicated by the preface: "In making the story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem the main thread of the narrative, stress has intentionally been laid on an important if comparatively unfamiliar side of Crusading history.

The romance and glamour of Crusading expeditions has often caused the practical achievements of Crusaders in the East to be overlooked or underrated. Yet it is through the history of the Kingdom of Jerusalem that the true character and importance of the Crusades can alone be discerned. This is, perhaps, a sufficient explanation of the appearance of the volume in the "Story of the Nations" series, though it may be questioned whether the ordinary reader would look to such a series for a history of the Crusades. However that may be, the volume itself is a worthy contribution to the literature of the subject, and creditable to its authors and publishers alike. Its fifty-eight illustrations are mostly reproduced from the works of standard German and French authorities, and a descriptive list greatly enhances their value.

Colonial Days and Dames. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. 16mo, pp. 248. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.

A collection of interesting papers on such topics as "Women in the Early Settlement," "Early Poetesses," "Old Landmarks," "Weddings and Merry-makings," "Legend and Romance." Each chapter throws new light on social and domestic life in colonial times North and South. There is a good index which serves as a guide to the numerous allusions to historical personages and to well-known families. The illustration is in keeping with the daintiness of the typography and make-up of the book.

Alexander III of Russia. By Charles Lowe, M.A. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The first biography of the late Czar that has come to our notice. The narrative covers the very latest events in the life of Alexander III, together with the circumstances of his death and burial, the accession of Nicholas II, and the wedding of the latter. The writer's attitude is distinctly one of sympathy with his hero.

History of the Jews. By Professor H. Graetz. Vol. IV. Octavo, pp. 754. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. \$3.

The earlier volumes of this condensation of Prof. Graetz's elaborate work have been noticed in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The eleven volumes of the original have been reduced to five, of which the present is the fourth and covers the period 1270-1618 A.D. The work of condensation for American readers has been done under the author's direction.

The Equilibration of Human Aptitudes and Powers of Adaptation. By C. Osborne Ward. 12mo, pp. 333. Washington: National Watchman Company. \$1.25.

Social Growth and Stability. By D. Ostrander. 12mo, pp. 191. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.

Records of the Revolutionary War. By W. T. R. Saffell. Third edition. Octavo, pp. 555. Baltimore: Charles C. Saffell.

Gen. Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West. By Prof. Stephen B. Weeks. Paper, octavo, pp. 74. Washington: Government Printing Office.

List of Publications of the Bureau of Ethnology, with Index to Authors and Subjects. By Frederick Webb Hodge. Paper, octavo, pp. 25. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The Practical Use of the Roman Law. A Paper Read by Hon. William C. Glenn before the Georgia Bar Association. Atlanta: Franklin Printing & Publishing Company.

Lincoln's Inaugural and First Message to Congress. American History Leaflets, No. 18. Paper, 12mo, pp. 27. New York: A. Lovell & Co. 10 cents.

Money. By Abbott Kinney. Paper, 12mo, pp. 24. Los Angeles: Stoll & Thayer. 10 cents.

Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1895. A Handbook of Information. Compiled by Thomas G. Thrum. Twenty-first year of publication. Paper, 12mo, pp. 165. Honolulu: Thos. G. Thrum. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS AND TRAVEL.

Life and Letters of Dean Church. Edited by His Daughter, Mary C. Church. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

A complete biography is not attempted in these pages, but sufficient narrative has been supplied to make the correspondence of the Dean intelligible and connected. Miss Church finds that her father's mature life falls naturally into three periods of about nineteen years each: the first passed at Oxford University as student and in official capacities, the second in the quiet seclusion of a scholarly clergyman in the little village of Whatley, and the third as the Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. The correspondence of the first period is especially noteworthy as containing abundant reference to the "Oxford Movement," which the Dean followed closely, and of which he finally became the historian. Later correspondence includes many letters to our American botanist Asa Gray, and numerous references to Gladstone, whom the Dean warmly admired. A considerable number of letters, especially in the earlier part of the book, were written during travel on the Continent of Europe. The volume, as a whole, helps one to understand more clearly the religious life and movements in the English Church of our century, and it presents an entertaining picture of a man of learning, executive ability, deep powers of thought and lofty character.

Memoirs of the Prince de Joinville. Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd. 12mo, pp. 371. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

These memoirs are written from an immediately personal standpoint, in a free, picturesque and unassuming style, though, or perhaps because, related by the son of a king (Louis Philippe, of France). They cover a period from the birth of the Prince in 1815 to the Revolution of 1848, after which he did not see his native country until the days of the Franco-Prussian war. During a large portion of the time included in this account the author was at sea and in various foreign lands in the service of the French navy. While his pages give many interesting anecdotes and considerable useful information about life in French royal circles in the first half of our century they belong, in the main, to the literature of travel, rather than to history or belles-lettres proper. The volume will furnish excellent entertainment to most readers perusing it for purposes of pleasure. It is graced with a large number of small illustrations reproduced from original drawings by the author.

A Strange Career. Life and Adventures of John Gladwyn Jebb. By His Widow. With an Introduction by H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

In the introduction to this book Mr. Haggard shows a warm personal appreciation of his friend Jebb, and expresses his belief that "rarely if ever in this nineteenth century has a man lived so strange and varied an existence." Mr. Jebb was born in England in 1841. After school-day experience he went to India and there passed several years in the career of a soldier. From the attainment of his manhood to his death in 1893 he was a wanderer, engaged in various unprofitable enterprises in Brazil, the Rocky Mountains and Mexico; meeting with many exciting adventures and showing always a restless and plucky spirit. This account of his life has little literary merit, but it has a rapid movement and in some respects is as fascinating as a piece of romantic fiction.

Life and Genius of Jacopo Robusti, Called Tintoretto. By Frank Preston Stearns. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.25.

In his preface Mr. Stearns states that no adequate account of the great Venetian painter has yet appeared in English, or, perhaps in any language, though a little more than three centuries have elapsed since his birth. Mr. Stearns has in attractive, popular style blended a biography of the artist, based upon examination of all French, German and Italian publications worthy of consultation, with original criticism of his work and estimate of his true position. There are four illustrations, the frontispiece being a reproduction of Tintoretto's last portrait of himself and a list of the artist's most important paintings.

Catharine of Siena. By Josephine E. Butler. Octavo, pp. 338. London: Horace Marshall & Son. 5s.

This book has been read and strongly recommended by Mr. Gladstone. And certainly there are few books which help one to realize better the eternal miracle of the divine life amid this hell of a world; for Catharine of Siena lived at a time and in a land where the devil and all his angels seemed lords of misrule both in Church and in State. Catharine was

one of the greatest and saintliest of her sex, and the story of her life is one of the perennial romances of the history of mankind.

Voyage of the *Liberdade*. By Captain Joshua Slocum. 12mo, pp. 158. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The *Liberdade* was a small vessel constructed in South America in 1888, by the author of this account, after the wrecking of the bark *Aquidneck*, of which he was captain. Mr. Slocum gives a simple but interesting recital of the building of the *Liberdade* and of the incidents of its trip, with himself, wife and two children as passengers, from Brazil to Washington, D. C. The captain informs us that the little craft, after so successful a service, is to end her days in the Smithsonian Institution. A number of good and appropriate illustrations accompany the narrative.

RELIGION, ETHICS AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

The Gospel of Buddha According to Old Records. Told by Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 275. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Paul Carus' persistent advocacy of a "cosmic religion of universal truth," lying beyond the sectarian conceptions of any particular religion, is well known. The main purpose of his present volume is not to popularize Buddhistic doctrine but to stimulate the reader to thought upon the religious problems of our day. The contents are in the main derived from the old Buddhist canon, and the most important passages are copied from translations of the original texts, but Dr. Carus has allowed himself considerable freedom in abbreviation and arrangement and has added a few chapters of his own. In the preface the reader is warned against the mistaken ideas that Buddha denied the existence of the soul and that his doctrine in general is a negativism.

A Buddhist Catechism. By Subhadra Bhikshu. Translated from the Fourth German Edition. 12mo, pp. 107. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The nearly simultaneous publication of this little work and that of Dr. Carus may serve to indicate the present growing interest in Buddhism manifested in certain American religious circles. This catechism claims to present the main outlines of Buddhistic doctrine in their original form, omitting legendary and occult accretions. The author has introduced a considerable number of explanatory notes for the enlightenment of the Occidental inquirer. The treatment seems to be as clear as the subject permits, and the matter is well arranged.

The Egyptian Book of the Dead. Edited by Charles H. S. Davis, M.D., Ph.D. Folio. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.

If size were the criterion, this volume would be one of the most important among recent American issues. It is of interest primarily to the Egyptologist, and secondarily to students of comparative religion. Dr. Davis has given a translation of Pierret's French version of the "Book of the Dead," and introduced it by well-written chapters upon "The Mythology and Religion of Primitive Peoples," "The Egyptian Pantheon," and "The Mythology and Religion of Ancient Egypt." The second of these chapters is furnished with illustrations of some of the more important deities. The translation is followed by the text of the "Hieratic Ritual," reproduced from the Louvre papyrus, and the "Hieroglyphic Text" reproduced from the Turin papyrus. These texts appear very mystical to the reader unversed in their strange language. The volume is handsomely printed and serviceably bound.

Old and New Unitarian Belief. By John White Chadwick. Octavo, pp. 255. Boston: George H. Ellis. \$1.50.

Mr. Chadwick's position in the Unitarian Church guarantees him a hearing when he discusses topics relating to that denomination. Contrary to certain criticism, he states that it may "be doubted whether any Protestant sect is so well agreed at present on the main lines of its belief and faith as the 'unsectarian' sect called Unitarians." But this condition is not due to any lack of development in Unitarian doctrine. After an historical introduction Mr. Chadwick's chapter headings are, "The Doctrine of Man," "Concerning God," "The Bible," "Christianity," "Concerning Jesus," "The Future Life," "The Great Salvation," and "Loss and Gain." These matters are considered partially in reference to the changes which scientific and religious progress has made in Unitarian belief. The volume as a whole will be of large interest to many readers, quite aside from their personal religious views. The style is clear, and literary rather than theological. A portrait of the author is given as frontispiece.

The Argument for Christianity. By George C. Lorimer, D.D. 12mo, pp. 480. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$3.

Dr. Lorimer is among the foremost figures in the American Baptist pulpit. His contribution to the literature of Christian apologetics is based upon firmly held evangelical views, though taking account of rationalistic works in the domain of religious criticism. He presents the argument from "History," "Christ," "Testimony," "Miracles," "Prophecy," "Humanity," "Achievement," "Concession," and "Comparison." Besides a very thorough general index, a list of scores of works quoted and a list of authors quoted are given. Dr. Lorimer's style is natural and vigorous, and he has written for the average intelligent reader.

Christians Creeds and Confessions. By G. A. Gumlich, Ph.D. Translated from the German by L. A. Wheatley. 12mo, pp. 136. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

The work of a German scholar, which presents concisely and systematically the various creeds of the Christian church, the "Doctrines of the Creeds" and "Doctrines of the Most Important Sects." The thorough student will hardly be satisfied with so brief a treatment of these matters as the limits of this manual require, but he may find the analysis suggestive in making further investigations. Reference is facilitated by an index.

The Parchments of the Faith. By Rev. George E. Merrill. 12mo, pp. 288. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.25.

In view of the large attention now given to matters of Biblical criticism, not only by scholars but by intelligent laymen, this book by the author of "The Story of the Manuscripts," is a very timely one. Mr. Merrill gives a great deal of systematic information regarding such topics as relate to Old Testament and New Testament manuscripts, their influence on the present accepted text, translations, the scope and nature of textual criticism, etc., etc. *Fac-similes* of some of the famous codices of the New Testament and a few other illustrations enliven the pages of the book. A good index is supplied.

The Permanent Value of the Book of Genesis as an Integral Part of the Christian Revelation. By C. W. E. Body, M.A. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Body makes no attempt in these lectures to present a definite critical theory of his subject, but in a conservative spirit pleads for a new examination from certain fundamental standpoints not sufficiently considered in current discussions. The lectures were delivered before the General Theological Seminary (New York City) and the treatment is technical rather than popular.

Saint Paul on Women. Paul's Requirement of Woman's Silence in Churches Reconciled with Woman's Modern Practice of Speaking in Churches. By Wm. De Loss Love, D.D. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

Dr. Love gives a rather elaborate study of Scriptural texts relating to his title and arrives at conclusions which will seem somewhat conservative to many readers. Among his deductions are these: "Women should not take part or place in religious assemblies which would imply any claim of superiority or rule over man;" "A woman may not be ordained for the gospel ministry unless under unusual circumstances," and "Though woman's education and ability in the future will excel those of the past, yet they will never remove her from domestic life as her chief calling."

Fundamentals. A Brief Unfolding of the Basal Truths of the Christian Faith. By W. Fisher Markwick. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

The author of this little treatise has aimed to elucidate simply and in an unsectarian spirit what he conceives to be the basal truths of Christianity. He has avoided any technical terms or treatment. The book contains ten chapters upon such topics as "God," "Man," "Sin," "Regeneration," "Hope," "Holiness," etc. The style is in the main expository rather than argumentative.

The Student Missionary Enterprise. Edited by Max Wood Moorhead. Octavo, pp. 390. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.50.

The Student Missionary Movement originating in this country some few years ago has grown to large dimensions.

While it has not perhaps reached the highest hopes of its chief advocates, its growth is a matter of interest not only to the evangelical churches of America and Europe but to all students of great religious enterprises. This volume, containing the proceedings of the second international convention of the "Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions," held at Detroit about a year ago, has much matter of interest, and informs us that the convention brought together one thousand and eighty-two delegates from two hundred and ninety-four institutions in the United States and Canada—the largest student body ever assembled on a like occasion in the world's history of missionary effort.

God's World, and Other Sermons. By B. Fay Mills. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Mills, the well-known evangelist, in preparing this first volume of his published sermons has selected those discourses which have been most fruitful in his religious labors. Of the fifteen sermons here given the first five are adapted to all classes of hearers, five were addressed to professed Christians and the remainder are of directly evangelical bearing. Mr. Mills' style is simple and direct and like many successful preachers, he makes much use of appropriate anecdotes. The spirit of his work is practical, and religious rather than biblical, if that distinction needs to be drawn.

The Church and Secular Life. By Frederick William Hamilton. 12mo, pp. 225. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

Mr. Hamilton places in this volume eight lectures recently delivered in the Church of Our Father, Pawtucket, R. I. He discusses in a practical way, in the spirit of liberal Christianity and a belief in the "institutional church," the relation of the organized religious body to the "Life of Men," "Education," "Charity," "Business," "Labor," "Politics," "Reforms" and "Society." These topics are of timely interest and Mr. Hamilton, while not going into great detail, offers suggestive considerations in an intelligent way.

The Leisure of God, and Other Studies in the Spiritual Evolution. By John Coleman Adams. 12mo, pp. 233. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

There are brought together in this book fifteen sermons upon various themes relating to the spirit rather than the formal distinctive doctrine of the Universalist faith. Naturally Mr. Adams' tone is a hopeful one, but his optimism is not that of the unthinking believer. His sermons are an intelligent contribution to their particular field of religious thought and their style is lucid and attractive.

The Lady of Shunem. By Josephine E. Butler. Octavo. London: Horace Marshall & Son. 2s. 6d.

This brief but profound exposition of certain incidents in the Old and New Testaments is a striking illustration of the fact that the Bible will never be properly understood until women, as well as men, expound it. Mrs. Josephine Butler's last contribution to the enlightenment and elevation of mankind breathes throughout that intensely tender and most hopeful spirit which is so happily characteristic of the best Christian teaching of our time.

The Power of An Endless Life. By Thomas C. Hall. 12mo, pp. 190. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

There is little dogmatism or theology in the nine sermons of this volume. They were preached by a Chicago Presbyterian pastor, and are direct appeals to a deeper, more complete religious spirit in the personal life. Four of the sermons consider the "Impulsive Type," the "Intellectual Type," the "Ethical Type" and the "Mystic Type" of Christianity.

The Honeycombs of Life. Sermons and Addresses. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 397. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.

Dr. Banks is pastor of a Methodist Church in Brooklyn, New York. The twenty-five sermons and addresses in the present volume have all the energy, faith, love of anecdote and direct, popular style which characterize much of the preaching of his denomination. They are of somewhat wide range, but all are practical and of evangelical spirit. A portrait of the author is given as frontispiece.

The Worker's Weapon. By John Henry Elliott. 18mo, pp. 98. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

This is a practical little work upon the "Perfection," "Authority," "Study" and "Use" of the Bible as a tool in

the hands of the evangelical worker, by a young man whose duties have given him many hints regarding these topics.

Thanksgiving Sermons and Outline Addresses. An Aid for Pastors. Compiled and Edited by William E. R. Ketcham, D.D. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.

Though not now precisely in season many ministers may be glad to note this volume as a possible help when the next Thanksgiving Day lays its demand upon them. The sermons, and outlines here given are "evangelical, unsectarian, and thoroughly practical."

The Deeper Meanings. By Frederick A. Hinckley. 16mo, pp. 89. Boston: George H. Ellis. 50 cents.

Mr. Hinckley's little book contains four addresses optimistic and somewhat poetic in spirit and profoundly moral in tone, upon "The Cost of the Divine Spark," "The Post-Vision," "Looking at Life Through New Eyes," and "Rejoice, We Conquer." The third chapter refers to the doctrine of evolution. Both the matter and the style of these pages are commendable, particularly for their ethical value.

The Good Shepherd. The Life of the Saviour for Children. Boards, Quarto, pp. 96. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

The life of Christ as found in the Gospels is here told in very simple language, from the evangelistic standpoint, for the little folks. The print is large and the text is very freely supplied with appropriate illustrations. Upon each cover is a large picture in colors.

Forty Witnesses to Success. Talks to Young Men. By Charles Townsend. 12mo, pp. 148. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Townsend, pastor of a church in Cleveland, in this small book collects and compares the answers of forty American men, eminent in collegiate, professional, scientific, business or political life, as to the causes and methods of their success. The facts gleaned in this practical manner are offered as encouragement and counsel to earnest young men looking forward to their life-work.

Before He is Twenty. Five Perplexing Phases of the Boy Question Considered. By Robert J. Burdett, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Edward W. Bok, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Lyman Abbott. 12mo, pp. 104. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

The topics considered in a brief practical way in this little work are, following the order of authors given in the title, "The Father and His Boy," "When He Decides," "The Boy in the Office," "His Evenings and Amusements," and "Looking Toward a Wife." Portraits of the several writers add interest to their discussions.

Golden Words for Daily Counsel. Selected and Arranged by Anna Harris Smith. Edited by Huntington Smith. 16mo, pp. 372. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

This compilation, one of the most admirable of its kind, gives a Biblical passage and several selections in prose and verse for each day of the year. Its pages are made attractive by portraits of Phillips Brooks, Ruskin, Browning, Carlyle, Emerson, Farrar and nine or ten other eminent American and British writers. The book is handsomely printed and bound.

At Dawn of Day. Thoughts for the Morning Hour. Compiled and Arranged by Jeanie A. Bates Greenough. 12mo, pp. 444. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., \$1.75.

A companion volume to "Between the Lights," a compilation prepared some time ago by Mrs. Greenough's sister, now deceased. It is built upon a common plan, but contains considerably more matter than is usual in works of its class. The selections in verse and prose are of a high order, mainly of a directly religious nature, but drawn from a wide territory. An index of first lines and an index of authors are furnished.

Messages of Faith, Hope and Love. Selections for Every Day in the Year from the Sermons and Writings of James Freeman Clarke. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Geo. H. Ellis. \$1.

The late James Freeman Clarke was a writer of vigor and encouragement. This collection of choice passages from his pen can scarcely fail to be of help to many earnest men and women. The compiler has arranged the selections for each month under a separate heading, such as "Work," "Prayer,"

"Man," "Truth," "Every-Day Religion," etc. A portrait of the author and a list of his principal writings are given.

Secrets of Happy Home Life. By J. R. Miller, D.D. 12mo, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

On several occasions the REVIEW has noticed books of religious and moral value from Mr. Miller's pen. He considers the subject of his new booklet from a directly practical, Christian standpoint.

The Virgin Mother: Retreat Addresses on the Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Told in the Gospels. By the Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D. 16mo, pp. 233. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

To the eleven addresses of this volume, which have in substance been given several times on both sides of the Atlantic, the author (Bishop of Vermont) appends a discussion of some twenty pages on the virgin birth of Christ.

The Pastor's Pocket Manual for Funerals. Suitable Scriptural Selections Adapted to Various Occasions and Germs of Funeral Discourses. Introduction by Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D. Compiled and Edited by Joseph Sanderson, D.D., LL.D. 16mo, pp. 96. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. 60 cents.

Faith Effectual; or the Life Made Manifest. By A. H. Shank. Paper, 16mo, pp. 96. Chambersburg, Pa.: The Lomane Company.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

English History in Shakespeare's Plays. By Beverly E. Warner, M.A. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Warner's chapters, based upon a course of lectures, are intended to "interest students of history in Shakespeare, and readers of Shakespeare in English history." The author believes that too little critical attention has been given to the great dramatist as an interpreter of national events and tendencies. The English historical plays are discussed in chronological order from King John to Henry VIII. The reader is aided by frequent chronological tables, by a bibliography, an index, etc. The style is clear and intelligent. The two classes of readers Mr. Warner has endeavored to reach will probably find much that is valuable and suggestive in this volume.

A Shelf of Old Books. By Mrs. James T. Fields. Octavo, pp. 238. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Mrs. Fields has given the lovers of the by-ways of literature a very delightful volume of chit-chat, anecdote and reminiscence, drawn from books in Mr. Fields' library and from that publisher's acquaintance with literary men. This interesting matter has been arranged under the headings "Leigh Hunt," "Edinburgh," and from "Milton to Thackeray." Much added charm is given by the nearly three-score illustrations, including reproductions of portraits and facsimiles of manuscripts in Mrs. Fields' possession, rare title pages, etc. The handwriting of Leigh Hunt, De Quincey, Byron, Dr. Johnson, Thackeray, Scott, Allan Ramsay and others is shown. Two of the most interesting portraits are reproductions of a drawing of Keats, by Severn, and of an original unpublished drawing of Scott, in chalk, by Stuart Newton.

The Growth of the Idylls of the King. By Richard Jones, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 161. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Professor Jones, now occupying the chair of English Literature at Swarthmore College (Pennsylvania), is among the considerable number of our teachers of English who have won their Doctor's degree in a German university. His present volume would seem to exemplify the method and thoroughness of German scholarship. It is divided into chapters upon the subject-matter, the beginnings and the completed form of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." The study is partly critical and partly philological. By a comparison of versions and a presentation of the manner in which the Idylls developed, Professor Jones has given the student of English literature valuable, interesting information as to poetic evolution in general and as to the technical workmanship, the ceaseless search for the best expression characteristic of Tennyson. The publishers have given the book an attractive appearance.

Pushing to the Front; or, Success Under Difficulties. By Orison Swett Marden. 12mo, pp. 416. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

It may be safely affirmed that this book is one of the best of its useful kind. Mr. Marden's aim has been to encourage and assist young people in developing their possibilities, especially in the achievement of a noble character, by placing before them a large number of concrete cases of the highest success. In selecting his material—in which no originality is claimed—he has endeavored to avoid the evil effects of both materialism and cant. There are twenty-five chapters in the book, of which representative headings are: "An Iron Will," "What Career," "Cheerfulness and Longevity," "Tact or Common Sense," "Self-Respect and Self-Confidence" and "The Victory in Defeat." Youthful readers will be pleased with the two dozen portraits of people who have attained a high position in spite of difficulties. Most of the portraits are from original sources and never used before; that of Lincoln is from an original untouched negative, made in 1864. At the beginning of each chapter are placed several appropriate quotations. A thorough index has been prepared.

As a Matter of Course. By Annie Payson Call. 12mo, pp. 135. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

A little contribution to the hygiene of the nervous system, by the author of "Power Through Repose," which many readers will remember with gratitude. In these days of tremendous mental pressure, of nervous irritations which not only lead to physical disease, but destroy one's mental and moral poise, this sort of literature is exceedingly timely and commendable. Thoreau once wrote that the "highest art was to affect the quality of the day." There are fifteen practical, intelligent chapters in the book, treating from a moral, physiological point of view such topics as "Amusements," "The Triviality of Trivialities," "Moods," "Tolerance," "One's Self," "Sentiment versus Sentimentality," etc.

The Temple Shakespeare: "Twelfth Night," "All's Well That Ends Well," "King John" and "The Winter's Tale." 32mo, pp. 135, 154, 134, 162. New York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents each.

The issues in the admirable and popular "Temple Shakespeare" follow one another rapidly. In preface, notes and glossary the reader is given a convenient help in understanding the text, and each play is enlivened by a pleasant frontispiece.

FICTION AND THE DRAMA.

Madame Sans-Gêne. By Victorein Sardou in collaboration with Émile Moreau and Edmond Lepelletier. Translated by A. Curtis Bond. Octavo, pp. 494. New York: Drallop Publishing Company. \$2.

In the form of a drama "Madame Sans-Gêne" has recently been one of the notable successes upon the Paris and London stage, and at present it occupies American quarters at the Broadway Theatre, New York City. Its popularity as a play and the interest of its subjects moved M. Sardou to authorize and assist its transformation into a more extended work of historical romance. It is a brilliant picture of the days of the French Revolution, Consulate and Empire, in which Napoleon and other famous characters of the time are prominent figures. Many of the most stirring passages of the novel relate accurately actual historical happenings, and details not found in current literature of the Revolution have been introduced. The story has a rapid, dramatic movement among scenes naturally belonging to an intense and exciting period. "Madame Sans-Gêne" is a fascinating woman, of strong personal attractions, spirited, self-reliant and quick in adapting herself to changing demands of circumstance. The novel has been rendered into clear, exhilarating English by Mr. A. Curtis Bond, and the reader's historical imagination has been stimulated by a frontispiece and about three score illustrations in the text by A. Burnham Shute.

The Honorable Peter Sterling and What People Thought of Him. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, pp. 417. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Ford's name is well-known to those concerned with certain fields of historical research, but his novel, so far as we are aware, is his first venture in fiction. It is a story of contemporary American life, written according to the formula of quiet realism, though not without exciting passages and some infusion of romance. "Peter Sterling" is first introduced as a young Harvard graduate, a slow, unpretentious but weighty fellow of the middle classes, from a New England manufacturing village. He soon hangs out his lawyer's shingle in New York, and the main interest of the novel lies in its account of his strong, unselfish yet sensible career, as a lawyer and then as a practical political reformer, in that city.

One of the characters of the story sums up the hero's personality by defining him to be a "practical idealist." His relations with women were of unconventional sincerity and depth, and the reader is glad that he is finally blessed with a happy marriage. Mr. Ford's book does not ask high rank as a work of art, but it is worth reading on several accounts. The style is clear and natural.

"Love and Quiet Life." Somerset Idylls. By Walter Raymond. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Raymond is author of the two West of England stories, "Gentleman Upcott's Daughter" and "Young Sam and Sabina," which have been well received by American readers. This volume of "Somerset Idylls" is partly written in dialect and contains studies of rustic manners and modes of thought, primitive but still existing in a remote region of England. The Idylls are so closely connected that Mr. Raymond speaks of them together as "my story." There are some exciting events related, but the general tone is quiet. Without instituting any comparisons, it may be said that this volume deserves a place in the literature of that form of "local fiction" to which Barrie, Crockett, "Q" and Jane Barlow have been principal contributors.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With introductory essays and notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXXV, XXXVI, "Redgauntlet;" XXXVII, "The Betrothed;" XXXVIII, "The Talisman." Octavo, illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

This department of the REVIEW has made frequent mention of the appearance of volumes in this edition of the Waverley Novels. In his introduction to "Redgauntlet," Mr. Lang notes that it is of particular interest for the autobiographical matter it contains—reminiscences of Scott's youth, father, and one love-story. As to "The Betrothed," Mr. Lang confesses that he has recently read it for the first time, but finds that he must entertain the "critical heresy" of preferring it to "The Talisman." Each of these four volumes is illustrated by a half-dozen of the full-page etchings which constitute a chief attraction of the edition.

Vernon's Aunt. Being the Oriental Experience of Miss Lavinia Moffat. By Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan). 12mo, pp. 162. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

Some months ago we noticed Mrs. Cotes' serious novel studying the modern woman, "A Daughter of To-Day." In "Vernon's Aunt" she returns to the lighter and more sprightly style of her earlier popular works of travel. The book is highly amusing and along the thread of a slight story gives the reader insight into phases of life in modern rural India. "Vernon's Aunt" is a simple-minded English maiden lady who speaks for herself in these pages. Hal Hurst has supplied seven interesting full-page illustrations and many illustrations in the text.

Sir Simon Vanderpetter, and Mending His Ancestors. Two Reformations. By B. B. West. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

This volume is from the pen of B. B. West, whose semi-humorous, semi-serious "Wills: and How Not to Make Them" was noticed in the REVIEW some time ago. Here are two sketches of the reformation of young Englishmen possessing old manorial estates, which Mr. West calls "Moral Tales." In a rather indirect way they are both love-stories, but they have a flavor of ethical teaching. It is somewhat difficult to characterize them; they belong largely to the literature of humor—of a steady, retiring species, are clearly told and are worth reading. Mr. West seems to have a style all his own.

A Child of the Age. By Francis Adams. 16mo, pp. 282. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The Great God Pan and the Inmost Light. By Arthur Machen. 16mo, pp. 234. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Discords. By George Egerton. 16mo, pp. 245. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

These three volumes belong to Roberts Brothers' "Keynotes Series" and have a certain affinity. "George Egerton's" new production contains six short stories, with the exception of the last showing about the same faults and excellencies as were revealed in "Keynotes." This author delights to dwell upon the miseries of woman's love and life. The last story of the collection, however, "The Regeneration of Two," is a bright instead of a gloomy bit of love history. The weird, mystical, and to a considerable extent, the horrible prevail in "The Great God Pan," and the book will leave

a pretty strong impression on one who reads it in a lonely night hour.

The Second Mrs. Tanqueray. A Play in Four Acts. By Arthur W. Pinero. 12mo, pp. 174. Boston: Walter H. Baker & Co. 50 cents.

Some half dozen of the plays of Mr. Pinero, the well-known London dramatist, can be obtained, separately printed, from Walter H. Baker & Co. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" has been one of the most discussed serious dramas of English authorship in recent years. Those who have not seen it represented may learn from the printed form something of the spirit and tendency of modern realistic play-writing in our own language.

Won by a Bicycle. A Race for a Wife. By Luke Double, B.A. 12mo, pp. 191. Boston: Greater Boston Publishing Company. \$1.

This story can scarcely be considered a work of art, but it is of interest as an effort to introduce the bicycle prominently into fiction. The setting is American, and there are descriptions of bicycle contests at Harvard and Waltham (Mass.) Some tragic happenings find place in the course of the story.

The Leprosy of Miriam. By Ursula N. Gestefeld. 12mo, pp. 265. New York: Gestefeld Publishing Company. \$1.25.

In this novel a modern American woman of the over-intellectually developed type is a central figure. The other characters—not a large group—as well as "Miriam Hartwell" are drawn with considerable distinctness. The career of the heroine ends in nervous prostration and insanity. This is obviously a "novel of purpose."

Six Thousand Tons of Gold. By H. R. Chamberlain. 12mo, pp. 349. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.25.

Mr. Chamberlain is the London correspondent of the New York Sun. The English edition of his "Six Thousand Tons of Gold" found a large sale. This story in matter and style reminds one somewhat of Jules Verne's romances, but it is also a study of some sides of current monetary questions. It is a relief to find a modern novel so objective and free from the "psychological" efforts of the typical fiction-writer.

The Story of Rodman Heath; or, Mugwumps. By One of Them. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

A realistic New England novel, dealing mainly with the affairs of an independent politician. The author has avoided artificial tragedy, pathos or romance, and has told the tale in a style natural, perhaps, to a fault.

The Despotism Lady. By W. E. Norris. 16mo, pp. 172. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.

A contemporary English love-story, with a simple plot and introducing but a few characters—people of good social standing. A mild humor is the predominating quality of the novel. It is a bright and entertaining little volume.

Naval Cadet Carlyle's Glove. By Iona Oakley Gorham. Paper, 12mo, pp. 340. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 50 cents.

A Soldier's Sweetheart, and Other Stories. By Lieut. T. H. Wilson, U. S. A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 224. Omaha: J. L. Gideon & Co.

Tony: The Story of a Waif. By Laisdell Mitchell. Quarto, pp. 58. Philadelphia: Charles H. Barnes & Co.

POETRY.

Sonnets and Lyrics. By Katrina Trask. 12mo, pp. 103. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Not long ago Mrs. Trask published anonymously a little volume of dramatic idylls, in the same general spirit as Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," to which she gave the name "Under King Constantine." This was well received and has already passed to a second edition. Those who have read the idylls will not need urging to welcome Mrs. Trask's "Sonnets and Lyrics." In most of these short poems the reader listens to the voice of one who has learned "the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty." There are touches of external nature, but not as unconnected with human life, and it is principally of an ennobling love and of the yearnings and as-

pirings of the soul that Mrs. Trask sings. The quality of the fifteen sonnets and the lyrics is pure and tender, and the versification is in general of noticeable excellence. Lovers of the best things in contemporary poetry will enjoy this small volume and hope for further work from the same pen.

The Wind in the Clearing, and Other Poems. By Robert Cameron Rogers. 12mo, pp. 97. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Rogers in these poems makes no effort to depart from accepted standards of subject and versification, but he has produced a workmanlike, poetic volume of verse. The reader is given a restful variety of metres and themes. Among the longer pieces are "Hylas," "Blind Polyphemus," "Odysseus at the Mast," and "The Death of Argus," all written in blank verse. There are several pieces in ballad and narrative style, a goodly number of songs and sonnets, etc. In one way or another all of these offer a satisfaction to the lover of poetry.

The Thought of God in Hymns and Poems. Second series. By Frederick L. Hosmer and William C. Gannett. 16mo, pp. 123. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

A collection of short musical lyrics; many being directly religious, though not sectarian; others singing of nature, of love, poesy, childhood, etc. The spirit of all is human and optimistic; the note of a calm seriousness predominates. The collection is unpretentious; the poems are simple, but they are sensible and of poetic quality also.

Driftings in Dreamland. Poems by Jerome A. Anderson. 12mo, pp. 125. San Francisco: Lotus Publishing Company. \$1.

The Songs that Quinte Sang. By Marie Joussaye. 12mo, pp. 91. Belleville, Canada: Sun Printing and Publishing Company.

Watchers of Twilight, and Other Poems. By Arthur J. Stringer. Paper, octavo, pp. 43. London, Ontario: Published by the Author.

The New World. By Carol Norton. Octavo. Boston: Christian Science Publishing Company.

Philip of Pokanet. An Indian Drama. By Alfred Antoine Furman. Octavo, pp. 136. New York: Stettiner, Lambert & Co. \$1.

Woodland Rambles. Poems. By John A. Lanigan, M.D. 16mo, pp. 160. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Company.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The History of the English Paragraph. By Edwin Herbert Lewis. Paper, quarto, pp. 200. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 50 cents.

Mr. Lewis' monograph was presented to a faculty of the University of Chicago as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is creditable to the author individually and interesting as a specimen of the thorough-going studies in special lines which the workers in the great institution by Lake Michigan are already abundantly producing. The main portion of Mr. Lewis' dissertation is devoted to an examination of the structure and function of the English paragraph from the time of Alfred the Great down to our own day. The mechanical signs of the paragraph, rhetorical theories of the paragraph, paragraph-length and sentence-length, etc., are also discussed. The results are partially arranged in tabular form, and many facts of interest to the student of English style are brought to light.

Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory. Edited by Edward W. Scripture, Ph.D. Vol. II. Paper, 12mo, pp. 124. New Haven, Conn: Yale University. \$1.

To the general reader this pamphlet is interesting as a reminder of those present-day methods of studying psychology from the experimental-laboratory side, which are so radically different from the metaphysical methods in vogue a few years ago. The seven papers of this series of studies, mainly by Dr. Scripture, include articles upon "A Psychological Method of Determining the Blind-Spot," and "Tests of Mental Ability as Exhibited in Fencing."

The National School Library of Song. No. 1. Edited by Leo R. Lewis. Octavo, pp. 92. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.

The series in which this volume is the first issue is intended for advanced grades—normal and high schools, seminaries, etc. The series is not to be graded, but each volume will have its own scope. No. 1 contains thirty-five pages of songs of patriotism and devotion and songs for special occasions, followed by a collection of folksongs giving representative melodies from thirty nations—melodies which have been loved in their own home lands for two centuries or more, but not generally known to the American student. The printing of music and words is excellent and the book is serviceably bound. Special care has been taken with the indexes.

School Education Helps. Classic Myths. Retold for Primary Pupils by Mary C. Judd. Paper, 12mo, pp. 94. Minneapolis: School Education Company. 25 cents.

Stories of Echo, Iris, Orpheus, Phaeton, Diana, Thor, the Wooden Horse of Troy, and many others from the domain of Greek, German and Scandinavian mythology are told clearly and very simply in this little book. The stories are given for their own sake, or as picturing the phenomena of nature, and have been used with successful results in the school room. Several good illustrations are given.

Stories of Old Greece. By Emma M. Firth. 12mo, pp. 108. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

Another addition to the literature which utilizes the ancient myths in the cause of ethical education. The author has adapted to the æsthetic and moral needs of the young child sixteen tales from the Greek mythology. A goodly number of simple illustrations are given.

Heath's Modern Language Series. Victor Hugo's Ruy Blas. Edited with Introduction and Explanatory Notes by Samuel Garner, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 253. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 75 cents.

Professor Garner's introduction of twenty-three pages treats of "The Spanish Monarchy in the XVIIth Century," "Ruy Blas" and "Alexandrine Versification." There are nearly fifty pages of notes in English, and a small map of Madrid is given.

Romans Choises. No. 22. Le Petit Chose. Histoire d'un Enfant. Par Alphonse Daudet. Paper, 12mo, pp. 314. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

This text is not furnished with a vocabulary, but is given some thirty pages of notes in English by Professor C. Fontaine, LL.D.

La Traduction Orale et La Pronunciation Française. By Victor F. Bernard. 12mo, pp. 42. New York: William R. Jenkins. 30 cents.

Twenty-one graded lessons for advanced pupils, each lesson containing a vocabulary in French, a theme to be translated into French, and rules of pronunciation in French.

Cuentos Selectos. No. 1. El Pájaro Verde. By Juan Valera. Revised and Annotated for the Use of English Students by Julio Rojas. Paper, 16mo, pp. 83. New York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

Novelle Italiane. No. 6. Fortezza (and) Un Cran Cione. By Edmondo De Amicis. Explanatory Notes by Prof. T. E. Comba. Paper, 16mo, pp. 83. New York: William R. Jenkins. 35 cents.

An Introduction to the Verse of Terence. By H. W. Hayley, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 27. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

A clear concise presentation of the versification of Terence, intended to be of practical service to college students.

Common Errors in Writing and Speaking. By Edward S. Ellis, M.A. 16mo, pp. 123. New York: Woolfall Publishing Company.

The American Scheme of State Education. By William M. Bryant, M.A., LL.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 66. St. Louis: W. S. Bell Co. 10 cents.

The Educational System of the Province of Ontario, Canada. By John Millar, B.A. Paper, octavo, pp. 114. Toronto: The Education Department.

SPORT AND RECREATION.

Fagots for the Fireside. By Lucretia Peabody Hale. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

This is the second, revised edition of a volume which was favorably received a few years ago. In its present form it contains one hundred and fifty games and amusements for evenings at home and social parties. The variety of entertaining recreations offered is large, including old favorites and new candidates. Among the topics arranged in the index are "Acting Ballads," "Alphabet Story," "Buried Cities," a large number of card games, "Cobweb-Party," "Dumb Crambo," "Golf," "Meal-Bag Race," "Impromptu Newspaper," "Shadow Pantomime," "Twenty Questions" and "United States Mails."

Tobogganing on Crooked Runs. By Hon. Harry Gibson. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

The word "tobogganing" is not used in this book in the meaning commonly understood by American readers, but is nearly equivalent to the term "coasting." Mr. Gibson considers the sport mainly as it has developed and is now practiced on artificial "runs" in the Alps, and while his discussion of that exhilarating recreation is enthusiastic, it is somewhat technical, and local in application. A prime object has been to furnish practical hints to beginners. The volume is freely illustrated. Lists of winners in important Alpine races and racing rules are given.

The Minor Tactics of Chess. By Franklin K. Young and Edwin C. Howell. 16mo, pp. 221. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

The authors of this little book are enthusiasts in chess and attempt to present the elements of a new theory of play. The exposition, which is mainly confined to the opening of a game, is clear but scientific, and is intended to be of benefit to the novice or to the player of some attainment. Numerous illustrations are used and many illustrative games analyzed.

REFERENCE.

A Comprehensive Concordance to the Holy Scriptures. By Rev. J. B. R. Walker. With an Introduction by M. C. Hazard, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 930. Boston and Chicago: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. \$2.

The publishers of this new concordance have faith, apparently based on very good grounds, that it will become the standard reference book of its class, superseding Cruden's well-known work, which has held first place for more than a century and a half. Some of the important points to be noted regarding Mr. Walker's volume are these: it is a concordance simply; it is rigidly alphabetical in arrangement, and its references are in strict Biblical order; proper names are accented; it contains fifty thousand more references than Cruden gives, besides making numerous substitutions of important words for unessential ones. In the typography and the other elements in the mechanical execution of the work its usage as a book of reference has been considered. The price is certainly reasonable.

Chambers's Concise Gazetteer of the World, Topographical, Statistical, Historical. 12mo, pp. 768. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.50

This gazetteer is based largely upon the geographical articles in Chambers's Encyclopædia, though much additional matter is introduced. The aim has been concisely and clearly to "tell everything that may be reasonably wanted about every place likely to be looked for." All the important coun-

tries, cities and towns of the world are described, their population according to late censuses given, the etymology and pronunciation of names explained, when considered useful, and historical and literary associations noted. To many of the longer articles are added references to standard books. The print is clear, though rather fine, and the binding a sensible one for a book of this class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cheiro's Language of the Hand. By Cheiro the Palmist. Quarto, pp. 193. New York: Published by the Author. \$2.

Cheiro, the talented young palmist who has received much attention in the past few years from the press and from English and American celebrities, has prepared a volume defending his science and systematically explaining its elements. The illustrations include a striking portrait of the author, very complete representation of "lines, mounts and marks," drawings of the "seven types" and reproductions of the hands of famous people, taken from life. In this last series appear the palms of Dr. Meyer, the murderer, Robert Ingersoll, Sarah Bernhardt, "Mark Twain," Mrs. Annie Besant and several other well-known individuals. The book makes a handsome appearance, and will interest those who are attracted to the mysteries of cheirognomy and cheiromancy.

The Cause of Warm and Frigid Periods. By C. A. M. Taber. 12mo, pp. 80. Boston: Published by the Author.

Mr. Tabor is not satisfied with the theories of the day regarding the causes of warm and cold epochs. The views he presents in this little treatise—partly reprinted from *Science* and the *Scientific American*—are based upon a knowledge of winds and ocean currents gained in twenty years' experience in the whaling service. Mr. Taber writes clearly and apparently understands well the physical-geographical side of his subject.

Our Animal Friends. Vol. XXI. September, 1893-August, 1894. New York: American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Aside from its particular function as the organ of a reform society this magazine contains numerous interesting sketches, stories and anecdotes relating to the animal world. The matter is popular in style, and the pages are brightened here and there by illustrations. Lovers of our wild and domestic animals, young people especially, will find much that is readable and instructive in this well-printed, well-bound volume.

The Green Bag. Vol. VI, 1894. Boston: The Boston Book Company.

The bound volume of "The Green Bag" for 1894 seems to offer its usual amount of excellent entertainment for the leisure hours of the legal profession. There are character sketches of many men eminent upon the bench or at the bar, illustrated by seventy portraits, historical articles upon important English and American courts, upon cases, forms of legal procedure, punishments, etc., as well as much minor matter, largely relating to contemporaneous interests.

An Ancient Quarry in Indian Territory. By William Henry Holmes. Paper, octavo, pp. 19. Washington: Government Printing Office.

This pamphlet is an issue of the Bureau of Ethnology, which is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. The written account of the "finds" in the quarry is supplemented by numerous illustrations.

The Art of Incubation and Brooding. A Guide to Profitable Poultry Raising. By E. & C. Von Culin. 12mo, pp. 170. Delaware City, Delaware: E. & C. Von Culin. \$1.

A practical illustrated treatise by men experienced in the subject of which they write. An index is given and the printing and binding are serviceable.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ARTICLES IN THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. February.

The Subtle Art of Speech Reading. Mabel Gardiner Bell.
A Voyage in the Dark. Rowland E. Robinson.
A Study of the Mob. Boris Sidis.
Russia as a Civilizing Force in Asia. James M. Hubbard.
New Figures in Literature and Art.—I.: Daniel Chester French. R. Cortissoz.
Present Status of Civil Service Reform. Theodore Roosevelt.
Physical Training in the Public Schools. M. V. O'Shea.
Celia Thaxter. Annie Fields.

Century Magazine.—New York. February.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. William M. Sloane.
Oliver Wendell Holmes. Annie Fields.
Characteristics of George Inness. George W. Sheldon.
People in New York. Lucy S. Furman.
New Weapons of the United States Navy.
The Death of Emin Pasha. R. D. Mohun.
Lincoln, Chase and Grant. Noah Brooks.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. February.

The Life of a British Soldier. Lance Corporal Seyley.
English Morals and Christianity. David H. Wheeler.
What We Know About the Planets. Garrett P. Serviss.
The Man with the Iron Mask. Frantz Funck-Brentano.
A Few Words About Perseverance. John H. Vincent.
The World's Debt to Electricity. John Trowbridge.
Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" R. G. Moulton.
Famous Bridges of the World. Robert Jamison.
Count Moltke. Sidney Whitman.
Dr. Parkhurst and His Work. Andrew C. Wheeler.
Aromatic Drinks. Jules Rochard.
Journalism in the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches.
A. P. Foster.
Women Fruit Farmers in California. Antoinette Wakeman.
The Love Affairs of George Washington. William E. Curtis.
Birds of Passage. Wilhelm Maacke.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. February.

From Baku to Samarcand. Frank Vincent.
Great Passions of History.—VI.: Abelard and Heloise. A. France.
China and Japan. Viscount Wolsely.
The Fall of Louis Philippe. Emile Ollivier.
The History and Progress of the Ballet. Rosita Mauri.
Finny Protégés of Uncle Sam. Charles B. Hudson.
Reflections of a Consul. Francis B. Loomis.
Salvation via the Rack. Julian Hawthorne.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. February.

Snowshoeing in the Northwest. W. S. Harwood.
A Glance at Hinduism. Z. F. Griffin.
A Fad in Photography.

Engineering Magazine. New York. February.

Reasons Why Prices are Low. Albert Williams, Jr.
The Railroad of the Future. Theodore Voorhees.
The Selection of Motive Power.—II. Charles E. Emery.
Municipal Cleaning and Public Health. Geo. E. Waring, Jr.
Relation of Railways to Municipalities. Dwight A. Jones.
Ancient and Modern Irrigation in Egypt. Cope Whitehouse.
The Professional Mechanical Inventor. Henry Harrison Supplee.
Steamboats of the River Hudson. Samuel Ward Stanton.
Electric Power for Isolated Factories. W. A. Anthony.
The Construction of a Great Building. Francis H. Kimball.
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. February.
On the Threshold of a Reign. V. Gribayédoff.
The Story of the Silkworm. Theo. Tracy.
A Trip to Bosnia-Herzegovina. M. de Blowitz.
The Mechanism of the Stage. Arthur Hornblow.

A Yachting Cruise in Scotch Waters. John MacRae.
Among the Veddahs of Ceylon. F. Fitz-Roy Dixon.
Wonders of the Kinetoscope. Antonia Dickson.
The Best of Seasons. Irving Allen.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. February.

New York Colonial Privateers. Thomas A. Janvier.
French Fighters in Africa. Poultney Bigelow.
Down the West Coast. Charles F. Lummis.
The Yakusho's Summer Pleasures. Sen Katayama.
Art in Glasgow. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
People We Pass. Julian Ralph.
Music in America. Antonin Dvorak.
Oudeypore, the City of the Sunrise. Edwin Lord Weeks.
What Is Gambling? John Bigelow.

Lippincott's Magazine. Philadelphia. February.

The Diamond Back Terrapin. D. B. Fitzgerald.
The Pleasures of Bad Taste. Annie S. Winston.
A Walk in Winter. Charles C. Abbott.
The Fate of the Farmer. F. P. Powers.
Corpus Christi in Seville. Caroline E. White.
The Beginnings of a Cavalry Troop. Kenneth Brown.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. February.

Napoleon Bonaparte.—IV. Ida M. Tarbell.
The Wax Cast of the Face of Napoleon. Baron de St. Pol.
The Trumbull Portrait of Napoleon.
The Rock Island Express Robbery. Cleveland Moffett.
Lincoln as Commander-in-Chief. Alexander K. McClure.
Stevenson in the South Sea. William Churchill.
Robert Louis Stevenson. S. R. Crockett.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. February.

Artists and Their Work.
Contemporary French Novelists. Arthur Hornblow.
The Dean of the American Stage. Morris Bacheller.
Canadian Winter Sports. Robert S. Osborne.
Presidents of Republics. Harold Parker.
Famous Towers. George Holme.
Julia Ward Howe and Her Daughters. Margaret Field.

New England Magazine.—Boston. February.

The Lower Kennebec. Winfield Thompson.
The New Birth of the City and the State. R. L. Bridgman.
Henri Regnault. Walter G. Page.
The Lowell Institute. Harriette K. Smith.
Rise and Decline of the New England Lyceum. E. P. Powell.
The Harvard Divinity School. John W. Chadwick.
The Massachusetts Militia. Thomas F. Edmunds.
The Norwegian System in Its Home. David N. Beach.

The Peterson Magazine.—Philadelphia. February.

George Willoughby Maynard. N. A. Elmer E. Garnsey.
The Story of William Tell. R. W. Moore.
Through Holland by Steam Tram. J. H. Adams.
Mme. Rejane and Her Play.
A Short Irish Journey. John F. O'Sullivan.
Sybil Sanderson.
Historic Homes in Washington. Marshall Cushing.
Catholic Archbishops in the United States. Alpha G. Kynett.
The New Year's of the Chinese. W. M. Clemens.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. February.

The Art of Living: The Dwelling. Robert Grant.
James Anthony Froude. Augustine Birrell.
Recent Work of Elihu Vedder. W. C. Brownell.
Giants and Giantism. Charles L. Dana.
American Wood Engravers. Gustav Kruell.
The Passing of the Whigs. Noah Brooks.
The End of the Continent. John R. Spears.
Some Old Letters.

THE OTHER ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. January.

An Argument for the Single Tax. Isaac Feinberg.
The Doctrine of Malthus and Modern Society. L. R. Harley.
Gold and Silver Both. H. A. Scomp.
What Ails Unskilled Labor in America? P. Vedel.

Some of the Dangers of Free Coinage. A. B. Dale.
An International Currency. John F. Hume.
The Decadence of Home Ownership. J. A. Collins.
The Church and the Labor Question. Henry H. Barber.
Probable Benefits and Dangers of the Recent Election.

Ethics and Politics. Howard Macquary.
Failure of Government in the Indian Territory. W. M. Fishback.

American Monthly.—Washington. December.

California from Padre to Citizen. Mary S. Lockwood.
A Day with the Old Concord Chapter. Harriet M. Lothrop.
Hamilton's Last Song.

January.

Sacrifice to the Revolution. Charlotte M. Holloway.
Robert Morris. Katharine M. Beals.
Dedication of the Monument to Mary Washington.

American Antiquarian.—Good Hope, Ill. December.

Origin of Indians—the Polynesian Route. J. Wickersham.
Morphological Traits of American Languages. D. G. Brington.

The Worship of the Rain God. Stephen D. Peet.
Enclosures in Wisconsin. T. H. Lewis.
Palestine Exploration Fund. T. F. Wright.
The Serpent a Symbol of the Rain Cloud.

American University Magazine.—New York. January.

Napoleon as an Orator.—II. E. Van Schaick.
The Practical Value of an Education. J. M. Barker.

Antiquary.—London. January.

Further Notes on Manx Folklore. A. W. Moore.
Ancient Bookbindings.
St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London.
The Pigmies' Isle in the Hebrides.
Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legends and Superstitions.

The Arena.—Boston. January.

The Religion of Longfellow. W. H. Savage.
Christian Missions in India. Virchand R. Gandhi.
Lust Fostered by Legislation. B. O. Flower.
Japan: Our Little Neighbor in the East. Helen H. Gardener.
Age of Consent Laws in the United States.
The New Politics. Richard J. Hinton.
Experimental Telepathy. T. E. Allen.
Politics as a Career. W. D. McCrackan.
The Coming Industrial Order. James G. Clark.
The Sweating System in Philadelphia. Frank M. Goodchild.
The Century of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Charity, Old and New. Harry C. Vrooman.

Atalanta.—London. January.

Yorkshire: Charlotte Brontë's County. A. H. Japp.
"L'Art de tenir Salon." Lady Jephson.
Tunis. Elizabeth A. Sharp.
Ancient Copyright. J. Hutchinson.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.

Unclaimed Deposits.
Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1894.
R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
President Cleveland's Currency Scheme. W. R. Lawson.
American Insurance Companies and Rejected Risks.

Biblical World.—Chicago. January.

Religious Ideas of the Jews in the Time of Jesus. G. B. Stevens.
The Drama in Semitic Literature. D. B. Macdonald.
The Originality of the Apocalypse. G. H. Gilbert.
The Jordan Valley and the Perea.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. January.

Reminiscences of James Anthony Froude. J. Skelton.
Whist.
My Escape from Mulai Busha. W. B. Harris.
Nature's Training-School.
"Gleanings" of Samuel Jackson Pratt. Earl of Idlesleigh.
The Battle of Ping Yang, 1894. E. A. Irving.
The Church in Wales.
The Looker-on; Year, 1894.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.

The World's Wheat Consumption, Production and Trade.
The Butter and Margarine Trade of Europe.
Proposed Government Shipbuilding Yard at Lisbon.

Bookman.—London. January.

Arthur Morrison. With Portrait.
Stevenson's Books. S. R. Crockett.
In Memoriam. R. L. Stevenson. "Ian Maclaren."
The First Meeting between George Meredith and Robert Louis Stevenson.
Mary Queen of Scots. D. Hay Fleming.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. January.

The Fourth Century of Canadian History. O. A. Howland.
Recent Fiction in Britain. G. M. Adam.
Mars and Jupiter. Frank L. Blake.

Behind the Reading Desk. Thomas O'Hagan.
The Canadian Themistocles. W. F. Maclean.
The Royal Military College.
How I Killed My First Moose. C. H. Gooderham.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. January.

Do Servants Marry? Illustrated.
History and Fiction. Mr. Stanley J. Weyman Interviewed.
In a War Balloon at Aldershot.
The Picturesqueness of the Peers. A. F. Robbins.
A Peep at Some Royal Keepsakes.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. January.

Celebrities of the Day. Max Pemberton.
Sir Charles Tupper Interviewed on the Duties of a High Commissioner.
Dr. Richard Garnett Interviewed on Book-Buying and Its Romance.
Mr. George Alexander Interviewed on Aspirants to Dramatic Authorship.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.

The Steam Shovel. A. W. Robinson.
Engineering Fallacies. Henry Morton.
The Temperature Cycle in a Cylinder Wall. E. T. Adams.
John Ericsson, the Engineer.—III. William C. Church.
Lubricants from a Maker's Standpoint. Charles M. Everest.
Feats of the Magnetic Girl Explained. Nelson W. Perry.
Bore Hole Wells for Town Water Supply. Henry Davey.
How Iron Is Made.—III. John Birkinbine.
Handling Fly-Wheels. M. N. MacLaren, Jr.

Catholic World.—New York. January.

Here and There in Catholicism. Henry A. Adams.
The Humanism of Peter. K. F. Mullaney.
Fra Angelico. Sarah C. Flint.
The Investigation of Catholic Truth.—I. William C. Robinson.
Consecrated Mission of the Printed Word. Margaret E. Jordan.
Gregory the Great and the Barbarian World. T. J. Shahan.
Tennyson and Holmes: A Parallel. Helen M. Sweeney.
Ready to Strike—but When and Where? S. Millington Miller.
Unhappy Armenia. John J. O'Shea.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. January.

The Welsh in Patagonia.
Peculiarities of the Upper House.
The Romance of Cotton.
Odense: the Capital of the Island of Fyen.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. January.

Christian Work in Colleges. John Falconer Sinclair.
Presbyterian Cathedrals. Archibald A. Murphy.
Rev. Henry Little, D.D. D. W. Fisher.

Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. January.

Great Passions of History.—V. Paola and Francesca.
"Ouida."
Pasteur. Jean Martin Charcot.
The Theatrical Season in New York. James S. Metcalf.
The Cathedrals of France. Barr Ferree.
The Bamboo. J. Fortune Nott.
Humboldt's Aztec Paintings. Ph. J. J. Valentini.
The Story of a Thousand.—V. Albion W. Tourgee.

Contemporary Review.—London. January.

Russia and England. Canon MacCon.
Recollections of James Anthony Froude. Mrs. Alexander Ireland.
The Moral Aspect of Disestablishment and Disendowment.
Canon Knox Little.
Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid of Turkey.
Shakespeare and Puritanism. Prof. J. W. Hales.
Accident Insurance. H. W. Wolff.
James Darmesteter. M. Gaston Paris.
The Colonial Conference. Goldwin Smith.
The New Secularism. Walter Walsh.
The Work of the London County Council. Sidney Webb.

The Dial.—Chicago.

December 16.

Literary Centennials.
English in the Southern Universities. J. B. Henneman.
Study of Literature in Preparatory Schools. Gertrude H. Mason.

January 1.

Robert Louis Stevenson.
Ibsen's New Play, "Lille Eyolf." William Morton Payne.
English Literature in American Libraries. F. I. Carpenter.
The Perilous Use of Unknown Tongues. W. H. Johnson.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly.) London. December.

The New United States Tariff. Prof. F. W. Taussig.
The Commercial Supremacy of Great Britain. A. W. Flux.
Theory of International Values. Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth.
The American Income Tax. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman

Education.—Boston. January.

A Great Australian School. Arthur Inkersley.
Tenure of Office for School Superintendents. W. A. Mowry.
Education in Denmark. Kristine Frederiksen.
Secondary Schools and Co-ordination of Studies. L. E. Recter.
Moral Instruction in Schools. S. Edward Warren.

Educational Review.—New York. January.

Necessary Reforms in the Colleges. Charles C. Ramsay.
Concentration. Frank M. McMurtry.
Powers and Duties of School Superintendents. William A. Mowry.
One Year with a Little Girl. Oscar Chrisman.
Botany at the German Universities. George J. Peirce.

Educational Review.—London. January.

In Memoriam: Frances M. Buss. Miss Grace Toplis.
King's College and the Government Grant. Rev. Henry Wace.
Assistant Masters in Endowed Schools and Their Tenure of Office.
An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Prof. W. W. Skeat.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

New Year's Day. Tighe Hopkins.
Historic London Houses. P. Norman.
The Fruit-Barrow Man. J. D. Symon.
J. N. Maskelyne at the Egyptian Hall; the Great Wizard of the West.

Expositor.—London. January.

The Sinaitic Palimpsest of the Syriac Gospels. Archdeacon Farrar.
Fatherhood the Final Idea of God. Rev. J. Watson.
The Twenty-Third Psalm. Prof. G. A. Smith.
God's Call to Self-Possession. Rev. T. G. Selby.

Expository Times.—London. January.

The Theology of the Epistle to the Romans. Rev. A. C. Headlam.
The New Syriac Gospels. Rev. G. H. Gwilliam.
Is the Old Testament Authentic? Rev. J. Elder Cumming.
Studies in Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Mary A. Woods.

Fortnightly Review.—London. January.

A Short Way with the House of Lords. J. G. Swift McNeill.
The House of Lords Since the Reform Act. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
Alien Immigration. Geoffrey Drage.
Count Moltke, Field-Marshal. Sidney Whitman.
Lady Bienerhassett's "Talleyrand." Frederick Clarke.
Madagascar. Vazaha.
The Collapse of China at Sea. Captain S. Eardley-Wilmot.
The Crimea in 1854 and 1894. General Sir Evelyn Wood.
The Ethics of Shopping. Lady Jeune.

The Forum.—New York. January.

Are Our Morals Shifting? A. B. Hart.
Report of the Strike Commission. H. P. Robinson.
Dangers in Our Presidential Election System. James Schouler.
Is the Income Tax Constitutional? David A. Wells.
Dickens' Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
The Anatomy of a Tenement Street. A. F. Sanborn.
The Crux of the Money Controversy. Louis A. Garnett.
The Pay and Rank of Journalists. Henry King.
The Labor Church: Religion of the Labor Movement. J. Trevor.
To Ancient Greek though Modern? No! Paul Shorey.
Motherhood and Citizenship. Katrina Trask.
A New Aid to Education: Traveling Libraries. W. R. Eastman.
Proper Training and Future of the Indians. Maj. J. W. Powell.
The Increasing Cost of Collegiate Education. C. F. Thwing.
The Financial Year and Outlook.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. January.

The Story of Gamma Virginis. J. E. Gore.
In the Indian Jungle. E. O. Walker.
Shakespeare's Piscine Lore. C. Cordley.
Hebreds as Patriots and Naval Reservists. D. N. Reid.
Tennyson at Aldworth. F. G. Kitton.
The Muse of the Angle. J. Buchan.
John Bunce. W. G. Waters.
English Surnames and Hereditary Genius. S. O. Addy.
Erasmus. Rev. F. St. John Thackeray.

Geographical Journal.—London. December.

The Bakhtiari Mountains and Upper Elam, Persia.
Contributions to the Physical Geography of British East Africa.
The Dæmme Vand, or Rembesdal Glacier-Lake, Norway.
Dr. Donaldson Smith's Expedition in Somaliland. With Map.
The Peary Auxiliary Expedition, 1894. Henry G. Bryant.

Our Commercial Relations with Chinese Manchuria. A. R. Agassiz.
China, Japan and Corea. Baron F. von Richthofen.

Geological Magazine.—London. December.

Contributions to our Knowledge of the Genus *Cyclus*. H. Woodward.
Physiographical Studies in Lakeland. With Diagrams. J. E. Mart.
Notes on the Geology of Western Australia. Harry P. Woodward.
Application of the Sand-Blast for the Development of Trilobites. H. M. Bernard.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Private Picture Galleries in the United States.—III. W. A. Cooper.
Cadet Life at West Point. B. F. McManus.
The Marriage Ceremony in Rural Russia. V. Gribayédoff.
Fair Women.—II. Lena M. Cooper.

Green Bag.—Boston. January.

Charles O'Connor.—I. Irving Browne.
Notable and Curious Cases in the Court of Claims.
The Case of the Sloop *Active*. Hampton L. Carson.
The Court of Star Chamber.—XI. John D. Lindsay.

Good Words.—London. January.

Through Northern Tunisia. W. Sharpe.
Chinese Festivals. Prof. R. K. Douglas.
An Experiment in the Administration of the Poor Law. Edith Sellers.

Shaving. Sir Herbert Maxwell.

Isaac Newton. With Portrait. Sir Robert Ball.

Home and Country.—New York. January.

Sherman's Great March. William Hemstreet.
Origin of the Modern Orchestra. Albert Greig.
Burglary as a Science. George E. Walsh.
The Sharpshooters of the Alps.
Lamps. Bernard Shipman.
The Exile of Napoleon III. Edgar Mels.
At a Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home. Wallace Foster.

Homiletic Review.—New York. January.

Rome Fifty Years Ago. Philip Schaff.
What Has Higher Criticism Proved? Henry Preserved Smith.
Max Müller's Theosophy, or Psychological Religion. E. F. Sample.
Some Practical Thoughts on Composing Sermons. G. Alexander.
The Oldest Syriac Gospels. William Hayes Ward.
International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly). January.
Significance of Recent Labor Troubles in America. C. D. Wright.
The Necessity of Dogma. J. Ellis McTaggart.
Conditions Which Produce the Juvenile Offender. W. D. Morrison.
The Teleology of Virtue. Walter Smith.
Altruistic Impulse in Man and Animals. T. Gavanescui.
Matthew Arnold's Poetry from an Ethical Standpoint. A. Flexner.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. November.

Concrete Construction on the Illinois and Mississippi Canal. J. W. Woerman.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railway of Brooklyn, N. Y. A. A. Stuart.

Composition of the Ohio and Canadian Sulphur Petroleum. C. P. Mabery.

Street Grades and Intersections. W. B. Fuller.

Construction of a Sea Wall at Key West. J. A. Smith.

Improvement of the Cuyahoga River. J. A. Smith.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) January.

The Military Academy and Education of Officers. Lieut. E. W. Hubbard.

Reform Needed in the Quartermaster's Department. Lieut. A. M. Palmer.

Physical Training in the British Army. Col. A. A. Woodhull.

Artillery Practice at Shoeburyness.

Ne Bis in Idem. Captain Alfred C. Sharpe.

Some Thoughts on Methods of Attack. Gen. M. D. Hardin.

The Principles and Practice of Saddling. M. J. Treacy.

Field Music. Capt. A. H. Merrill.

Modern Rifle Practice. Major J. H. Macartney.

Electric Light Projectors for Coast Defense. T. J. Haddy.

Studies in Troop-Leading. Gen. Von Verdy du Vernois.

Sympathetic Explosions. C. A. Mitchell.

The War Between China and Japan.

Knowledge.—London. January.

Serpent Feeding. Dr. A. Stradling.

Spots and Stripes in Animals. R. Lydekker.

Surrey: Its Geological Structure. Prof. J. Logan Lobley.
The Construction of the Visible Universe. J. E. Gore.
The New Solar Records. E. W. Maunder.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. January.
The Woman Who Most Influenced Me: My Grandmother.
 Eugene Field.
Christmas in the Year 2000. Edw. Bellamy.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. January.
**Proceedings of the New England Conference of Charities,
 Correction and Philanthropy.**

Leisure Hour.—London. January.
Dean Buckland. J. Macaulay.
Rambles in Japan. Canon Tristram.
Lunar Photography. W. T. Lynn.
Early Writing Materials. Tighe Hopkins.
A Bird's-Eye View of the Argentine Republic. Mary Crom-
 melin.
The Nerves of the World: Telegraphs. J. Munro.

Longman's Magazine.—London. January.
English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century. J. A. Froude.
Grasse: "La Gueuse Parfumée." Mrs. Alfred Hunt.
The "Donna" in 1894. Miss Trench and C. J. Longman.

Lucifer.—London. December 15.
Helena Petrovna Blavatsky. Continued. Vera P. Jelihov-
 sky.
The Web of Destiny. G. R. S. Mead.
Tennyson Viewed Theosophically. I. Hooper.
The Heaven-World. Continued. H. Coryn.
Father Bogolup: A Master of Occult Arts. Continued. N.
 S. Leskoff.
Theosophy and Crime. B. Crump.
Some Aspects of Karma. W. F. Kirby.

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.
Liverpool Bluecoat School. W. Charles Sargent.
The Stock Exchange. Frederick Dolman.
Ancient Pipes and Pipe Smokers. Dr. P. H. Davis.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. January.
Missionary Spirit in the Home Churches. David H. Bauslin.
The Spiritual Talents of a Child. Thomas F. Dornblaser.
Lacuna in the Life of Our Lord. W. H. Wynn.
The Inertness of Society. Matthias H. Richards.
The Man of Sin. George U. Wenner.
Whence Is Sin? William E. Fisher.
Ambassadors of the King. H. K. Fenner.
Reasons for a Definite Faith. William F. Eyster.
Worship in Spirit and in Truth. George Rietschel.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. January.
A Day with Xenophon's Harriers.
John Chudleigh, an Elizabethan Adventurer. R. W. Cotton.
Land Tenure in Tuscany. Mrs. Ross.
The Hunters of the North Pacific. M. Rees Davies.
Froissart the Lover. G. C. Macaulay.
Cromwell and the House of Lords. C. H. Firth.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. January.
Anton Rubinstein. Adolph Kohut.
The Ideal Rabbi. Leo N. Levi.
Judaism and Reform. K. Kohler.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) Jan.-Feb.
Natural and Supernatural. B. P. Bowne.
John Ruskin: A Study in Love and Religion. John Telford.
The Humane Spirit in Hebrew Legislation. John Poucher.
The Conference Course of Study. V. S. Collins.
Press, Pulpit and Pew. J. R. Creighton.
Use of Our Four Gospels by Justin Martyr. H. M. Harman.
Divine Revelation. J. F. Chaffee.
Place of the Bible in Luther's Time. J. D. Pickles.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. January.
Myths and Symbols of Japanese Art. L. H. Clement.
The Hindu Woman. B. Nagarkar.
The Celebration of Iowa's Jubilee. G. F. Parker.
Octave Thanet at Home. Mary J. Reid.
Heidelberg. The Editor.
Roman Days. Eugene Schaffter.
Society of the Army of the Tennessee. W. S. Moore.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. January.
The Patriarch of the Jacobite Syrian Church. A. N. An-
 drus.
The Walker Missionary Home. N. G. Clark.
Medical Work in the Madura Mission. Edward Chester.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. January.
The World's Outlook in 1895.
The World: Population, Races, Languages and Religions.
 A. H. Keane.

Eighty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Board. J. H.
 Ross.

Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) January.
Longevity and Death. George J. Romanes.
To Be Alive, What Is It? Edmund Montgomery.
The Advancement of Ethics. Francis E. Abbot.
Ought the United States Senate to Be Reformed? M. D. Con-
 way.
The Natural Storage of Energy. Lester F. Ward.
Christian Missions. J. M. Thoburn, V. R. Gandhi, Paul
 Carus.

Month.—London. January.
The Gunpowder Plot.
An Italian Lourdes, or the Madonna of Canneto. Dom Bede
 Camm.
Across the Tatra. E. Laszowska Gerard.
Froude's Oxford Lectures. J. M. Stone.
Rats and Mice.
The Canadian Pacific Railway. Rev. E. J. Devine.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. January.
William E. Chandler. H. C. Pearson.
A Colonial Court. Malcolm McKenzie.
The Novel. Margaret Field.
Melba at Home. Fannie Edgar Thomas.
Eduard Grütznér. C. Stuart Johnson.
Hunting the Boar. Robert Scott Osborne.
Famous American Band Leaders. James C. Harvey.

Music.—Chicago. January.
On the Cultivation of Musical Memory. Francis E. Regal.
Musical Possibilities of Poe's Poems. C. S. Skilton.
The Story of Brass Wind Instruments. E. O. Heyler.
Music for the Sick. Alice E. Gether.
A Visit to Chopin, and His Last Concert. Madame Berton.
The English Language in Singing. K. Hackett.

Natural Science.—London. January.
Research Degrees at Oxford and Cambridge.
A Central Zoological Bureau.
The Study of Existing Glaciers. Captain Marshall-Hall.
The Mammals of the Malay Peninsula. H. N. Ridley.
**Distribution of Food-Fishes in Relation to Their Physical
 Surroundings.**
The Problem of the Primeval Sharks. A. Smith Woodward.
Musical Boxes in Spiders. R. I. Pocock.

New Church Review.—Boston. (Quarterly.) January.
The Gospel and the World. Julian K. Smith.
Public and Religious Schools. E. D. Daniels.
Why I Believe in God. S. S. Seward.
Service the Ultimate of Divine Order. Lydia F. Dickinson.
Sincerity. Warren Goddard.
The Phantom God. P. B. Cabell.
Unfavorable Estimates of Swedenborg. Theodore F. Wright.

New Review.—London. January.
The Navy. Sir Charles Dilke.
India: Impressions. C. F. Keary.
The New Isen: "Little Eyolf." G. W. Stevens.
Les Sentiments de la France pour l'Angleterre. Émile Olli-
 vier.
The Talk of New Alliances. Frederick Greenwood.
The Armenian Question.
An Eulogy of Charles II. G. S. Street.
The Problem of Purity. W. S. Lilly.
In Memoriam—Robert Louis Stevenson. William Archer.

New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.
Union of Astronomy and Geology. Sir John Cowell.
The New Element of the Atmosphere. Lord Rayleigh.
The Dangers of Examinations. A. W. Drayson.
Food-Nerves. T. W. Nunn.
The Railroad in Asia. Charles Morris.
The Amateur in Science. Grant Allen.
"What Electricity Is."
The Elseviers. Althea Salvador.
The World's Cables. Moses P. Handy.
Pre-Scientific Electricity. Horace Hayden.
Notes on the Progress of Science. Angelo Heilprin.

Nineteenth Century.—London. January.
The Independent Labor Party. J. Keir Hardie.
The Collectivist Prospect in England. Professor Graham.
The Queen and Lord Beaconsfield. Hon. Reginald B. Brett.
Birds and Their Persecutors. Ouida.
Women Under Islam. Miss Lucy M. J. Garnett.
Auricular Confession and the English Church. Canon Teig-
 mouth Shore.
Defoe's "Apparition of Mrs. Veal." George A. Aitkin.
Night Traveling in India. Mrs. Logan.
St. Martin of Tours. Dr. Jessopp.
The Political Situation. Sir Wemyss Reid.

Stony Sinal. E. N. Buxton.
The Triumph of Japan. Professor Robert K. Douglas.
Francesco Crispi: An Appreciation. Cav. W. L. Alden.

North American Review.—New York. January.
The Influence of the Napoleonic Legend. Albert D. Vandam.
The Problems Before the Western Farmer. L. D. Lewelling.
The Young Czar and His Advisers. Charles Emory Smith.
Concerning Naggling Women. Cyrus Edson.
The Future of Gold. Robert E. Preston.
What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us. Mark Twain.
Our Trade with China. Worthington C. Ford.
The Military Systems of Europe and America. Lieut. Col. W. Ludlow.
Shall We Have Free Ships? Edward Kemble.
The New Death Duties in England. Earl of Winchelsea.
Historic Political Upheavals. Thomas B. Reed.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. January.
Turkish Atrocities Among Armenians.
Neal Dow's Watchwords for the Twentieth Century. Joseph Cook.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. January.
Evolution of Shipping and Shipbuilding in California—I. Stedman and Some of His British Contemporaries. Mary J. Reid.
In the Golden Chersonese: The City of Singapore. R. Wildman.
Naval Control of the Pacific Ocean. M. Manson.
Decline of the Mission Indians—II. E. P. Clark.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. January.
The Aesthetes. T. F. Plowman.
Wellington. General, Lord Roberts.
Concerning the Office of the Master of the Horse. Earl of Cork and Orrery.
Westminster. Walter Besant.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) January.
Evolution and Development. S. W. Dyde.
Pleasure and Pain Defined. Sidney E. Mezes.
The Method of Idealist Ethics. Sydney H. Mellone.
Affective Memory. E. B. Titchener.

Photo-American.—New York. January.
Arrested Motion and a Living Pose. Rowland Briant.
Paper Negatives.
Carbon Printing Without Transfer. Alfred Maskell.
Stray Light and Shades.
Photo Faking.
The Luminosity of Various Sources of Light for the Lantern.
A Note on Coloring Lantern Slides. W. J. Coles.
Photographing the Moon at the Lick Observatory. E. S. Holden.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.
Arrested Motion from the Pictorial Point of View. R. Briant.
About Lenses.
Miss Lothrop's Studies of Children.
International Exchange Slides. Chicago and Toronto Sets.
Portraiture.
Toning Prints.

The Photographic Times.—New York. January.
The Portraiture of the Moon. Walter E. Woodbury.
Two Artists' Haunts. A. Steiglitz, L. H. Schubart.
Longitude by Means of an Ordinary Camera. C. Runge.
The Kinetograph, the Kinetoscope, and the Kinetophono-graph.
Theoretical Synthesis of Hydroquinone. E. L. Bowlus.
On the Road to the North Pole with a Camera. R. Kersting.
Photochronographic Apparatus for Amateurs.

Popular Astronomy.—Northfield, Minn. January.
Sirius in Ancient Times. T. J. J. See.
The Astrolabe. Margaret L. Huggins.
On the Variable Stars of Short Period. P. S. Vendell.
Pronunciation of Star Names from the Arabic. R. H. West.
Long Period Variables. J. A. Parkhurst.
Position of the Earth's Axis. O. E. Harmon.
Almanacs. R. W. McFarland.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. January.
Pleasures of the Telescope. Garrett P. Serviss.
Twenty-five Years of Preventive Medicine. Mrs. H. M. Plunkett.
Ethics in the Natural Law. Lewis G. James.
On the Origin of Weeks and Sabbaths. A. B. Ellis.
Two Lung Tests. Felix L. Oswald.
Studies of Childhood.—V. James Sully.
School Ethics. H. C. B. Cowell.
Barometric Measurement of Heights. J. E. Gore.
Babies and Monkeys. S. S. Buckman.

Animal Tinctimutants. James Weir, Jr.
Schoolroom Ventilation as an Investment. G. H. Knight.
Correlation in Organic Growth. E. Strasburger.
Sketch of Denison Olmsted.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. January.
Idealistic Minism. Robert I. Dabney.
The Latest Phase of Historical Rationalism.
The Inspired Anticipation of Modern Science. S. S. Laws.
The Doctrine of Judgment in the Fourth Gospel. J. R. Smith.
The Gospel and Revelation of Peter. R. B. Woodworth.
Earlier Licensure. P. H. Hoge.
Licensure and Ordination—the Proposed Changes. Eugene Daniel.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

Origin and Composition of Genesis. Edwin C. Bissell.
Apostolical Sanction the Test of Canonicity. W. M. McPheters.
Testimony of the Holy Spirit to the Bible. John DeWitt.
The Mind of a Child. D. W. Fisher.
The Relations of Science and Faith. George Macloskie.
The History of Clement. E. C. Richardson.
Earliest Quotation of the New Testament as Scripture. D. Moore.
The Unwritten Law of God. T. W. Chambers.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. January.
Positive Theory of Capital and Its Critics.—I. E. Böhm-Bawerk.
The Economics and the Public. S. M. Macvane.
Study of a Typical Mediæval Village. W. W. Fowler.
The Concept of Marginal Rent. J. H. Hollander.
Glasgow and Its Municipal Industries. William Smart.
Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1894. W. B. Shaw.

Quiver.—London. January.
English Church Life on the Continent. Rev. E. C. Unmack.
The Countess of Meath, and the Ministering Children's League.

Review of the Churches.—London. January.
The Future of Religious Education in the School Boards.
Archdeacon Sinclair.
The Ethical Basis of the Scotch Disestablishment Controversy.
J. M. Lang.
The Athanasian Controversy. Dr. Martineau and Others.

Review of Reviews.—New York. January.
John Burns: Labor Leader, Municipal Statesman and Parliamentarian. Robert Donald.
Dr. Henry S. Lunn. Archdeacon Farrar.
The Armenian Crisis.
The Industrial Christian Alliance of New York. A. W. Milbury.
Mr. Bryce's New Chapters on Current American Questions.

School Review.—Hamilton, N. Y. January.

What Shall We Teach in Latin? W. C. Collar.
Hellenic Education. S. S. Laurie.
The Teaching of History. E. D. Warfield.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. January.
Robert Louis Stevenson. Alex. Small.
John Logan, the Poet. Rev. J. King Hewison.
Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. December.
Review of Hydrographic Research in the Baltic and the North Seas.
Bhutan and the Himalayas East of Darjeeling. Col. H. H. Godwin-Austen.
The Island of Saghalin, E. Siberia.

Social Economist.—New York. January.
Our Banking and Currency Plan.
The Race Between the Empire and the Republic.
Why Government Notes Are a Bad Currency. Van Buren Denslow.
Creation of Money the Duty of Government. Henry Carey Baird.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. January.
New York State Stenographers' Association.
Read Your Notes.
To the Shorthand Amanuensis.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Mr. Howard and the Missing Link.—IV.

Strand Magazine.—London. December 15.
H. S. Maxim: Interview by J. Bucknall Smith.
The Handwriting of Lord Tennyson. J. Holt Schooling.
The Training of Performing Animals. E. A. Brayley Hodggets.
The Bible: How It Is Printed and Circulated. Harry How.

An Alpine Pass on "Ski." A. Conan Doyle.
Pantomime Masks and Properties. Harry How.
Brides. E. Salmon.
Penmanship. G. Clulow.
The Synagogue in Bevis Marks. Sir F. Montefiore.
Athletes of the Year.
Secret Hiding Places. J. Scott.
Paris Dressmakers. M. Griffith.

Students' Journal.—New York. January.

Indian Wonder-Workers. Thomas Stevens.
Kinetograph and Kinetoscope.
Engraved Shorthand—Eight pages.
Origin of Paper Money.

Sunday at Home.—London. January.

Sunday in East London—Shoreditch—Bethnal Green West.
A Visit to Bashan and Argob, Palestine. A. Heber-Percy.
Sailors in Port. Commander Dawson.

Sunday Magazine.—London. January.

The Birds' Testimony to the King. Rev. Benjamin Waugh.
Dr. G. F. Pentecost at Home.
The Eve of Christianity. F. T. Richards.

The Treasury.—New York. January.

Neutrality in Religion Impossible. J. W. Brougher.
Spiritual Capital. Frederick A. Noble.
The Uses of Temple Beauty. David Gregg.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. January.

Readjustment of Rank. Capt. C. J. Crane.
Recollections of Ericsson. George H. Robinson.
Organization of Lines of Communication in War. Capt. H. G. Sharpe.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. G. H. Preble.
Photography: Depth of Focus and Angle of View. W. A. Campbell.

United Service Magazine.—London. January.

Mutiny Myths. Mr. Wilberforce.
The Colonies and Maritime Defence. R. M. Collins.
The Fleet of the United States in the American War. Captain Stenzel.
Tommy Atkins Off Duty. Beatrice Whittington.
Mayeda the Japanese: A Reminiscence of the First Flying Squadron.
The Distribution of Guns in an Army Corps. Major May.
Entrance Into the Army.
The Affair d'Enghien—II. W. H. Craig.
Rio de Janeiro—After the War. C. A. Voigt.
The Indian Army: The New Organization.
A Coming Revolution in Military Locomotion. Col. Fox.
The War Between China and Japan. Col. Maurice.
Unclaimed Soldiers' and Sailors' Money. Sidney H. Preston.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. December.

The Popular Presentation of English Literature. W. P. Trent.
Extension Class Courses of the University of Chicago. N. Butler, Jr.
Continuity of Study. R. D. Roberts.
University Extension Lay Lectures. E. Ellis Edwards.

Westminster Review.—London. January.

Dr. John Chapman.
Historical Methods of Record Before the Use of Written Characters.
Wanted—A Newer Trade Unionism. W. L. A. Stobart.
Wanted—A New Scepticism. Stoddard Dewey.
Why New Zealand Women Got the Franchise. Edward Reeves.
The Struggle for Healthy Schools. Joseph J. Davies.
A Defence of the Modern Girl.
Towards the Appreciation of Emile Zola. C. E. Townsend.
Moscow in 1893. E. G. Burton.
Cost of Elections. T. Stanley Ball.
The Yosemite. R. W. W. Cryan.
William Cullen Bryant. Thos. Bradfield.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 4.

Japan. Dr. O. Nippold.
Johannes Janssen on Witches. H. Kerner.
Czar Alexander III. O. Hirt.

Daheim.—Leipzig. December 8.

Serum Therapeutics. Dr. A. Eulenberg.
Deaconesses. T. Schäfer.

December 8.

Gustavus Adolphus. K. Fey.

December 22.

"Weihnachtstied" (music) by Ferdinand Pfohl.
Christmas Confectionery.

December 29.

The Oldest Sunday School in Germany. (At Hamburg).
Hermann Dalton.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 3.

Gustavus Adolphus. With Portrait. Dr. H. Joseph.
Hans Sachs. With Portrait.

Heft 4.

Gustavus Adolphus. Continued.
Pictures of Japan. Illustrated.
The Animals of the Ice Age. Dr. O. Follmann.
Bishop Petrus Hötzel of Augsburg.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. December.

Prince Hohenlohe and German Foreign Policy.
Prince Bismarck and the Parliamentarians. Continued. H. von Poschinger.
On Sensation and Motion. A. Seeligmüller.
On Concerts. W. J. von Wasielewski.
Correspondence of Georg Friedrich Parrot and the Czar Alexander I. Continued. F. Bienemann.
Naval Ordnance. Vice-Adm. Batsch.
Civilization in Danger. A. Naquet.
Hans Viktor von Unruh. Concluded. H. von Poschinger.
The Military Oath in the Year 1812. P. Holzhausen.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. December.

The Imperial Visit to the North in 1894. Paul Gütsfeldt.
On the Origin of Life. E. du Bois-Reymond.
The Ancient Armenian Kingdom of Van. C. F. Lehmann.
Ada Negri. Paul Heyse and Hermann Grimm.
Berlin Theatres.

The Beer Boycott in Berlin. F. Goldschmidt.
Notes on Madagascar.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 13.

Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition. E. Forst.
A Day in China. J. Zwenger.
Gustavus Adolphus. H. Bauer.
Christmas Secrets. A. Tille.

Heft 14.

Friedrich Mitterwurzer, Actor. G. Ramberg.
Typhus Fever. Dr. E. H. Kisch.
Christmas Fairy Plays. A. Tille.
Catherine II of Russia Before Her Accession to the Throne.
E. Schulte.
Old New Year's Cards. H. Bolsch.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. December.

The Preservation of the German Peasantry. H. Starkenburg.
Mara Cop Marlet (Marie Edle von Berks). With Portrait.
P. M. Lacroma.
Modern Poetry at the German Universities. R. Eckardt.
The Right to Die. E. Reitzel.
Politics and Socialism. H. Isarius.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. December.

The War Against Revolution.
Beggars and Pauperism. C. Beyer.
Reminiscences of the War of 1863. G. E. von Natzmer.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

December 5.

The Gymnasium at an Educational Institution. Dr. J. Pap.
The Meat Trade of Berlin. Dr. M. Wilckens.

December 12.

Croatia Then and Now. Prof. F. H. Geffcken.
The Meat Trade of Vienna. Dr. M. Wilckens.

December 19.

Social and Religious Movements. Dr. R. Schüller.
The Psychological Significance of Dress. G. Ferrero.
The Sun as Healer. M. Neuburger.

December 26.

Peace on Earth. C. Alberti.
Home Education. J. Pap.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 10.

The Peasant Question in France and Germany. F. Engels.
The Labor Party of Belgium. E. Vandervelde.

No. 11.

The Belgian Labor Party. Continued.
The Polish Workman at Home.

No. 12.

Hohenlohe's Beginning.
The Land Question at the Congresses of the International.
The Annual Report of the English Labor Department. M. Beer.
The Elections in Saxony. E. Fischer.

No. 13.

George Moore's "Esther Waters." Edw. Aveling.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. December.

The Burial-Ground of the Nassau Family at Breda. H. Müller.
Legends of the Indians in East Canada. O. L. Jiriczek.
Religion Without Dogma. H. Schmidkunz.
The Great Epidemics of the Middle Ages. O. Meding.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. January.

The Creation of Woman. Dr. Max Dressler.
The Rights of the Mother Among the Indo-Germans. B. Delbrück.
Venetian Art. Prof. J. Strzygowski.
The Germans in the United States. W. Weber.
Liberalism and Nationality in Hungary. T. von Trotha.
Suworow.

Sybel's History of the German Empire. C. Rössler.
Rank and Payment in the Profession and Administration of the Law.
Prince Sergius Schahowski, Russificator.

Sphinx.—Brunswick. December.

Madame Blavatsky's "Secret Doctrine" L. Dienhard.
Re-Incarnation. W. Friedrichsort.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.

The Free Port of Copenhagen. F. Mewins.
Pictures of Madagascar.
The Hans Sachs Celebration at Nürnberg.
Bosnia and Herzegovina. A. O. Klausmann.
Russia in Mourning. P. Lindenberg.
The New Houses of Parliament at Berlin. G. Dahms.
Life in China.
The St. Nicholas Festival.
Arctic Flora. Dr. J. Murr.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. December.
Finches. C. Schwarzkopf.
Hermann Kaulbach, Artist. A. Spier.
China Cups and Saucers. H. von Zobeltitz.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 8.

In the Sculptor's Atelier.
The Golden Book of the City of Munich. R. von Seydlitz.

Heft 9.

Alexander Girardi. L. Hevesi.
Pullman Cars. F. Jaffé.
Rubinstein. With Portraits.
National Costumes of the Black Forest.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Lausanne. December.

Korea. V. de Floriant.
Women and the Woman Question in the States. Concluded.
Louis Wuarin.
M. Antonio Fogazzaro and His Novels. Ernest Tissot.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. December 15.

The Economy of History. D. de Molinari.
The French Senate and Algeria. Charles Roussel.
The Ethics of Dynamite According to Auberon Herbert. E. Castellet.
History of the Austro-German Monetary Union of 1857.
Arthur Raffalovitch.
A Visit to the Principality of Sourakarta, Java. Dr. Meyners d'Estrey.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

December 1.

Novalis. M. Maeterlinck.
Some Recollections. V. de Tracy.
The National Sea-Coast Defences. Sapiens.
The Immortality of the Soul. Funck Brentano.
Jose Maria de Heredia and Contemporary Poetry. A. A'balat.
The Reconciliation between the Magyars and Slavs. J. Rim-ler.
Francis Magnard. F. Lolié.

December 15.

Jerusalem. Pierre Loti.
"Little Eyolf" (first Act). Henrik Ibsen.
Novalis. Continued. M. Maeterlinck.
Letters from Mile Desclée to Fanfan. P. Duplan.
The Siege and Assault of Gheok Teppe.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris.

December 1.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Letter from Rome.

December 25.

Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
Christmas Celebrations in Spain. Henry Lyonnet.
Memories and Legends of the Abbey de Villers. Denise.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

December 1.

Victor Duruy. Alfred Rambaud.
My Escape, Metz, November, 1870. Colonel Patry.

December 8.

Literary Progress. Eugène Mouton.
Victor Duruy. Concluded. Alfred Rambaud.

December 15.

M. Henry Houssaye. Émile Faguet.
The Thousandth Representation of "Faust." J. du Tillet.

December 22.

La Sorbonne and the College of France, 1848-1852. J. Levallois.
Egypt in 1798. Abel Hermant.
Anton Rubinstein. Raymond Bouyer.

December 29.

Renan, as Portrayed by M. Séailles. Émile Faguet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

December 1.

Studies in Diplomacy: The Austrian Alliance Treaty of 1756.
Duc de Broglie.
Studies in Sociology: Luxury and the Functions of Wealth.
P. Leroy Beaulieu.
Women and the United States. Th. Bentzon.
The Story-Tellers of Italy. E. Gobhart.
Madagascar and French Colonization. Vicomte Melchior de Vogtlé.
An Unknown Episode of the Soudanese. G. Valbert.

December 15.

The Last Imperial Army, 1815. H. Houssaye.
French Railways. R. G. Levy.
Of the Influence Recently Exercised by Northern Literature.
J. Lemaitre.
Roman Russia.
Michelet at the École Normale, 1827-1830. G. Monad.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. December.

Léon de Monge.
Pope Leo XIII. Concluded. Mgr. Lamy.
On the Coasts of Norway and Lapland. Concluded. J. G. Freson.
The Evolution of the Lyrical Poetry and Work of Richard Wagner.
The Third Scientific Congress of Catholics at Brussels. J. Vanden Gheyn.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

December 1.

Letters to a Foreign Lady. H. de Balzac.
James Darmesteter. Gaston Paris.
The Anglo-Prussian-Italian Policy, 1859-1894. G. Giacometti.
The Diminution of Crime in England. H. Joly.
The Kidnapping of a Bishop in 1866. E. Daudet.

December 15.

Repentance. Ch. Gounod.
Anatole France. Edouard Rod.

The French Revolution in Holland. A. Leroy Beaulieu.
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INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Goodey's.	NH.	Newbery House Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NN.	Nature Notes.
AL.	Art Interchange.	GB.	Greater Britain.	O.	Outing.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OD.	Our Day.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	PA.	Photo-American.
AmAnt.	American Antiquarian.	GW.	Good Words.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Ant.	Antiquary.	HC.	Home and Country.	Past.	Popular Astronomy.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Arg.	Argosy.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Atalanta.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Bkman.	Bookman.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	Q.	Quiver.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
ChMisl.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	KO.	King's Own.	RRA.	Review of Reviews.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RRL.	Review of Reviews (London).
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SRev.	School Review.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Musie.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MP.	Monthly Packet.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	YE.	Young England.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.	YM.	Young Man.
Ex.	Expositor.	NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.
F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.	YW.	Young Woman.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NR.	New Review.		
		NSR.	New Science Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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